British
Parliamentary
Papers

Colonies
GENERAL

STATES WHITE THE

इन्हानुस्साधान्त्रकाराका वर्षा

17

SESSION

1876

GOV DOC UK1 X8 S45 C53 v.17

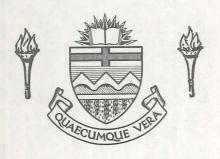
GOV PUB



For Reference

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

Ex ubris universitatis albertaensis



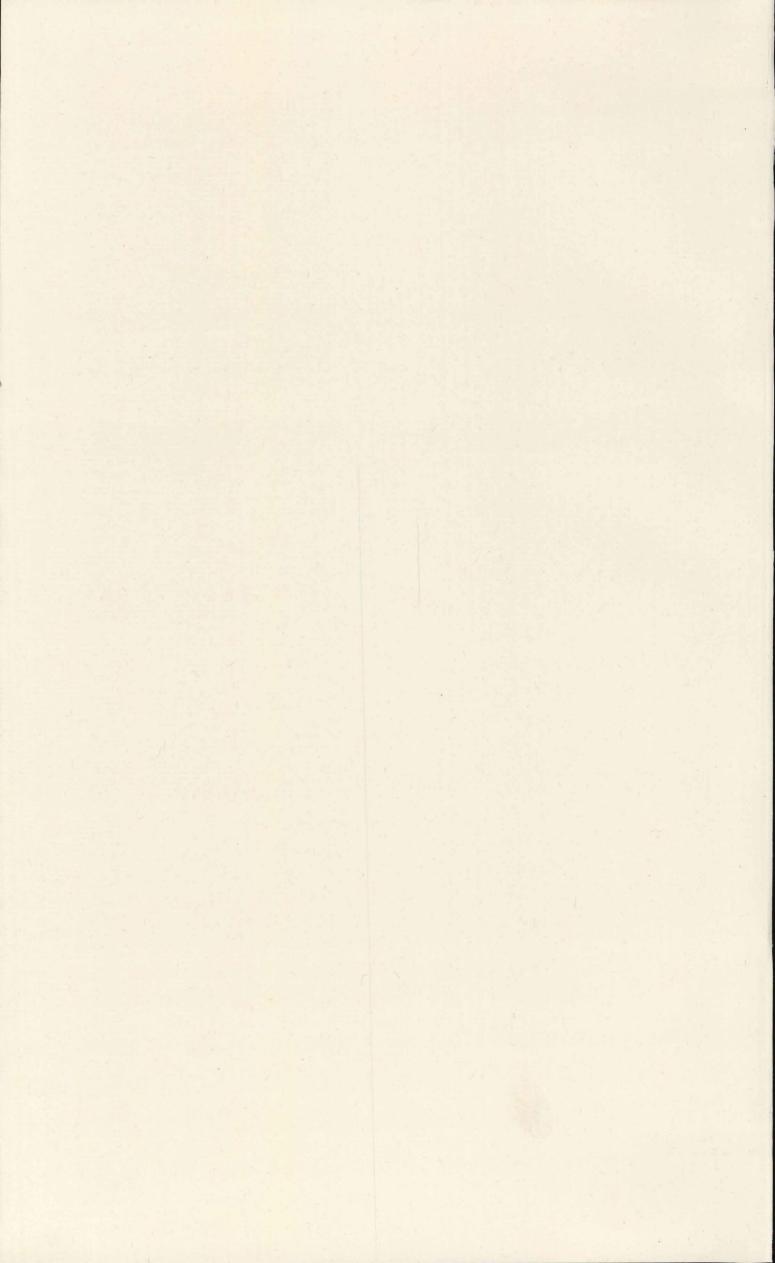
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

AUG 7 1973

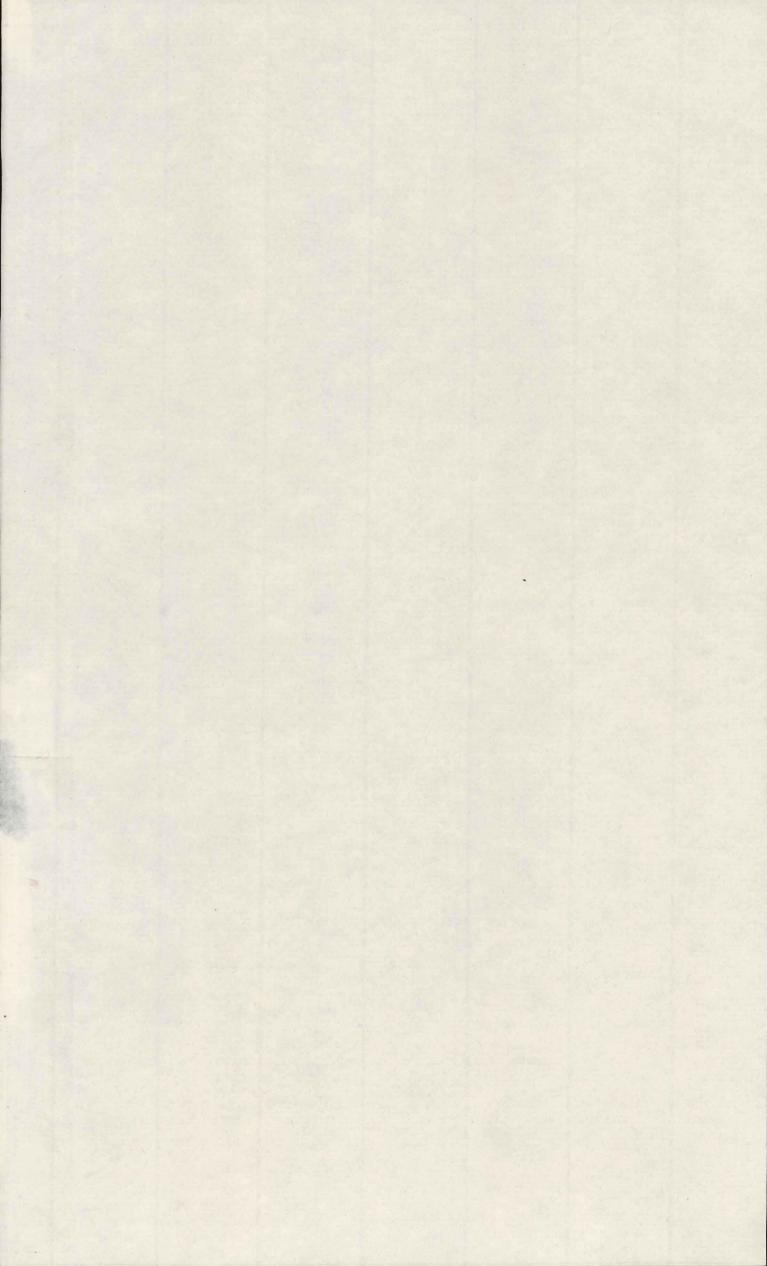
DOCUMENTS

LIBRARY









British Parliamentary Papers

COLONIES ANNUAL REPORTS

Colonies

General 17

IUP LIBRARY OF FUNDAMENTAL SOURCE BOOKS

RESEARCH UNIT DIRECTOR T F Turley

The IUP Series of British Parliamentary Papers

CHIEF EDITORIAL ADVISORS

Professor P Ford, Professor Emeritus, Southampton University and Mrs G Ford

CONSULTANT EDITORS

Professor J H Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Southampton University
Professor Oliver MacDonagh, University College, Cork
Christopher Townley, Librarian, University College, Galway
Colman Lyne, National Museum of Canada
Dan O'Keeffe, Librarian, University College, Cork
Professor John W Osborne, Rutgers University, New Jersey

This Series
is published with the active co-operation of
SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

OF

British Parliamentary Papers

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES 1876

> Colonies General 17



PRINTER'S NOTE

The Printer wishes to draw attention to the many variations in the graphic quality of this series: broken type, ink set-off, poor impression and background blemishes are to be found in the original copy.

Every effort has been made to minimise these faults and to make the reprint copy as legible as possible.

C 1970

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland

Microforms

Microfilm, microfiche and other forms of micro-publishing
© Irish University Microforms Shannon Ireland

SBN 7165 1221 1

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The Irish University Press Series of British Parliamentary Papers is a facsimile reproduction. The original documents in this volume have been reproduced by photo-lithography and are unabridged even to the extent of faithfully retaining the printer's imprint.

The contents of this volume have been printed in their entirety by Robert Hogg, Printer to the Irish University Press, Shannon, Ireland.

As a result of the arrangement of the documents in subject sets and of the bringing together in a single book of a number of papers, some volumes in the Irish University Press Series may include the imprints of more than one printer.

This reprint is an enlargement from the original octavo format.

Irish University Press Shannon Ireland
DUBLIN CORK BELFAST LONDON NEW YORK
TM MacGlinchey Publisher
Robert Hogg Printer

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

Contents

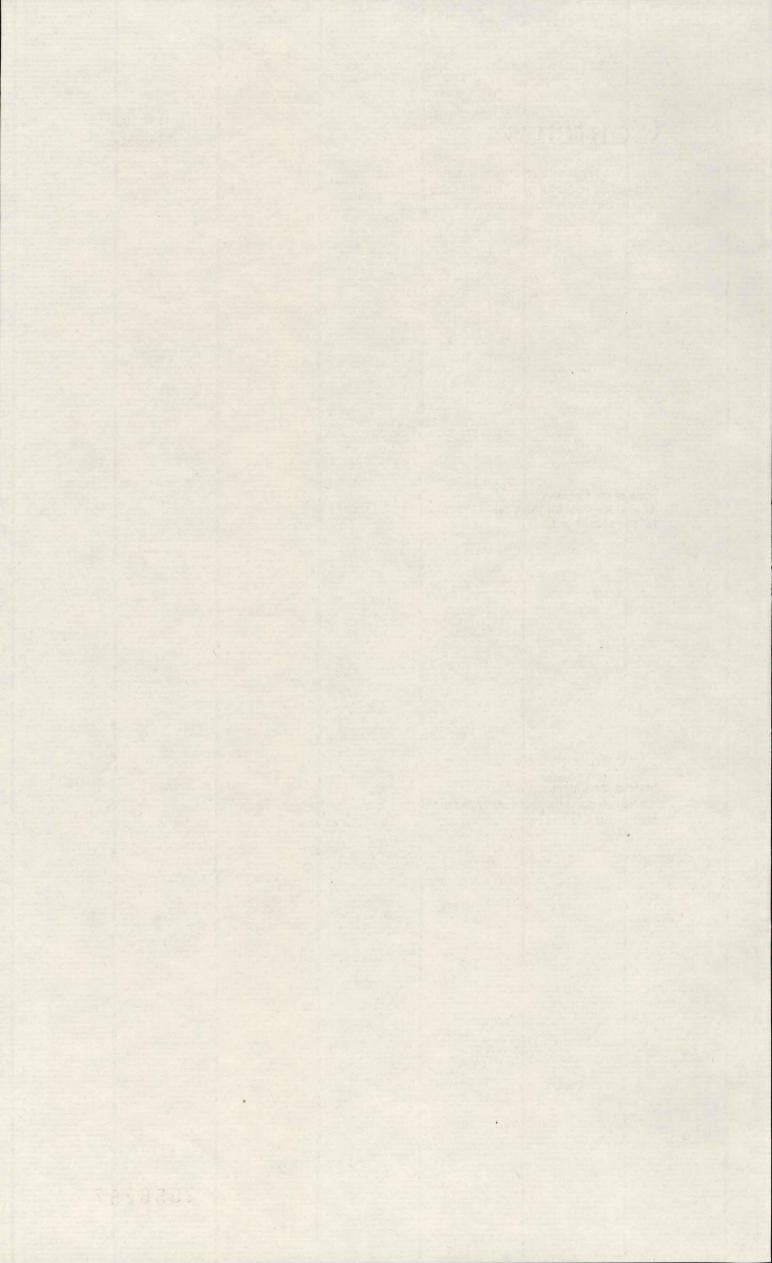
IUP Page Number

For ease of reference IUP editors have assigned a continuous pagination which appears on the top outer margin of each page.

State of the Colonies Annual Reports for the Years 1874–75 Part I 1876 [c.1622] Vol LI

9

State of the Colonies Annual Reports for the Year 1875 Part II 1876 [c.1622–I] Vol LI



PAPERS

RELATING TO

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART I. of 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Mer Majesty.

August 1876.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1622.] Price 1s. 4d.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	CO	OLONY.				Page
1	Dominion of Canada-		•	•	-	
2	BERMUDA				-	36
3	FALKLAND ISLANDS -				-	44
4	BRITISH HONDURAS -			-		54
5	Turks Islands -					59
6	BAHAMAS		-	-	70-	6'
7	Trinidad				-	88
8	Antigua				-	8
9	Dominica		-	•	-	11
10	St. Kitts		. •			11:
11	GIBRALTAR	Table Table		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	12
12	MALTA		-		-	12
13	GAMBIA			-		13
14	GOLD COAST		-	•		14
15	LAGOS			-		14
16	ST. HELENA		•		-	14
17	LABUAN			-	-	15
18	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			-		15
19	VICTORIA					15
20	TASMANIA		-			22
21	WESTERN AUSTRALIA			1.		22
22	NEW ZEALAND -					23

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

No. 1.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., P.C., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

Ottawa, January 26, 1876.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

THE undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency, the tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1875, as prepared from official returns, and laid before him by the Commissioner of Customs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Šigned) ISAAC BURPEE,
Minister of Customs.

Customs Department, Ottawa, December 31, 1875.

SIR,

In laying before you the annexed returns of Trade and Navigation for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1875, I have the honour to inform you that I have earnestly striven to embrace therein, not only reliable general information respecting the aggregate trade of the Dominion, but as full and complete a detail as the means at my disposal would admit. To this end the specification of goods imported has been extended beyond that of any preceding year, and several new tables introduced, the whole presenting a great variety of statistical information, which I trust will afford satisfaction to all parties interested in the Commerce of Canada.

The tables have been constructed with a view to such a degree of simplicity as to render necessary the least possible verbal explanation, and as subsidiary to the whole, I beg to call your attention to the following tables, specially prepared to facilitate comparisons of various phases of the Dominion trade with former years.

The comparison extends to four years, and is so constructed as to render it easy to trace the increase or decrease of the trade in any of the goods mentioned between Canada and either or all of the countries of production or exportation.

Comparative Statement, showing the Quantity and Value of the under-mentioned Articles entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Countries whence imported, during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 respectively.

		Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								
Articles.	Countries.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Acid, sulphuric	- Great Britain United States - Germany	lbs. 86,743 446,874	7,503 7,932	lbs. 43,785 765,300	830 13,944	lbs. 21,993 388,759 42	\$ 626 9,384 4	lbs. 18,352 443,797 50	\$ 340 9,476 7	
	Total	533,617	9,435	809,085	14,774	410,794	10,014	462,199	9,823	
Butter -	- Great Britain United States -	3,100 61,025	939 17,186	160 94,774	33 22,821	7,155 169,470	1,536 37,905	3,823 181,259	910 43,164	
	Total	64,125	18,125	94,934	22,854	176,625	39,441	185,082	44,074	
Cigars -	- Great Britain United States - France Germany Holland Spain British West Indies - Spanish West Indies -	50,077 50,813 360 364,319 566 26 88 23,359	37,378 104,221 167 249,912 94 100 217 60,979	36,936 41,215 1,352 375,687 ————————————————————————————————————	38,141 102,531 825 296,005 — 1,095 414 139,703	38,132 55,477 2,630 284,221 1,632 342 2,103 48,854	43,641 156,336 1,976 213,030 1,471 237 2,480 186,009	16,254 71,452 1,202 55,520 248 — 857 27,272	20,732 204,757 994 51,775 366 — 1,888 106,851	

1-315 + Vill 2-315 + Vill 2400-4		Eı	Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								
Articles.	Countries.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		Remarks.	
	进步上步第	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Cigars — cont	French West Indies - British North Ameri- can Provinces.	lbs. 24 255	\$ 65 455	lbs.	<u>\$</u>	lbs. 376	\$\frac{\$\\$}{368}	lbs.	<u>\$</u>		
	Switzerland Sandwich Islands - Belgium St. Pierre et Miquelon China	=		65 806 — —	1,929 —	246 2,297 3 168	633 1,321 5 210	1,697 324 687 — 45	1,347 660 479 —		
Excise eigars from other provinces.	Danish West Indies - British East Indies - Manitoba -	=	Ξ			800	2,040	159 77 —	564 105 —		
	Total	489,887	453,588	497,355	580,703	437,281	609,757	175,794	390,586		
Cheese	Great Britain United States - France Germany Switzerland British West Indies - Holland	22,488 55,052 2,356 1,226 206 45	4,101 8,229 327 209 30 5	22,017 83,609 1,873 1,814 585 30	3,888 12,458 293 250 96 4	29,644 92,868 739 — 2,394 — 1,345	5,718 13,449 119 — 458 — 185	32,622 82,859 59 39 3,956 — 539	6,361 12,648 9 8 701 —		
	Total	81,373	12,901	109,928	16,989	126,990	19,929	120,074	19,841		

		Eı	ntered for C	onsumption i	n the Domi	nion of Cana	ada during t	he Fiscal Ye	ars	CANADA.
Articles.	Countries.	187	2.	187	73.	18	74.	18	75.	Remarks
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Lard and tallow -	Great Britain United States - British West Indies - St. Pierre et Miquelon	lbs. 19,443 343,539 700	\$ 2,328 36,027 60	lbs. 1,015 594,895	\$ 107 57,546	lbs. 242,181 1,841,172	22,985 163,668	lbs. 512 2,574,986 818	\$ 74 335,401 - 60	
	Total	363,682	38,415	595,910	57,653	2,083,353	186,653	2,576,316	335,535	
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked.	Great Britain - United States Germany - British North American Provinces. France -	165,822 13,872,039 92 8,400	15,843 909,535 16 427	20,211 11,245,768 — — — —	2,384 777,008 — —	20,188 20,247,568 — 800	3,753 1,480.546 — 44	39,086 19,547,907 37 468	5,785 1,776,485 14 50	
	Sandwich Islands - St. Pierre et Miquelon	_	_	980	_ 12	100	5	_	=	
	Total	14,046,353	925,821	11,267,069	779,456	20,268,656	1,484,348	19,587,498	1,782,334	
Oil, coal and kero- sone, benzole, naphtha, and re- fined petroleum.	Great Britain United States -	galls. 86 198,819	66 54,951	galls. 199 435,496	219 105,331	galls. 338 636,468	206 125,689	galls. 25 690,914	22 110,943	

Articles.		Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June.								
Articles.	Countries.	18'	72.	18	1873.		1874.		1875.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oil, &c.—cont	British North American Provinces.	galls.	<u>\$</u>	galls. 219	\$ 139	galls.	<u>\$</u>	galls.	\$ 26	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon						_	16	4	
	Total	198,905	55,017	435,914	105,689	636,806	125,895	691,100	110,995	
Products of petro- leum.	Great Britain United States -	20 23,957	12 3,939	37,067	8,110	32,632	6,795	52,588	10,307	
	Total	23,977	3,951	37,067	8,110	32,632	6,795	52,588	10,307	
Crude petroleum -	United States -	21,722	5,609	54,320	13,113	92,679	16,761	85,144	15,346	
Soap, common -	Great Britain United States - France Germany British North American Provinces. Sandwich Islands -	lbs. 301,371 69,154 809 2,033 348	18,148 4,303 104 219 17	1bs. 452,383 162,607 1,001 1,500 50 1,680	26,359 9,706 70 240 2	lbs. 351,020 229,128 169 1,120	20,077 13,110 18 240	lbs. 339,710 244,239 5,880 2,000	19,176 13,686 318 240	1,1691

										CANADA.
	grandrik sasasti.	En	atered for Co	onsumption i	n the Domin	nion of Canac	da during th	e Fiscal Yea	rs	
Articles.	Countries.	187	2.	187	73.	187	4.	187	75.	Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Soap, common—	St. Pierre et Miquelon British West Indies -	lbs.	\$ 	lbs.	\$ 	lbs. 147	- [≸] 16	lbs. 45 11	\$ 4 1	
	Total	373,715	22,791	619,221	36,489	581,584	33,461	591,885	33,425	
Tea, green -	Great Britain, dutiable Do. free -	2,181,070	747,539	104 5,404,991	17 1,780,986	134,091 1,718,787 *93,580	49,003 735,043 28,793	1,270,019	441,035	*Specific
	United States, dutiable Do. free -	2,472,940	757,940	822,209 5,570,287	211,592 { 2,305,695	†1,369,790	374,174 —	2,550,395	1,034,047	duties.
	China, dutiable - Do. free - Japan, dutiable - Do. free -	855,789 — 257,097	257,745 — 66,376	3,280,927	1,138,745	219,486 2,088,356 354,985	65,145 779,322 95,989 184,074	638,226	209,509 — 353,390	
	British North American Provinces.	899	67	639,986	166,571	632,468 3,112	1,244	0.00		
	Germany, free Danish East Indies, dutiable.	=	=	1,923	428	880	334	=	=	
	Danish East Indies, free					21,852	7,430		-	
	Total	5,767,795	1,829,667	15,720,427	5,604,034	6,637,387	2,320,551	5,651,982	2,037,981	

Articles.	Countries.	187	2.	183	73.	1874.		1875.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	The second section of the second
Геа, black -	Great Britain, dutiable Do. free - United States, dutiable Do. free - China, dutiable - Do. free - Japan, free - British North American Provinces, dutiable. British North American Provinces, free. France, dutiable - British West Indies, free. Java, dutiable -	1bs. 3,053,181 582,286 267,903 1,991 509	813,188 	lbs. 4,540 5,920,625 148,189 929,627 1,633,067 — 22,905 — 485	749 1,508,548 41,434 268,608 346,794 — 6,361 — 104	lbs. 892,658 2,317,992 { *67,345 { †373,138	249,523 683,224 20,626 96,096 12 876 54,868 28,513 — 329 — 141	lbs. 3,954,866 - 832,456 - 321,853	1,109,776 239,531 {	* At 10 p. 6 † Specific duties.
	St. Pierre et Miquelon, dutiable. Spanish West Indies, dutiable.	=	= =		_	51	16	5,605 5,437	1,418 1,209	
	Total	3,905,870	1,012,183	8,659,438	2,172,598	3,965,552	1,134,287	5,120,217	1,442,726	

		Er	ntered for C	onsumption i	n the Domi ending 3	nion of Cana oth June.	ada during t	he Fiscal Yea	ars	
Articles.	Countries.	183	72.	18	373.		374.	1875.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Vinegar and acetic acid.	Great Britain United States - France Switzerland Belgium Holland	galls. 12,176 4,261 42,546 84,340 —	\$4,608 1,157 8,141 12,929 —	galls. 15,332 2,235 20,391 70,645 —	6,852 612 3,619 9,035 18	galls. 25,579 5,035 13,583 89,159 — 450	\$\\ 10,504\\ 1,431\\ 2,762\\ 11,959\\ \tag{174}\\ \tag{174}	galls. 22,381 6,102 16,928 83,058 — 313 1,835	8,543 1,819 3,770 13,085 — 89 463	
	Total	143,323	26,835	108,675	20,136	133,806	26,830	130,617	27,769	
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	١	lbs.	4,843	No. 9 to 13.
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch standard.	Great Britain	20,299,909	1,228,260	22,757,938	1,354,587	26,839,495	1,332,446 {	5,489,439 26,145,439 7,767,742	273,473 1,382,977 431,835	No. 13. No. 9. No. 13.
	United States -	8,709,737	570,445	26,372,844	1,615,480	29,164,957	1,646,675	2,154,860 13,821,954	93,857 781,538	No. 9 to 13. No. 9.
	British West Indies -	10,126,424	496,121	9,836,631	496,748	8,359,872	363,932	918,392 151,817 9,317,914	43,608 6,239 394,721	No. 13. No. 9 to 13. No. 9.
	Spanish West Indies -	16,197,044	829,217	11,446,274	604,689	15,899,172	706,644	1,171,212 1,463,878 10,400,098	50,162 48,545 415,009	No. 13. No. 9 to 13. No. 9.

		E	ntered for Co	onsumption	in the Domin ending 3	nion of Cana 0th June.	da during th	ne Fiscal Yea	ars	
Articles.	Countries.	187	72.	. 1873		18	74.	18	75.	Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar canal to and	French West Indies -	lbs.	\$ 7.954	lbs.	\$ 905	lbs. 289,995	§ 13,201 {	lbs. 28,494 34,623	\$ 1,200	No. 13. No. 9 to 13.
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 Dutch standard —cont.	Danish West Indies -	154,110	7,854	523,943	26,285	8,026	459 {	452,371 37,401 1,689,420	1,109 19,917 1,572 69,736	No. 9. No. 13. No. 9 to 13.
	Dutch West Indies - British North Ameri- ean Provinces.	4,490,891	202,271	807 2,739,304	46 134,261	2,005,583	86,866	475 332,906	27 14,680	
	Belgium Holland Brazil Germany	235,998 29,664 265,545 819	14,444 2,444 10,073 415	1,508,009 159,983 380,891 684,600	84,997 11,363 19,473 35,268	180,418 1,454,825	13,000 54,180	366,279 2,180	16,386 156	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon Sandwich Islands - Spain	2,964 736,678	189 49,223	554 556,768 2,389	59 37,436 138	2,025 822,171 6,102	142 52,395 419	4,267 701,217	267 43,510 —	
	British Guiana - South America - France -	温量制	Ξ	E	=	417,749 1,804	22,254 93 —	46,866 — 9,335	2,290 — 619	
	Total -	61,249,783	3,410,956	76,970,935	4,420,830	85,452,194	4,292,706	82,617,733	4,098,276	
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard.	Great Britain	3,220,606	152,531	14,761	460	28,097	1,137 {	2,714 1,060,531	87 40,086	New tariff. Old do.

PAPERS RELATING TO

		Er	ntered for Co	onsumption i	n the Domi	nion of Cana 30th June.	da during th	ne Fiscal Yea	urs	
Articles.	Countries.	187	72.	187	73.	18	74.	18'	75.	Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard	United States - Belgium -	lbs. 1,242,826 186,203	\$ 47,976 9,733	lbs. 1,246,237 434,698	\$ 68,967 21,417	lbs. 592,058	\$ 26,932 —	lbs. 403,547	18,978	Old tariff.
—cont.	Brazil British West Indies -	2,248,125 322,944	71,018 14,086	9,702,909	391,560 37,133	10,133,145 2,763,792	360,078 { 112,507 {	3,053,577 4,791,122 10,959	98,488 163,437 414	New tariff. Old do. New do.
	Spanish West Indies - French West Indies -	3,101,579 56,966	106,102 2,560	1,438,504 26,595	67,850 1,320	2,604,698 47,129	$98,436 \left\{ 2,085 \right\}$	2,013,112 1,086,263 5,617,156 3,083	74,973 33,881 185,383 147	Old do. New do. Old do. Do. do.
	Dutch West Indies - Danish West Indies - British North Ameri-	3,073,608	130,543	400	20 — 51,048	131,377	5,288	856,319 670	34,158 36	New do. Do. do.
	can Provinces. British Guiana St. Pierre et Miquelon	_	_		=	230	11		– 9	
	Sandwich Islands - Total	64,455 13,517,312	3,181	338,042	657,515	168,959	8,490 614,964	18,899,153	650,077	
Cane juice, melado,	Great Britain	3,782	271	1.050	. 51	2 500	150	1 2/2 000	16.669	
&c.	United States -	2,409,217	56,723	1,050 2,491,049	63,885	3,500 8,934,211	159 288,446 {	1,343,908 2,366,921 *107,407	46,662 79,426 3,345	} * Melado.

		E	ntered for C	onsumption i		nion of Cana 30th June.	da during t	he Fiscal Yea	ars	
Articles.	Countries.	187	72.	1873.		1874.		1875.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cane juice, melado, &c.—cont.	British West Indies - Spanish West Indies -	lbs. 179,023 366,530	3,971 11,526	Ibs.	\$ _	lbs. 70,459 4,755	\$ 1,667 108	lbs. 147,731	# 4,314	New tariff.
	Total	2,958,552	72,491	2,492,099	63,936	9,012,925	290,380	3,965,967	133,747	
Tobacco, manufactured and Snuff.	Great Britain United States Germany Spanish West Indies - British North Ameri-	54,306 202,666 228 3,058 236	22,803 68,014 79 1,176 248 29	20,477 213,133 44 — 410	6,816 80,524 35 — 513	61,248 319,606 8 349 365	17,582 94,410 5 267 355 10	26,914 197,804 68 652 239 75	9,038 68,853 14 475 348	
Excise Tobacco	can Provinces. St. Pierre et Miquelon Manitoba	150 45,000	— — — ————————————————————————————————	598 - 87,409	207 — 26,221	60 - 164,846	33,021	10	15 2	
	Total	305,644	103,869	322,071	114,316	546,482	145,650	225,762	78,745	
Molasses, for refining purposes.	United States - British West Indies -	1,112,136	8,739	205,479	3,000		_		=	
	Total	1,112,136	8,739	205,479	3,000					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Articles entered for Consumption— Dominion of Canada—continued.

		Dominio	ed for Con n of Canad ears endin	a during th	ne Fiscal	
Articles.	Countries.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Remarks
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Molasses, other than for refining purposes.	Great Britain - United States - British West In-	\$678 180,008 313,144	\$4,348 163,792 253,933	\$664 272,342 226,046	\$\frac{\$\\$}{278}\$\\ 313,159\\ 362,857\end{array}	
	dies. Spanish West In-	278,498	284,783	307,435	252,319	
	dies. French West In-	14,516	8,918	10,610	6,012	
	Danish West In-	-	-	-	372	
	dies. British North American Pro- vinces.	8,205	21,151	15,972	13,415	
	Sandwich Islands British Guiana	8,521	3,499 28	3,242 657	1,319 1,289	
	Germany St. Pierre et			12,930 194	1,444	
	Miquelon. France			_	133	
	Total	803,570	740,452	850,092	952,597	
Brooms and brushes	Great Britain -	23,053	16,776	14,704	16,807	
of all kinds.	United States - France Germany	17,930 2,897 103	17,966 3,490 101	17,072 903 203	20,021 7,118 66	
	Total	43,983	38,333	32,882	44,012	
Cabinetware or furniture.	Great Britain - United States - France -	19,808 122,070	10,090 220,497 73	13,111 311,476 14	18,991 328,536	
	Germany Holland	=	654		611	
	Spain Madeira	=	144 33	184	_	
	China Switzerland British North American Pro- vinces.	= 20	=	579		
	Total	141,898	231,401	325,370	348,813	
Candles and tapers	Great Britain - United States - France Germany British West In-	17,509 7,119 1,266 101 222	43,110 10,613 3,235 —	$47,590 \\ 10,353 \\ 1,485 \\ 672 \\ 2$	50,489 12,276 3,509 645	
	dies. Holland Belgium	=	=	1,579 570	_716	
	Total	26,217	56,958	62,251	67,635	
Uarriages	Great Britain - United States - British North American Pro-	6,475 46,231 385	4,111 69,699 664	9,821 120,033 31	29,276 88,908 —	
	vinces. France		119	1,336		
	Total	53,091	74,593	131,221	118,184	
Coach and harness furniture.	Great Britain - United States - France	50,941 89,365	54,652 85,824	53,535 97,739	45,425 96,834 716	
	Total	140,306	140,476	151,274	142,975	

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Articles,	Countries.	Ente: Dominic Y	Remarks.				
Articles,	Countries.	1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	Ioginarks	
Chinaware, crockery, and earthenware.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Italy British North American Provinces.	\$ 531,397 29,970 2,631 1,629 100 489	\$ 543,091 22,276 7,638 3,723	568,291 29,994 6,868 924 — 650	496,788 43,417 9,028 4,217	2 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
	Holland Austria British West Indies. Belgium	=	259 24 —	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- 10 14 -		
	French West Indies.	-	30		-		
	Total	566,216	577,041	606,937	553,474	The state of the s	
Cordage	Great Britain United States France British North American Provinces.	40,0 \$ 2 32,313 30 142	48,26 2 38,319 122 11	32,799 40,170 203 14	39,566 34,802		
	Sandwich Islands	1,839	751	50			
	Total	74,356	87,465	73,236	74,368		
Cottons	Great Britain - United States - France Germany - British North American Pro-	9,716,513 525,709 2,856 3,248 386	9,645,817 491,809 4,676 7,668 25	10,264,273 906,894 4,347 4,591	8,457,247 1,350,308 14,095 9,179		
	vinces. Switzerland - British West Indies.	=	371	1,940	- 7		
	Sandwich Islands Total	10,248,712	10,150,366	11,182,045	9,830,836		
Gunpowder	Great Britain - United States - British North American Pro- vinces.	40,127 18,372 2	29,474 16,556	47,885 27,045	33,563 29,585		
	Total	58,501	46,030	74,930	63,148		
Glass — window, stained, painted,	Great Britain -	78,290	107,356	118,539	53,874 65,639	Plain. Window.	
or coloured.	United States -	10,010	9,548	9,462	3,040 7,424	Plain. Window.	
	France	4,116	16,107	27,308	{ 2,898 16,697 66,045	Plain. Window	
	Germany	30,313	50,078	78,831	66,945 11,119	Plain. Window. Plain.	
	Belgium	103,925	166,291	173,640	{ 177,520 15,935 4,362	Window. Plain.	
	Holland St. Pierre et Miquelon. British North American Pro-	4,481	3,001	8,655 — —	{ 1,551 -	Window.	
	vinces. Total	231,137	352,386	416,435	{ 308,639 118,365	Plain. Window.	
					427,004		

		Dominio	red for Con n of Canad ears endin	a during t	he Fiscal	
Articles.	Countries.	1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	Remarks.
Hardware—cutlery of all sorts.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany - British North American Pro- vinces.	255,877 61,803 513 3 13	\$ 250,017 66,513 1,478 1,383 13	458,666 174,123 869 2,211	\$\frac{\$}{296,349}\\ 58,474\\ 410\\ 1,190\\ \tag{-}	
	Belgium - British West Indies.	Ξ	=		24	
	Total	318,209	319,404	635,992	356,447	
Hardware—spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks, and edge tools,	Great Britain - United States - British West In- dies.	31,398 56,659 16	27,241 64,547 —	34,343 80,494 —	37,208 114,115 —	
scythes, and snaths.	France			_	29	
Sitte Cities	Total	88,073	91,788	114,837	151,352	
Hardware—spikes, nails, brads, and sprigs.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Belgium British North American Provinces.	94,015 55,693 17 2,936 771 33	69,763 113,092 — 2,305 2,559 89	82,502 139,442 384 — 1,060	66,036 232,590 33 88 —	
	Total	153,465	187,808	223,388	298,747	
Hardware—stoves and all other iron eastings.	Great Britain United States France Germany Pritish North American Pro- vinces.	121,095 149,364 — 108 234	142,192 275,665 115 —	375,874 360,503 610 146 64	339,940 311,446 — —	
	Total	270,801	418,068	737,197	651,386	
Hardware and manufactures of iron—other.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Belgium British North American Provinces.	1,719,629 1,350,509 3,125 29,063 1,969 87	1,917,610 1,665,133 7,993 47,559 1,185 851	1,527,442 2,043,179 10,918 34,364 1,942 20	1,517,913 2,201,446 5,119 35,934 2,694 273	
	Norway Switzerland	1,362	=	192	=	
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.			-	12	
	Holland - British West Indies.		Ξ	=	15 25	
	Total	3,105,744	3,640,331	3,618,057	3,763,431	
Leather	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Russia British North	195,382 103,208 107,369 4,063 46	174,865 146,755 157,865 1,940 — 240	183,703 132,363 221,152 4,712 — 100	119,830 127,901 150,076 4,289	
	American Provinces. British West Indies.	_	22	_	-	
	Belgium				63	
	Total	410,068	481,687	542,030	402,159	

Articles.	Countries	Dominio	n of Canad	sumption i a during th g 30th June	ne Fiscal	Domaylea	
	Countries.	1872. Value.	1873. Value.	1874. Value.	1875. Value.	Remarks	
Leather — sheep, calf, goat, and chamois skins, dressed.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Belgium	23,972 18,592 58,092 8,346 364	31,661 14,578 20,086 42	\$\\ 34,224\\ 24,640\\ 11,436\\ 12,864\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	\$ 95,955 47,460 75,268 5,155	en di rece	
	Total	109,366	66,367	83,164	223,838		
Leather—sole and upper, at 10 per cent.	Great Britain - United States - France British North American Pro-	301,076 155,262 38,331 1,551	187,144 71,809 39,810 6,300	172,823 50,911 25,652 766	144,003 81,743 35,782 682		
	vinces. New South Wales St. Pierre et Miquelon.	1,103 —	28	==	Ξ		
	Total	497,323	305,091	250,152	262,210		
Locomotive engines and railroad cars.	Great Britain - United States - Do	19,833 389,439 42,700	115,783 1,508,119	1,510 1,698,057	13,950 167,499	Free.	
	Total	451,472	1,623,902	1,699,567	181,449		
Manufactures of marble, &c.	Great Britain United States France	19,345 27,459 70	20,777 37,918	22,062 49,712	22,090 60,238 419		
	Germany		49 48 66	Ξ	=		
	Total	47,772	58,858	71,774	82,747		
Manufactures of caoutchouc er of india rubber or gutta percha.	Great Britain United States Germany British North American Pro-	63,338 112,376 575	77,087 135,291 836	73,502 120,891 479 284	86,138 143,312 2,498		
	vinces. France		-		391		
	Total	176,289	213,214	195,156	232,339		
Manufactures of fur, or of which fur is the principal part.	Great Britain - United States - France Germany Belgium British North American Pro-	176,180 139,163 — 6,903 259 3,858	248,162 81,051 1,027 2,945	302,938 85,182 144 4,891 1,470 18,654	304,471 11.9,680 1,061 6,770 3,246 216		
	vinces. Alaska	_	_		12		
	Total	326,363	333,185	413,279	435,456		
Manufactures of leather or imitation of leather.	Great Britain United States France Germany British American Provinces	241,688 67,349 62,600 12,047	183,711 66,185 57,482 19,920 38	221,437 95,196 72,671 16,000	202,589 100,459 81,874 12,411		
	vinces. Belgium Austria	=	=	2,483	4,166		
	Total	383,684	327,336	407,787	401,499		

Autolo	G	Dominio	red for Con n of Canad cars endin	a during t	he Fiscal	D
Articles.	Countries.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Remarks.
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Manufactures of	Great Britain -	\$ 142,709	\$ 98,117	\$ 84,240	\$ 68,954	
leather — boots and shoes.	United States France France Germany British North American Pro- vinces.	122,359 5,532 1,973 7	102,011 3,547 147 27	146,131 4,105 196	168,803 2,619 783 36	
	Norway ct St. Pierre ct Miquelon.		=	40	28	
	Total	272,580	203,849	234,712	241,223	
Manufactures of leather—harness and sadlery.	Great Britain - United States - British North American Pro- vinces.	21,958 23,958 14	29,692 25,542 108	33,940 35,154 20	24,930 53,083	
	France		1,188	240	20	
	Total	45,930	56,530	69,354	78,033	
Manufactures of wood.	Great Britain United States France Germany	9,611 273,890 1,174 920	10,053 395,367 185 917	13,395 454,582 990 1,407	12,006 424,624 1,844 259	
	Belgium	_ 39	254	81 131	68 39	
	British West Indies.	-	-	26	18	
	Austria - Norway Sandwich Islands	Ξ	Ξ	32 100 12	Ξ	
	Total	285,634	406,776	470,756	438,858	
Mowing, reaping, and threshing machines.	Great Britain - United States - British North American Pro- vinces.	52,086 100	 62,854 396	15,015 34,768 —	48 43,368 —	
	Total	52,186	63,250	49,783	43,416	
Machinery — dutiable.	Great Britain - United States - France -	78,137 528,973	133,947 685,258	156,932 805,860 3,243	129,318 776,315 1,609	
	Germany Holland	535 	177 70	472	424	
	Belgium British North American Pro- vinces.	230	_ 20	_ 69		
	Total	607,875	819,472	966,576	907,666	
Machinery—free -	Great Britain United States France	57,455 203,566	71,217 348,636 —	137,779 198,458 842	59,391 111,319 1,400	
	Total	259,021	419,853	337,079	*172,110	* Free to 1st
Paper of all kinds -	Great Britain - United States - France Germany - British North American Pro-	196,916 91,399 2,876 2,278	167,383 97,658 4,190 6,354 40	208,342 175,650 3,872 1,591	188,114 243,825 2,302 3,760	January 1875 only.
	vinces. Belgium	-	224	336	42	
	Total	293,469	275,849	389,791	438,428	
					-	

Dominion of Canada.

27

Articles.			Enter Dominion Ye	Describe			
	Countries.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Remarks.
			Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Steam engines — other than loco-	Great Britain United States		\$ 4,083 23,656	\$ 22,508 26,310	\$ 11,966 25,421	\$\frac{19,034}{105,597}	
motives.	Total -	-	27,739	48,818	37,387	124,631	
Cotton and woollen netting for India rubbers and	Great Britain United States		41,181 6,164	29,929 1,498	{ *30,234 †8,629 1,571	35,523 1,628	* Free. † 10 p. c.
gloves.	Total -	-	47,345	31,427	40,434	37,151	
Cotton warp	Great Britain United States Do.	-	20,232 5,175	15,809 3,989	*178 †11,184 †4,207 *383	} 4,331 3,813	* 10 p. c. † Free. † Free. * 10 p. c.
1-6-1	Total -	-	25,407	19,798	15,952	8,144	
Cotton thread, in hanks.	Great Britain United States	-	_	62,562	16,145 205	17,429 472	
The second second	Total	-		62,562	16,350	17,901	
Cotton thread, on spools.	Great Britain United States France	-			{ *93,583	170,220 3 5,082 10	* Free. † 10 p. c. * Free. † 10 p. c.
	Total -	-	-		102,918	175,312	

Notes on the foregoing Table.

Butter.

The great increase in the quantity of this article imported is due entirely to the necessities of the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba. The other provinces have had a large surplus for exportation.

Cigars.

The great decrease in the imports of cigars during the last year is to be attributed in some measure to the increased rate of duty, but the stock in warehouse was nearly all entered for consumption in anticipation of the change of tariff, and was scarcely exhausted at the year's close. This is in part made up by a consequent increase in the consumption of the Canadian manufacture. The decrease in the quantity imported in 1875, as compared with 1874, reaches 261,487 lbs., and the increase in Canadian manufacture is 73,328 lbs. The largest decline is in German cigars, which, being usually of a very common and cheap description, are more affected by a high rate of duty than the finer brands, and amounts to 228,701 lbs. The imports from the United States alone shows an increase in this article, the value of which is about three times that of the German manufacture.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Lard and Tallow.

The combination of these two articles in the classification is to be regretted, and in future they will be given separately. The large increase in the importation is due, as far as can be ascertained, to the scarcity and high price of butter during the greater part of the year, and the consequent substitution of lard for culinary and other domestic purposes.

Meats.

The immense increase in the importation of meats in 1874 and 1875 over former years is probably to be accounted for chiefly in the great activity in lumbering operations, which rendered a large importation of salted pork necessary for use in the lumber woods during the winters of 1873–74 and 1874–75. The imports of British Columbia and Manitoba, however, will account for about one and a quarter million pounds of the increase.

Coal Oil.

The steady and large increase in the quantity of this article imported from the United States during the last three years is the result of a great depression in prices in that country.

Tea .- Green and Black.

In an examination of the statements of teas, the figures for 1873 must be regarded as abnormal and, consequently, not available for comparison with other years. In that year the duties to which they were previously subject were repealed, and a very large surplus stock in warehouse was entered for consumption, in addition to the whole importations for the year.

Comparing the trade in teas in 1872 with 1874 and 1875, it will be observed that there was a decrease in green tea from Great Britain in 1874 of 328,192 lbs., and in 1875 of 911,051 lbs., and an increase in black tea of 157,469 lbs. and 901,685 lbs.

From the United States there was a decrease in 1874 of 1,009,570 lbs. in green tea, and of 141,854 lbs. in black. In 1875 there was an increase in green tea from the same country of 77,455 lbs., and in black of 250,170 lbs., over the imports of 1872.

From China and Japan direct the quantity entered for consumption in 1874 exceeded that of 1872 in green tea 2,182,409 lbs., and in black 44,168 lbs. In 1875 there was still an excess over 1872, in green of 718,682 lbs. and in black of 53,950 lbs.

The importations from other countries constitute an almost inappreciable addition, presenting no feature worthy of observation.

Sugar.

The aggregate quantity of sugar consumed in the Dominion in 1875 is somewhat below that of the preceding year, but is still above the average of the four years included in the statement.

There is a marked and steady annual increase in the quantity Dominion or of sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard from Great Britain during the last four years, the consumption in 1875 exceeding that of 1872 by 11,444,123 lbs., or over 50 per cent.

CANADA.

The sugar trade with the United States has been largely promoted by their regulations respecting drawback on sugar refined in bond and exported. Under a readjustment of those regulations, which came into effect on the 1st January 1873, refiners were allowed a drawback of 3 cts. per lb. on refined crystalline sugar, 2 cts. per lb. on refined B. and C., lower grades, and 1 ct. per lb. on sugars produced from molasses. On syrup, product of sugar, 5 cts. per gallon, and product of molasses, 4 cts. per gallon, all subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. These rates were supposed to correspond in amount with the import duty paid by the refiners upon the raw sugar, but it is generally thought that, practically, it gave them a margin of profit on their exports. Probably owing to the favourable operation of this drawback, the importations of sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard from the United States shows an increase in 1873 of 17,663,107 lbs. over the preceding year, and in 1874 a further increase occurred of 2,792,113 lbs. over 1873. In 1875, however, there is a considerable reaction observable, the imports from the United States of the same classes of sugar showing a decrease of 5,420,401 lbs. under 1874.

On the 3rd March 1875 an Act of Congress increased the import duties on raw sugars, and by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States a more than corresponding increase was made to the drawback, the following being the rates then established:—

```
On refined crystalline sugar
                                            - 3\frac{3}{4} cents per lb.
           B. and C., lower grade
                                              6\frac{1}{4}
On syrup of sugar - -
                                                         per gall.
          from molasses -
                                               5
                                               1\frac{1}{4}
On sugar
                                                         per lb.
```

These rates being subject to a reduction of 1 per cent. only, instead of 10 per cent. as before.

Whatever may have been the fact in reference to the operation of the former drawback, there can be no doubt that the latter favoured the refiners to a very considerable degree, giving them a bonus upon their exports and a corresponding advantage, not only over the refiners of Great Britain and Canada, but also over importers of the higher classes of West India sugars.

The operation of this drawback appears, however, to have proved unsatisfactory to the United States Government, and with a view to its proper adjustment a committee was appointed to investigate into and report upon the question. The report of this committee was handed to the collector of customs of New York on 12th November last, and, as the result, the following amended scale of drawbacks was determined upon and announced by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors of Dominion of customs at the principal ports of the United States on the 18th December 1875:

On loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated and powdered refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process

On refined white coffee sugar, undried and above No. 20 Dutch standard in colour

On all grades of refined coffee sugar, No.

20 Dutch Standard and below in colour

On syrup

These rates being subject to a deduction of 1 per cent. on sugar

and 10 per cent. on syrup.

From the committee's report it appears that they "reached the "conclusion that the product of well-regulated refineries in hard "or stove dried sugars is 60 per cent., and in soft sugars of inferior quality 23.60 per cent., and in syrup 11½ per cent., the

waste being 4.90 per cent.

The committee illustrate the bearing of the drawback upon the inferior grades of refined sugar by the following example. These grades they assume may be produced from raw sugars of No. 7 to No. 10 Dutch standard, the import duty on which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. per lb., in the following proportions of 100 lbs:—

70 lbs. refined white coffee sugar above No. 20 # cts. Dutch standard, 3 cents per lb. - 2 10 $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. inferior quality, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. - 0 $33\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., or 1 gallon syrup - - 0 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 5 lbs. waste - - - 0 0

Drawback, corresponding with import duty - \$2 50

The superior or hard stove dried sugars the committee allege, as resulting from the testimony of refiners, required for their production the use of raw sugars from No. 10 to 13 Dutch standard, the import duty on which is \$2 81\frac{1}{4}\$ per 100 lbs.

The following being the product and calculation for drawback:—

cts.

60 lbs. hard sugar, at 3·60 per lb.

23·60 lbs. soft and inferior at 2·50 per lb.

- 0 59

11·50 lbs., or one gallon syrup - - 0 6½

4·90 lbs. wastes - - - 0 0

Drawback, corresponding with the import duty - \$2 811/4

From these examples the idea prevailing in Canada and other countries that, under the drawback system, the United States Government have paid a bounty to their refiners would appear to be incorrect. It must be remembered, however, that the respective proportions of the different classes of refined sugars produced from the raw material were arrived at by the committee upon the testimony of the refiners.

The committee attribute the prevalence of the opinion that the Dominion or refiners were receiving an undue advantage to the "jealousy of " foreign producers of a like article," and endeavour to prove its erroneousness by the following means: -After stating that the exports of refined sugar for 1874 was 373,083 lbs., and admitting that it has since been exported on a much larger scale, they assert that it arises from "a combination of circumstances independent " of governmental arrangements," such as "an over-importation " of raw sugars, an over-production of refined sugars, and a " diminished demand for home consumption, consequent upon the " general depressed condition of trade, and the exceedingly low " or merely nominal rate of freight both on imports and exports."

The aggregate decrease in sugar above No. 9 Dutch standard in 1875, as compared with 1874, is 2,834,461 lbs., but there is a compensating increase in sugars of No. 9 and below, amounting to 2,429,668 lbs., so that, connecting both classes together, the quantity entered for consumption is very nearly equal in those years. It is a noticeable fact also that the direct imports from the West Indies, British and foreign, combining all grades, shows an increase in 1875 over the preceding year of 5,280,982 lbs., and is nearly that quantity in excess of any former year.

The value for duty of sugars of all classes and from all countries averages in 1872, \$5.28; 1873, \$5.51; 1874, \$4.81; and in 1875, \$4.67 per 100 lbs., showing a decrease in 1874 and 1875 of 9 per cent. and 11 per cent. as compared with 1872, and of 12½ per cent. and 15 per cent. as compared with 1873.

Ad valorem Duties.

Goods paying ad valorem duties, as shown in these tables, and in a more extended form, in the regular statements in the body of this report, present no very noticeable features. It is true that the tendency has been towards increased importations, but the increase is generally distributed between the several countries from whence such goods are usually imported. Among the exceptional cases to this rule may be mentioned "cabinet-ware or furniture," the principal part of which has been imported from the United States. The value of these articles imported from the United States in 1872 was \$122,070, with a decided increase each year, reaching in 1875 \$328,536.

In "chinaware, crockery, &c." the chief importations are from Great Britain, and what is credited to the United States is chiefly British ware purchased by Canadians from large importers in Boston and New York. I may mention in this connexion that efforts have been made by American importers to introduce these and other classes of British goods on the basis of the original invoices, but, under your direction, this practice has been effectually checked as being contrary to law and detrimental to Canadian interests. The American, and not the British, invoices have been insisted upon as the value for duty.

Cottons are essentially a British manufacture, but owing to the exigencies of trade in the United States, it would appear that

CANADA.

CANADA.

DOMINION OF they have been able during the last two years to supply an unusual proportion of what is consumed, but even in the last year the importations from thence have only attained the value of \$1,350,308 against \$8,457,247 from Great Britain.

Spirits, &c.

The following statements, exhibiting the quantity of spirits, malt liquors, and wines entered for consumption in each province and in the Dominion from the 1st July 1867 to 30th June 1875, may prove not only interesting but very convenient in the consideration of questions concerning the legal status of that particular department of commerce. The average revenue for the eight years in spirits of all kinds amounts to \$1,164,214.81 per annum, on malt liquors to \$36,510.39, and on wines to \$217,859.03. This result would, however, be slightly different if the imports of the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island had been included for the whole term instead of for four, five, and two years respectively.

The total average revenue on these articles for the Dominion amounts to \$1,418,584.23 per annum, and the average of excise revenue on domestic spirits and malt liquors, as gathered from the reports of the Department of Inland Revenue, was on spirits \$2,669,229, on malt liquor \$330,538, together \$2,999,767 per

annum.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY of SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, and WINES entered for Consumption in each Province of the Dominion, and the Duty collected thereon, from 1869 to 1875 inclusive.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Fiscal Year Spirits of all kinds		all kinds.	Malt L	iquors.	Wines.		
ending 30th June.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty. \$\frac{\\$}{8}\$ cts. 22,361 48 30 535 38 34,613 08 49,883 67 55,614 26 71,635 54
1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	Galls. \$ cts 68,496 54,836 11 113,622 91,069 32 126,418 101,286 32 211,775 169,877 99 196,334 157,692 02 265,013 213,957 87	Galls. 41,171 36,518 49,166 61,938 91,113 92,546	\$ cts. 4,403 77 3,932 26 5,236 94 6,853 38 10,124 88 10,563 70	Doz.	Galls. 65,289 105,344 111,290 161,805 189,124 206,212		
1875 Total -	1,103,752	122,451 75 911,17 38	104,719 477,171	10,900 16 52,015 09	5,806	101,373 940,437	57,666 37 322,309 78

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Spirits of al		all kinds. Malt Li		iquors.		Wines.		
Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	
1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1874 1875	Galls. 818,829 418,404 505,989 595,829 667,857 658,521 758,332 516,515	\$ cts. 584,288 48 335,175 02 405,413 27 477,197 31 534,874 98 527,628 02 627,224 09 518,748 65	Galls. 120,728 69,544 58,121 66,240 100,878 118,618 155,722 128,822	\$ ets. 8,926 14 7,638 78 6,553 70 7,538 14 11,610 72 15,720 31 18,267 04 14,376 67	Doz. 7,163 — — — — — — — — 5,193 12,704	Galls. 414,294 370,273 498,802 506,636 639,130 561,365 685,917 350,842	\$ ct. 110,434 7 87,996 8 117,103 1 127,068 4 161,391 8 147,374 7 197,396 8 164,704 0	
Total -	4,940,276	4,010,552 69	818.073	88,631 50	25,060	4,027,259	1,113,470 7	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dominion of Canada.

Fiscal Year.		Spirits of	f all kinds.	Malt Li	quors.	Wines.		
		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quan	tity.	Quality.
		Galls.	& cts.	Galls.	& cts.	Doz.	Galls.	& cts.
1868 -	-	401,638	329,294 95	74,966	5,979 54	_	85,270	16,957 20
1869 -	-	316,570	253,720 72	73,931	7,845 19		33,883	11,299 95
1870 -	-	269,991	216,971 70	73,539	7,017 33	-	37,093	13,021 04
1871 -	-	290,016	232,076 45	104,776	9,878 38		54,867	19,587 27
1872 -	-	325,471	260,439 33	103,175	9,664 47	-	62,676	21,468 86
1873 -	-	342,601	274,193 89	112,294	10,813 28	-	48,104	17,016 56
1874 -	-	381,915	315,210 39	103,896	10,694 23	363	64,028	22,893 75
1875 -	-	276,844	277,093 43	92,465	8,950 42	1,520	27,282	18,274 46
Total	-	2,605,046	2,159,000 86	739,042	70,842 84	1,883	413,203	140,519 09

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1868 -	-	328,313	228,366 17	43,949	4,235 67	-	68,961	18,920 12
1869 -	- 1	214,145	171.549 51	56,463	6,244 40	-	23,861	7,520 30
1870 -	-	240,071	192,243 48	57,450	5.954 27	-	33,690	9.888 12
1871 -	-	271,631	217.343 53	57,779	6.294 17	Te	44,239	13,912 22
1872 -	-	305,014	244,123 09	72,345	7,669 09		44,610	14,606 57
1873 -	-	336,118	268,954 84	90,579	9,638 13	-	53,166	16,699 66
1874 -	- 1	340,963	279,828 96	104,490	10,904 08	191	71,133	22,523 05
1875 -	-	248,226	248,343 22	97,772	9,545 12	699	22,337	13,359 98
Total	-	2,284,481	1,850,752 80	580,827	60,484 93	890	361,997	117,430 02

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fiscal		Spirits of	all kinds.		Malt Liquors.			Wines.		
Year	r.	Quantity.	Duty.	Qua	ntity.	Duty.	Qua	intity.	Duty.	
1872 1873 1874 1875		Galls. 39,434 54,789 83,840 64,690	\$ cts. 63,419 85 44,455 12 55,327 11 65,214 80	Doz. 6,962	Galls. 4,435 27,871 25 402 28,131	\$ cts. 2,710 53 3,752 68 3,613 37 4,109 02	Doz. 291 - 192 1,471	Galls. 18,368 15,897 15,944 17,852	\$ cts. 8,586 85 6,195 72 6,436 07 12,484 21	
Total	-	242,753	228,416 88	6,962	85,839	14,185 60	1,954	68,061	33,702 85	

PROVINCE OF MANITORA.

Fiscal Year.		Spirits of	all kinds.	Malt Lie	quors.	Wines.			
		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Qua	Duty.		
1871 - 1872 - 1873 - 1874 - 1875 -	1111	Galls. 17,407 35,061 61,825 7,526 17,048	\$ cts. 4,519 10 8,578 76 15,342 56 6,592 72 17,111 31	Galls. 164 6,202 3,394 6,237 4,390	\$ cts. 40 88 1,513 01 659 83 654 09 526 16	Doz	Galls. 2,656 9,696 9,411 2,981 2,269	\$ cts 661 12 2,374 09 2,375 85 1,703 64 2,169 36	
Total	-	138,867	52,144 45	20,387	3,393 97	432	27,013	9,284 00	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1874 -	-	51,855	43,182 66	10,486	1,181 80	25	5,449	2,733 40
1875 -		58,538	58,546 76	12,466	1,347 38	90	5,417	3,422 31
Total	-	110,393	101,679 42	22,952	2,529 18	115	10,866	6,155 71

CANADA.

DOMINION OF STATEMENT showing TOTAL QUANTITIES of SPIRITS of all kinds, MALT Liquors and Wines entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty collected thereon from 1868 to 1875, inclusive.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Fiscal Year ending 30th June. Q		Spirits of	of all kinds.		Malt Liqu	ors.	Wines, all kinds.			
		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity		Duty.	Quantity.			
		Galls.	& cts.	Doz.	Galls.	& cts.	Doz.	Galls.	S cts	
1868 -	-		1.141.949 60		239,643	19,141 35	7,163	568,525	146,312 1	
1869 -	-	The second second second	815,281 36	_	241,109	26,132 14		493,306	129,178 6	
1870 -	-	1,129,673	905,697 77		225,628	23,457 56	<u> </u>	674,929	170,547 6	
1871 -		1,301,301	1.032,424 71	1 1 1 1	278,125	28,988 51	-	719,688	195,842 1	
1872 -	-	1,584,612	1,281,314 00	6,962	348,973	40,021 20	291	936,285	258,311 9	
1873 -	-	1,650,188	1,288,266 45	_	443,269	48,709 11	_	877,067	245,276 7	
1874 -	-	1,889,444	1,541,274 67	-	498,779	55,878 31	7,267	1,051,664	325,322 3	
1875 -	-	1,303,955	1,307,509 92	_	468,765	49,754 93	21,419	527,372	272,080 69	
Total	-	11,425,568	9,313,718 48	6,962	2,744,291	292,083 11	36,140	5,848,836	1,742,872 2	

I have had the following statements prepared for the purpose of exhibiting in a condensed form the value of the exports of the Dominion to the different countries named for the years 1874-75, with the increase and decrease. The items under each heading will be found in their appropriate place in the general returns.

Perhaps the most interesting point observable in an examination of these statements is that in each department, except the products of the forest, there is a considerable increase in the exports to Newfoundland and British West Indies.

EXPORT.—TOTAL PRODUCE OF THE MINE.

		1874.	1875.	18	75.
		1074.	1070.	Increase.	Decrease.
	4	\$	l s	\$	8
Great Britain -	-	383,832	159,464		224,368
United States -	-	3,305,319	3,446,332	141,913	
France	-	657	1 - 1	_	657
Spain	-	960	1,400	440	
Holland	-	666			666
1000,7	-		1,408	1,408	-
Newfoundland -	-	125,863	133,841	7,978	-
British West Indies	-	26,908	32,083	5,175	
Spanish West Indies	-	7,300	8,050	750	
French West Indies	-	101,768	67,485	_	34,283
South America -	-	11,183	13,745	2,562	
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	12,100	9,629	-	2,471
St. Domingo -	-	660	405		255
British East Indies	-	******	2,750	2,750	
Sandwich Islands	-		1,458	1,458	
Total -	-	3,977,216	3,878,050	163,534	262,700
Net decrease of the Mine	e				99,166

The decrease in exports of this class of produce to Great Britain is in mineral oils, which have doubtless been supplied by

the United States, owing to the exceeding cheapness of the article Dominion of there.

The increase to the United States is in coal, chiefly from Nova Scotia.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES.

La Blake		1874.	1875.	18	75.
		200 A		Increase.	Decrease.
		\$	8	8	8
Great Britain -	-	700,256	652,870	100	47,386
United States -	-	1,616,663	1,644,828	28,165	47,000
Portugal -	-	125,989	32,386	20,100	93,603
Italy	-	190,211	164,000		26,211
Newfoundland -	-	4,443	7,899	3,456	20,211
British West Indies	-	1,200,988	1,493,530	292,542	
Spanish West Indies	-	687,428	728,299	40,871	
French West Indies	-	235,506	240,841	5,335	
Danish West Indies	-	35,216	37,167	1,951	
Dutch West Indies	-	182	125		57
South America -	-	238,347	208,921		29,426
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	109	280	171	
Madeira	-	21,517	4,418		17,099
British Guiana -	-	139,349	1,467		137,882
Africa	-		700	700	-
St. Domingo -	-	60,025	38,619		21,406
Hayti	-	-	76,665	76,665	
Azores	-	420			420
Mauritius -	-	_	12,887	12,887	
Australia -	-	32,771	32,385		386
Sandwich Islands	-	2,694	2,210		484
Other countries -	-	254	30	-	224
Totals -	-	5,292,368	5,380,527	462,743	374,584
Net increase in 187	5			88,159	_

TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE FOREST.

		1874.	1875.		
		Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		8	S	8	8
Great Britain -	-	14,928,403	16,304,045	1,375,642	#P
United States -	_	9,654,890	6,355,902		3,298,988
France	-	74,325	208,223	133,898	
Germany -	-	13,285	43,369	30,084	
Portugal		66,674	138,398	71,724	
Holland	_	14,239	28,724	14,485	
Belgium	-	65,680	59,563		6,117
Newfoundland -	-	76,097	90,415	14,318	
British West Indies	-	602,487	499,231	_	103,256
Spanish West Indies	-	162,996	128,268		34,728
French West Indies	-	30,233	42,854	12,621	_
Dutch West Indies	-	2,114	2,984	870	
South America -	_	920,309	489,918		430,391
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	18,406	23,580	5,174	
British Guiana	-	22,214	40,821	18,607	THE PLANT
Dutch Guiana -	-	1,238	1,450	212	

	N.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Value.	Value.		
		8	8	,8	\$
China	_	38,024	36,339		1,685
Africa	-	1,816	27,659	25,843	_
Canary Islands -	-	15,861	6,795		9,066
Madeira -		19,581	16,588	_	2,993
Hayti			25,099	25,099	
St. Domingo -	-	11,105	20,390	9,285	
Mauritius -	-		11,262	11,262	_
Gibraltar -	-	250	8,894	8,644	_
Anstralia -		60,081	147,182	87,101	_
Sandwich Islands		6,626	5,930		696
Spain	-		5,900	5,900	_
Italy	_		5,000	5,000	-
Azores	4	6,362	1,800	_	4,562
Mexico		_	3,853	3,853	
Spanish possessions i	n the				
Pacific Ocean -	-		1,302	1,302	-
Bermuda "			42	42	- 11
New Caledonia -	-	4,419	-	-	4,419
Totals -	-	26,817,715	24,781,780	1,860,966	3,896,901
Net decrease in	1875		332		2,035,935

The increase to Great Britain is principally in square timber, and the decrease to the United States, British West Indies, and South America in planks, boards, and other sawn lumber.

TOTAL ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

		1074	1875.	18	75.
		1874.	1010.	Increase.	Decrease.
		8	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain -	-	8,559,764	7,026,730	-	1,533,034
United States -	-	5,706,367	5,085,172		621,195
Germany -	-	200	_	_	200
Newfoundland -	-	340,943	486,382	145,439	_
British West Indies	-	22,878	33,877	10,999	_
Spanish West Indies	-	2,123	1,824		299
Danish West Indies	-	19,894			19,894
Outch West Indies	-	200	27,668	27,468	
South America -	-	144	_		144
British Guiana -	-		89	89	_
Hayti	-		1,240	1,240	_
St. Domingo -	- 1	1,093	129		964
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	25,563	37,396	11,833	-
Total -	-	14,679,169	12,700,507	197,068	2,175,730
Net decrease	-		177 -		1,978,662

Principally in exports of bacon, butter, beef, eggs, lard, and furs to Great Britain and the United States.

29

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, &c. OF CANADA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

37

		1874.	1875.	18	75.
		1074.	1673.	Increase.	Decrease.
		8	8	8	S
Great Britain -	-	9,867,047	8,432,963		1,434,084
United States -	-	8,680,997	8,012,813		668,184
France	-	189,600	_	_	189,600
Newfoundland -	-	595,909	670,247	74,338	
Bermuda -	-		1,373	1,373	
British West Indies	-	37,427	49,361	11,934	_
Spanish West Indies	-	29,343	17,754		11,589
French West Indies	-	4,490	4,280	_	210
Danish West Indies	-	7,240	5,711		1,529
Dutch West Indies	-	1,373	12	_	1,361
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	64,164	60,500		3,664
British Guiana -	-	15,617	1,536	_	14,081
South America -	1-1	American Company	200	200	
Hayti	-	-	1,418	1,418	_
St. Domingo -	-	3,123	190		2,933
Belgium	-	92,000	_	_	92,000
Madeira	-	1,812			1,812
Total -	-	19,590,142	17,258,358	89,263	2,421,047
Not dooneers in produ	ota o	f Canada			0.901 504
Net decrease in product Add decrease in wheat					2,331,784
Add decrease in India:			ot produce		2,699,586
radi decrease in India	n co	in and nour, n	or produce -		172,430
	Tota	decrease in	agricultural pro	ducts -	5,203,800

The increases consist chiefly of barley, rye, oats, and peas, and decreases in wheat and flour.

EXPORTS.—TOTAL MANUFACTURES.

		1874. 559,306 994,783 2,580 52,026 11,014 — 243,739 66,942 357,181 12 459	1875.	1875.			
			1070.	Increase.	Decrease.		
		8	8	8	8		
Great Britain	-		830,340	271,034			
United States -	-	994,783	750,436		244,347		
France -	-	2,580	3,743	1,163			
Germany -	-	52,026	46,834	-	5,192		
Belgium	-	11,014		_	11,014		
Turkey	40	-	900	900	-		
Newfoundland -	-	243,739	290,790	47,051	_		
British West Indies	-	66,942	146,580	79,638	_		
Spanish West Indies	-	357,181	154,918		202,263		
French West Indies	-	12	2,204	2,192			
Danish West Indies		459	702	243			
South America -	-	42,632	29,420	_	13,212		
British East Indies	-	_	204	204	4		
China	-		443	443			
Africa	-	1,500	2,475	975			
St. Pierre et Miquelon	-	14,258	29,194	14,936			

DOMINION OF CANADA.

			1054	1075	18	75.
			1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
			8	*	*	*
Madeira -	-	-	35	u de Pier	-	35
British Guiana	19	-	576	_	_	576
St. Domingo	_	-	254	2 5 2007	_	254
Mauritius	-	-	_	1,085	1,085	-
Hayti -	-	-		466	466	
Australia		-	5,626	2,306		3,320
New Zealand	_	-	600		_	600
Sandwich Islan	ds	-	90			90
Greenland	-	-	50	-		50
Total	-	-	2,353,663	2,293,040	420,330	480,953
Net decrea	se	-	F-7-	- THE		60,623

The increase of these exports to Great Britain is comprised in the article of extract of hemlock bark, a comparatively new industry, and the decrease to the United States is generally diffused, the heaviest items being ground gypsum and salt.

Grand Total of Goods, the Produce and Goods not the Produce of Canada, exported during the Fiscal Years ending 30th June 1874 and 1875.

			1074	1875.	1875.		
Countries.			1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			8	8	\$	*	
Great Britain	-	-	44,936,230	40,032,902	_	4,903,328	
United States	-	-	31,500,879	26,653,216	_	4,847,663	
France -	-	-	267,212	212,767	-	54,445	
Germany -	-	-	65,511	91,019	25,508	_	
Spain	_	-	960	7,300	6,340	_	
Portugal -	-	-	193,463	170,784	No. 1	22,679	
Holland -	_	-	14,905	28,724	13,819	_	
Belgium -	-		240,494	59,563	-	180,931	
Italy	_	-	190,211	170,408		19,803	
Turkey -	-	-		900	900	-	
Newfoundland	-	-	1,569,079	1,901,831	332,752	-	
Bermuda -	-	-	72	1,445	1,373	<u> </u>	
British West Indies	_	_	1,997,078	2,283,973	286,895	-	
Spanish West Indies	-	-	1,255,121	1,042,001	_	213,120	
French West Indies	_		380,609	371,477		9,132	
Danish West Indies	-		64,302	49,069	-	15,233	
Dutch West Indies			3,883	30,789	26,906	<u> </u>	
St. Pierre et Miquelo	on		148,037	186,981	38,944		
British Guiana	-		179,876	43,913	_	135,963	
Dutch Guiana	_	2 1 1	1,238	1,450	212	-	
South America	-		1,212,978	781,944	_	431,034	
British East Indies	-			2,954	2,954	-	
China -	-		39,222	37,046		2,176	
Africa -	_		3,316	30,834	27,518		
Canary Islands	_	GT LEVEL	32,707	6,795	200-	25,912	
Madeira -	-		43,029	22,486		20,543	
Hayti -	-			106,207	106,207		
St. Domingo -	_		77,803	61,990	_	15,813	
Azores -			8,969	6,555		2,414	

31

Dominion of Canada.

39

	1004	1055	187	75.	
Countries.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Mauritius Gibraltar	\$	\$ 25,234 8,894	\$ 25,234 8,644	<u>\$</u>	
Mexico Australia	98,733	3,853 181,938	3,853 83,205	_	
New Zealand	760	9,668		760	
Sandwich Islands Greenland	9,423	-	_	50	
New Caledonia Spanish possessions in the	4,444			4,444	
Pacific Ocean		1,302	1,302	Seed To the	
Coin and bullion Estimated amount short re-	84,540,844 1,995,835	74,628,212 1,039,837	992,811	10,905,443 955,998	
turned at inland ports -	2,815,249	2,218,930	-	596,319	
Totals	89,351,928	77,886,979	992,811	12,457,760	
Net decrease	100 - 50			11,464,949	

The following tables are reproduced from last year's report, with the addition of the fiscal year, 1875:—

No. 1.—VALUE of TOTAL EXPORTS, IMPORTS, and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion, with the Duty Collected thereon for Eight Years.

					Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
				-	*	\$	8	& cts
Fiscal Year	ending 9	oth Jm	ne 1868	-	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
			1869		60,474,781	70.415.165	67.402.170	8,298,909 71
>>	99	99	1870	-	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
"	33	"	1871		74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
"	"	"	1872		82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
"	,,,	33	1873		89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
"	"	31	1874		89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14.421,882 67
99	55	,,,			77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382 12
99	99	99	1875	-	11,000,919	140,010,400	110,010,007	10,001,002 12
Aggreg	ate for eig	sht year	rs	-	605,458,269	805,507,792	779,819,097	94,271,425 99

VALUE of EXPORTS, GOODS IMPORTED, entered for Consumption, and Duty Collected, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia for the following Years:—

					Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Salan,		1,867 1.7			*	\$	8	& cts.
Fiscal Year	ending :	30th Ju	ne 1868	-	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
,,	,,	,,	1869		60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909 71
,,	"	"	1870		73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
,,,	,,	,,	1871		74,173,618	95,838,908	86,661,145	11,827,932 53
27	,,	,,	1872		80,642,015	108,697,928	104,921,876	12,626,253 12
**	"	"	1873		87,750,592	124,902,734	124,408,988	12,667,508 07
"	"	,,	1874		85,711,413	122,422,458	121,588,478	13,790,453 16
,,	,,	"	1875		73,164,748	117,322,425	113,916,740	14,452,030 38
Ammon	ate for ei	wht man	MO		593,058,545	787,873,801	762,122,306	91,953,464 04

Countries.	Aggregate	Trade of the	Dominion by	Countrie .
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Great Britain United States France Germany Spain Portugal Italy Holland Belgium British North American Provinces Spanish West Indies French West Indies French West Indies Other West India Islands South America China and Japan Switzerland Australia South Africa	89,011,676 71,872,525 1,930,100 977,923 459,242 189,655 242,794 201,088 265,121 3,736,453 3,447,938 2,911,042 309,453 107,156 864,030 438,070 110,982 31,926	107,266,624 89,808,204 2,055,195 1,176,478 502,966 266,188 229,657 229,770 364,456 4,609,552 2,933,548 2,767,432 343,221 119,224 1,701,633 1,709,856 120,514 430,174 102,977	\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\\$\\	\$\\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc
Other countries Goods (not produced) exporte	437,805	566,847	825,694	566,194
Totals	100010 ==0	217,304,516	216,756,097	197,505,636

^{*} The distribution of this amount would add about \$5,000,000 each to Great Britain and the United States in 1872.

Complete		Value of Exports by Countries.					
Countries.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.		
		8	8	8	8		
Great Britain -	_	25,862,940	31,486,571	35,898,482	34,250,045		
United States -	_	36,232,939	40,554,655	35,061,117	28,801,676		
France	50 L	102,242	31,907	267,212	212,767		
Germany		36,232	76,553	65,511	90,203		
Spain	-	25,084	25,080	960	7,300		
Portugal	_	122,225	191,156	192,663	170,784		
Italy	-	209,189	177,232	190,211	170,408		
Holland	-	6,376	13,142	14,905	28,724		
Belgium	-	60,777	17,754	168,694	59,563		
British North American I	ro-						
vinces	-	1,767,866	2,283,638	1,411,278	1,693,342		
British West Indies -	-	2,319,702	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752		
Spanish West Indies -	-	1,632,681	1,614,312	1,246,371	1,039,113		
French West Indies -	-	273,547	299,060	372,009	358,084		
Other West India Islands	-	100,222	91,630	66,678	239,070		
South America -	-	782,854	1,259,266	1,212,615	748,025		
China and Japan -	-	49,711	46,389	38,024	36,782		
Australia	-	30,823	40,965	98,478	181,873		
South Africa	-	5,618	4,978	3,316	30,834		
Other countries -	-	220,453	229,991	470,375	286,315		
Goods not the produce	of						
Canada	-	12,798,182	9,405,910	10,614,096	7,137,319		
Totals	-	82,639,663	89,789,922	89,351,928	77,886,979		

Countries.		Value o	of Goods ente	red for Consu	mption.
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
		8	8	8	8
Great Britain -		63,148,736	68,522,776	63,076,437	60,347,067
United States -		35,639,586	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820
France	-	1,827,858	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298
Germany	-	941,691	1,099,925	956,917	748,423
Spain	-	434,158	477,886	458,067	383,484
Portugal		67,430	75,032	100,544	66,006
Italy	-	33,605	52,425	46,085	43,958
Holland		194,712	216,628	256,138	231,779
Belgium	-	204,344	346,702	293,659	278,111
British North Americ	an Pro-				
vinces	-	1,968,587	1,808,997	1,088,468	904,224
British West Indies -	-	1,128,236	964,005	919,517	1,023,148
Spanish West Indies -	-	1,278,361	1,143,241	1,340,235	1,116,440
French West Indies -	-	35,906	43,412	30,502	46,592
Other West India Isla	nds -	6,934	24,274	17,479	8,224
South America -	-	81,176	416,199	473,530	278,796
China and Japan -	-	388,359	1,663,390	1,224,506	657,426
Switzerland	-	110,982	120,514	139,674	116,128
Australia	-	1,103	388,352		400
South Africa	2514		97,999	District His	373,716
Other countries -	-	217,352	293,871	396,839	247,617
Totals	-	107,709,116	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657

Countries			Duty Collected.					
Countries.			1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.		
			s cts.	& cts.	& cts.	s ets.		
Great Britain		-	7,917,246 01	7,398,460 17	7,867,481 41	8,881,997 81		
United States		-	2,410,401 89	2,966,119 34	3,695,564 03	3,860,877 10		
France	-	-	582,968 12	627,831 95	744,059 10	604,092 47		
Germany	-	-	300,696 86	334,415 51	272,234 68	173,427 65		
Spain	-	-	93,587 80	102,711 21	112,918 73	113,599 78		
Portugal	-	-	20,411 75	21,245 21	27,674 63	28,421 97		
Italy	-	-	9,717 53	9,320 80	13,626 76	8,502 45		
Holland	-	-	313,368 24	294,569 02	361,153 47	394,017 97		
Belgium	-	-	53,835 40	94,501 87	51,171 82	42,489 19		
British North American P	rovince	es -	162,744 13	97,147 31	54,929 33	12,584 62		
British West Indies -		-	427,327 55	101,444 24	437,499 92	458,433 77		
Spanish West Indies -	-	-	512,362 30	412,117 42	488,019 41	452,401 34		
French West Indies -	-	-	6,420 91	9,049 77	9,929 84	12,654 99		
Other West India Islands		-	3,883 44	9,319 43	203 94	2,973 23		
South America		-	39,819 37	182,660 79	194,325 88	124,963 29		
China and Japan -		-	144,990 54	157 95	26,185 10	83,469 42		
Switzerland		-	15,445 98	15,994 95	21,950 85	20,917 93		
Australia		-	110 31	<u> </u>	_	_		
Other countries -	-		25,691 23	35,533 31	42,953 77	85,557 14		
Amounts for which no ret received by the Departm		ere -	4,464 14	5,126 92		_		
Totals -			13,045,493 50	13,017,730 17	14,421,882 67	15,361,382 12		

The relative bearing of the Customs tariff upon the commerce of each province of the Dominion is exhibited in the following table:—

			or contage	or Duty or	1 100001 7001	do or imp	orts, Dutial	oro torra 11	
Years.		Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns- wick.	Mani- toba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1868		08.85	14.04	12.40	13.29	_	-		12.00
1869	-	08.62	13.68	12.20	13.28	_	-	-	11.78
1870	-	09.26	14.78	13.00	14.85	-	-	_	12.65
1871	-	09.87	13.81	12.42	14.63	06.18	_	_	12.35
1872		10.30	12.20	10.75	13.62	04.97	19.12	- 100	11.70
1873		08.76	10.94	10.75	11.79	05.23	13.79		10.17
1874	-	08.84	12.83	12.56	13.72	03.75	16.13	11.50	11.25
1875	-	11.02	13.03	12.94	13.40	13.78	16.28	16.17	12.48

Years.		Rate of Customs Duties per Capita of Population paid in each Province, and in the Dominion from 1868 to 1875.											
		Ontario.	ntario. Quebec.		New Bruns- wick.	Mani- toba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.				
		& cts.	& cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Sets.	& cts.	\$ ets.				
1868		1 44	3 89	3 06	3 22	_	-		2 62				
1869	-	1 32	3 60	2 86	3 22	-	-	-	2 43				
1870		1 51	4 10	3 04	3 60	_	-		2 74				
1871		2 05	4 99	3 42	4 24	2 63	_	_	3 39				
1872	-	2 38	5 18	3 44	4 46	3 95	6 85	_	3 64				
1873	-	2 65	4 93	3 21	4 36	4 05	6 04	_	3 63				
1874	-	2 69	5 55	3 63	4 89	5 69	6 73	2 33	3 93				
1875		2 97	5 68	3 85	5 79	14 46	8 27	3 37	4 19				

Annual Per-Centage of Expenses of Collection of Customs Revenue in each Province since Confederation.

Years.		Years.		Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns- wick.	Mani- toba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Dominion.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.						
1868	-	07.14	04.35	08.66	08.48	-	-	-	05.99		
1866		07.58	05.79	09.55	09.06	-	_	-	07.09		
1870		06.83	03.29	08.26	06.58	-	-	_	05.41		
1871		04.90	02.87	07:37	05.38	_	-	_	04.21		
1872		04.29	02.77	06.89	05.61	17.03	_	_	04.04		
1873	-	04.25	03.12	07.53	05.88	17.36	08.03	_	04.35		
1874		04.95	02.94	07.77	06.27	15.87	05.91	08.05	04.55		
1875	-	04.69	03.02	07.16	07.13	06.85	04.76	07.40	04.44		

In comparing the rate of ad valorem duty actually paid upon the gross total imports of the Dominion, including the value of free as well as dutiable goods, I find the actual per-centage for the last fiscal year is in advance of the previous year only 1.23 per cent., and of the year 1873, with which the comparison can be more fairly made, 2.31 per cent. Certain changes in the tariff having taken place at the commencement of the last quarter of 1874, its operation for nearly three months tended to increase the average per-centage of the year, but as the tariff of 1873 remained in uniform operation throughout, and the present tariff also remained unchanged, with an inconsiderable exception, through 1875, the relative value of each as a revenue producing source

CANADA.

can be more fairly compared. On this principle the total revenue Dominion of from customs duties would have been 2.31 per cent. less in 1875

had the tariff of 1873 remained unchanged.

The average rate of duty chargeable upon goods subject to ad valorem duties, entered for consumption in 1875 was, within a minute fraction, 16² per cent. The rating value of such goods being, in round numbers, \$69,000,000, and yielding a revenue of \$11,500,000. It is a well-known fact that from the 1st July 1873 to the present date the tendency of nearly all manufactured articles constituting the usual imports of Canada has been continuously downward in value, and if the average decline during the year be rated at 10 per cent., which will hardly be considered by any careful observer an extravagant estimate, the result will show that without such decline the value for duty would have been \$7,666,000 more, and a proportionate additional revenue

would have been realized, amounting to \$1,277,600.

In support of this position I may refer to the decline in the value of sugars, as shown on another page of this report, which in 1875, as compared with 1873, was 15 per cent. I may also refer to the well-known derangements in the iron and hardware trades, causing extreme depression in prices, and indeed in all the various departments of commerce the same state of things is so clearly observable, especially in the markets of the neighbouring republic, that it appears unnecessary to invoke further testimony. convinced, however, from information received from various sources, that the average reduction in values of imported goods might safely be estimated at 15 instead of 10 per cent., which would, of course, proportionally increase the loss from this source to the revenue.

In conclusion, I may allude to the efforts made during the year under your direction, for the improvement of the warehousing system in the Dominion, the necessity for which has been constantly developing, and the advantages of the new regulations are now daily becoming more apparent. A more thorough system of checks upon this part of the Customs business has been established in this department, and at the end of the current fiscal year a new statement will be added to those now published which will give the full quantities and values of goods warehoused during the year, the same ex-warehoused and the balance remaining in warehouse.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. JOHNSTON, To the Hon. Isaac Burpee, Commissioner of Customs. Minister of Customs, &c. &c.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 2.

Governor LEFROY, R.A.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Bermuda, My Lord, June 27, 1876.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year ending 31st December 1875, and to submit the following observations:—

1. Revenue.

The taxation of this Colony has undergone no change since 1866; the proceeds of the Supply Act were, however, lower in 1875-6 than they have ever been since 1869. On examination this appears to be due to a steady diminution in the quantity of rum imported, the duty on which, at 3s. a gallon, realised

		£			£
In 1869	-	7,576	In 1873	-	6,303
In 1870	-	7,066	In 1874	-	5,175
In 1871	-	6,134	In 1875	-	4,333
In 1872	-	6,387			

The consumption of other spirits, although still rather greater than it was in 1869, has also declined since 1872. At 3s. a gallon it realised—

		£			£
In 1869	-	2,347	In 1873	1012	2,786
In 1870	-	2,450	In 1874	-	2,577
In 1871	-	2,607	In 1875	-	2,499
In 1872		2,829			

To set against the failure of these sources of revenue there is only a small increase in the receipts from the duty on malt liquor, at 15s. a hogshead, which yielded—

		£			15
In 1869		2,127	In 1873		3,256
In 1870	6441	2,313	In 1874	-	2,898
In 1871	-	3,277	In 1875		2,932
In 1872	-	2,415			

If the decline in civil and military convictions for drunkenness, or for crimes and misdemeanors resulting from drunkenness, may be taken as a criterion, this diminution in the consumption of ardent spirits and malt liquor is the result of increased temperance and of a real improvement in the habits of a large class of the population; but as the Colony derives nearly half its revenue from this branch of taxation, and there is no corresponding increase in the consumption of other dutiable articles, it is necessarily attended by some embarrassment. The ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on

the great bulk of imported articles has yielded the following Bermuda.

		£			£
In 1869	130-11	7,953	In 1873	-	9,732
In 1870	-	7,092	In 1874	-	10,736
In 1871	-	9, 73	In 1875	-	9,336
In 1872	-	9,464			

2. Public Debt and Accounts.

It may be gathered from these figures that the public debt of the Colony must be increasing, and such is the case. It is, however, still small, being only 13,758l., of which 7,544l. is due to

depositors in the savings bank.

The mode in which the public accounts of the Colony have been heretofore kept, presented to the Legislature and audited, is one recommended by its antiquity alone. The House of Assembly virtually possesses the sole controlling power, and is solely responsible for finance. It nominates one of its own members annually to prepare an estimate of revenue and expenditure, by which it is guided, and not by any document submitted by the executive.

The imperfection of the system cannot be better illustrated than by annexing a copy of the actual estimates so laid before them for Enclosure the year under consideration.

No. 2.

The real figures as given by the Receiver General were as

follows:--

		£
Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1875	-	- 4,163
By revenue received	-	- 23,540
		27,703
Expenditure to March 31 -	-	- 25,816
Balance in Treasury, April 1, 1876	-	- 1,887

The last figure agrees closely with the difference between the estimated revenue and expenditure, viz., 1,860, but the coincidence is accidental, the other figures being entirely different, and it is not a balance of revenue over expenditure. On the contrary, the revenue borrowed 2,275l. from last year's balance to meet the expenditure, and this sum of 1,887l. was on the 1st April all that there was to meet liabilities amounting to 5,000l.

3. Expenditure.

It is difficult to compare the colonial expenditure under specific heads in different years, owing to alterations that have been made in the arrangement of the books of the Treasury, and in the items grouped together.

The total expenditures are, of course, readily comparable, but it is necessary to separate the item of extraordinary public works,

BERMUDA.

such as the completion of the causeway, or the erection of gaols, lunatic asylums, &c., removal of shoals, &c., from the rest to obtain any just view of the current charges on the revenue, for the same reason as makes it necessary to separate money borrowed from the revenue itself.

A visitation of smallpox in January 1875 brought heavy expenses, both in measures of isolation grouped under quarantine, and in fees for vaccination.

The expenses under these two heads were only 102l. 15s. 4d. in 1874, and were 1,456l. 19s. 7d. in 1875. There are no other charges that have materially varied except the maintenance of the lunatic asylum, which is explained under that head.

Table I.—Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.

nary excl			Revenue from Ordinary Colonial Sources, excluding Loans and Grants in Aid.	Loans.	Ordinary Public Expenditure, excluding Works and Loans repaid.	Public Works Extraordinary	
			£	£	£	£	
1868	-	,-		9,000		FOR LOS	
1869	-	-	24,169	1,000	25,043	5,781	
1870	-	-	24,033	4,710	26,228	5,459	
1871	-	-	25,881	5,120	25,976	5,349	
1872	-	-	25,681	3,500	30,114	2,121	
1873	-	-	26,234	2,300	28,384	2,601	
1874		-	24,962	Nil.	24,453	2,704	
1875	-	-	23,540	Nil.	24,624	1,192	

The sums debited for debentures paid off, and not included under expenditure above, were—

	£			£
In 1869	- 1,215	In 1873	-	4,160
In 1870	- 1,613	In 1874	-	9,540
In 1871	- 2,364	In 1875	_	Nothing.
In 1872	- Nothing.			

The large amount paid off in 1874 is due to the grant of 8,506l. by the Imperial Treasury in aid of the causeway.

4. Exports.

The declared value of the agricultural exports of Bermuda for 10 previous years was given in the Report accompanying the Blue Book of 1874, and, with the exception only of a slight check in 1873, showed a great and steady increase.

In 1875 for the first time there is a decided retrogression, and the declared values are lower than they have been since 1871, being only 58,472*l*. as against 79,725*l*. of the previous year.

This is entirely due to a falling off of price, the actual quantities sent to market being greater than in any previous year; and it is associated with the depression in trade experienced in the United States for some time past.

The early vegetables which Bermuda produces are largely consumed by the industrial classes, and, being regarded as a luxury, are among the first things to feel a suspension of employment or a fall of wages. There was a mistake of a decimal point in one of the columns of the Table printed with my Report for 1871, and I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the figures correctly, and to bring them down to the present date.

BERMUDA.

Table II.—Chief Agricultural Exports in quantity.

9113	1			Arrowroot.	Onions.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes
				tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1866		-	-	14.3	*	609.5	124.6
1867	4	-	-	23.6	654.9	716.5	70.0
1868		-	-	24.6	1,355.6	622.5	206.4
1869	-	-	-	18.1	1,657.8	702.0	65.8
1870		-	-	21.4	2,378.1	789 · 8	233 · 6
1871		-	-	13.8	2,158.3	723.3	672.5
1872	-	-	-	15.4	3,604.6	1,147 · 1	638.0
1873	49	-		11.3	2,771.6	1,361.5	512.5
1874		40	_	5.2	3,479.8	1,275.5	468.2
1875		10-10		16.7	4,180.0	2,083.5	579.2

^{*}There was no determinate unit of weight for onions in 1866. The quantity was 1,961 barrels and 41,145 packages, and as the value returned was nearly the same as that of 1867, the quantities probably did not materially differ.

The increase of consumption is not confined to the market of New York, considerable quantities of onions and potatoes find their way to the West Indies; but the trade with the Dominion of Canada by way of Halifax, which is not encouraged by low freights, continues insignificant.

While the staple crops of Bermuda remain as remunerative as they are at present, there is little inducement to take good land, which now produces them, for other purposes; but it is much to be regretted that cultivation of fruit is so much neglected that oranges, for which the Islands were long famous, are almost extinct, and peaches entirely so; that the inferior lands are scarcely used at all; and that the intelligence of the agricultural population is not developed by a greater variety of labour.

Attempts have been made to introduce valuable trees, such recently as a superior coffee from the West Coast of Africa, but when successful they merely result in an addition to the number of species grown for their beauty or rarity in a few private grounds, never in anything of commercial value. Among other trees, the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Blue-gum, has been so introduced, and there are plants about 14 feet high now growing in the grounds of Government House, but it does not appear adapted to the climate or the soil. These young trees have not strength to resist the wind without support, and as they cannot be supported above a very moderate height, there is every probability that sooner or later they must be blown down. The limited extent of properties, the little capital, the difficulty of

BERMUDA.

finding a sale for small and uncertain quantities of any merchantable product, combine to preclude the hope that the possibilities of this climate will ever be fully utilised.

5. Hospitals.

A new lunatic asylum erected under Act No. 17 of 1871, "To provide better accommodation for the insane," was entered on January 26, 1875. The ground, with a substantial building on it, erected as a grammar school about 1829, but long disused, was purchased with seven acres of land of the trustees of Devonshire College for 824l., and by means of two successive grants, amounting to 5,000l., additional buildings have been erected until it is now capable of accommodating 28 patients, viz.:—

Male, in single rooms - - 11

" in associated dormitory - 5

Female, in single rooms - - 7

" in associated dormitory - 5

The greatest number of patients during the year was 8 men and 12 women. Unhappily, insanity seems to be more prevalent in Bermuda among women, especially of the coloured race, than among men, and the accommodation for the former, although twice as great as it was in the old asylum, is already found insufficient.

I annex the report of the Medical Superintendent, by which it will be seen that one patient died in the year; two were discharged as cured. The expenses of maintenance amounted to 1,1081, and the approximate cost to 55l. 6s. per patient; this is less than the cost per head in the old asylum, which amounted to 65l. 12s., while the improvement in the condition and comfort of the patients is very marked. I must particularly instance the patient No. 26, a mulatto, aged 39, who was admitted as a criminal lunatic in November 1869. This man had killed a constable and was regarded as highly dangerous. He was kept in a solitary cell with a very small walled court attached, covered overhead with an iron grating; in that condition he remained over five years, nor was it possible to ameliorate it under the conditions of the old asylum, as he was certainly not fit to be trusted with the other male patients, kept as they then were. Improved architectural conditions and better supervision permitted the adoption of a different system. He was placed somewhat apart from the rest, but was liberated daily in the grounds, and so great has been his improvement that he is now wholly at large, takes his meals usually with the other patients, and is rarely subjected to any restraint.

6. Education.

A very full historical sketch of the progress of public education in Bermuda will be found in my Report accompanying the Blue Book for the year 1872, and more recent statistics in that for the year 1874. It is only necessary here to repeat that the condition of education in the Colony is highly unsatisfactory. It is not merely that the common schools are much below the proper standard, and that technical instruction is entirely wanting; but it is unfortunately true also that the class which is to furnish the future men of business and landowners of the country, the magistrates, and the members of Assembly, is relatively even worse educated than the class below them, and the poor whites much worse than the coloured race.

That such a state of things can prevail for many years without serious social consequences is impossible, but the Legislature cannot be persuaded to face the difficulties which the problem of mixed races, nearly balanced, presents.

A superior school in connexion with the Mechanics Institute was opened in Hamilton on the 1st June, and is undoubtedly a subject of congratulation, but its effect has not been to extend the area of education; it has rather by new attractions withdrawn children from schools of professedly higher standard.

7. Registrar General's Report.

The Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the year 1875, transmitted herewith, may be summarised in the following general abstract:—

TABLE III.

control hastery to have			e Land	18	874.	1875.		
				White.	Coloured.	White.	Coloured	
Estimated civil population of	n 31st	Dece	mber	5,003	8,134	5,038	8,264	
Births, civil	-		_	149	279	139	334	
Ratio of births per 1,000	-	-	-	29.78	34.42	27.59	40.41	
Births out of wedlock	-	-	-	6	114	3	94	
Stillbirths	-	-	_	6	20	4	14	
Ratio of illegitimate births	-	-		5.42	22.74	1.35	27.01	
Marriages			_	47	58	39	68	
Deaths	-	-	-	160	180	129	204	
Deaths between 75 and 96	years	-		24	8'	19*	17	
Deaths in army and navy	_	-		40	_	25	_	

^{*} The most advanced age in 1875 was only 90 years.

8. Political Franchise.

A general election which took place in November 1875 affords a favourable opportunity for calling attention to the limited franchise of this Colony.

The qualification for a member of the Assembly is the possession of a freehold rated at a value of 240l.

The qualification of a voter is a freehold worth 60l.; the capitalised, not the annual, value being intended in both cases.

There are 36 members returned under these conditions, and a comparison of the total male population over 21 years of age, with

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

the electors in each parish, will be instructive. It is not a census age, but I have deducted from the number above 20, which is a census age, one tenth of the number returned between 20 and 30.

TABLE IV.

				abo	opulation ve 21. 871.	Er	Actually voted.		
				White.	Coloured.	White.	Coloured.	Total.	Total.
St. George's				218	286	79	44	123	85
Hamilton	-	10	_	106	166	68	23	91	75
Smith's			-	35	69	32	3	35	30
Devonshire			-	77	99	44	11	55	30
Pembroke	-	-	-	311	312	140	47	187	109
Paget -	-	-	-	103	108	72	10	82	*
Warwick	-		-	96	112	89	25	114	78
Southampton	-		-	68	91	51	17	68	53
Sandy's	-	~	-	123	275	65	34	99	— †
7	Cotals			1,137	1,518	640	214	854	460

^{*} No contest since 1857, when 77 voted.

The mode of voting being by ballot it is, of course, impossible to say in what proportion the respective races exercise their right, but the general result appears to be that only 32 per cent. of the adult male population are entitled to vote for their representatives, and that of the number so entitled but little over half actually voted at the last election, although it took place in consequence of a premature dissolution.

The number of coloured voters has increased about 12 per cent. since the last election, a satisfactory proof that this class of the

community is acquiring property.

9. Marine Slip.

The number of vessels taken up for repairs on the Marine Slip at St. George's is in great measure a criterion of marine disasters in the neighbourhood of these Islands, and was unusually low last year.

From March 1866 to 30th April 1874 - 128
In 1874 - - - 21
In 1875 - - - 11

Of the last, 4, amounting to 575 tons, belonged to Bermuda. An inquiry as to the wreck of the bark "Stella" is not yet concluded.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. H. Lef

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarnon, &c. &c. &c.

[†] No contest since 1870, when 72 voted.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

43

Векмира.

ESTIMATE of COLONIAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 30th June 1876.

1875. June 11 -	To payments from the Treasury since 30th March last ,, quarterly salaries and other expenses for this quarter ,, Treasury liabilities as per statement herewith ,, Legislative expenses for 1875 ,, Contingent accounts to 31st May 1875, estimated at	5,418	12 0 0 0	0 0 0	1875. March 31 - June 30 -	By balance in the Treasury at this date, by Report of Auditing Committee - 4,16 ,, revenue for the quarter, estimated at - 6,15 ,, balance to this date 10,27	3	0	d. 0 0 4
		£20,585	12	4		£20,58	5 1	2	4
1875. June 30 1876. June 30	To official salaries and other fixed expenses for year ending June 30, 1876, claims against the Treasury for the same	10,272	0	0	1876. June 30 -	" post office revenue for the year to this	0 (38
	time, estimated at ,, lighthouse contingent expenses ,, legislative expenses for 1876	2,000 120 700	0	0		" police expenses for Hamilton, St. George's, and Somerset 25) (0	0
	,, interest on savings bank deposits -	£24,242		_		,, balance to be provided 22,489 £24,249			-
									=
	To balance brought down	22,482	8	4					

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 3.

Governor D'ARCY to The EARL OF CARNARYON.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands, My Lord, March 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1875, with the following brief report:—

2. Imports and Exports.

The imports of 1875 show a marked increase, as foretold in my last report; they have now attained to 42,460l., and the exports to 38,989l. These figures show an increase of 14,204l. in the imports, with a reduction in value of 2,731l. in the exports, caused by a decrease in the price of wool in the London market; and from the wild cattle being nearly killed off, the value of hides exported in 1875 was nearly 5,000l. less than in 1874. There is, however, a very satisfactory addition in the quantity of wool annually produced, as will be seen from the following table:—

1871 - - 247,750 lbs., wool.
1872 - - 260,000 ,
1873 - - 405,979 ,
1874 - - 424,395 ,
1875 - - 735,902 ,

Your Lordship will perceive that pastoral industries have nearly increased sevenfold since 1859, when the value of exports only amounted to 6,892l. The prosperity of the Islands is wholly dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasturage, food for animals being in abundance, with but a trifling cost; pastoral occupations are the principal source of individual and public wealth. With labour as dear and scarce as it is at present, the production of wool at a paying price would be impossible without the aid nature affords in supplying the sheep with primitive food in the form of extensive sheep walks abounding in succulent grasses, together with a climate not too cold in the spring for the lambing season, and not too hot in the summer, when the animal is oppressed with his valuable covering. As the flocks increase, and the land becomes fully stocked, it is to be hoped that the farmer's profits will far exceed his expenses, provided the price of wool does not fall lower than it is at present.

I trust I may be allowed space to revert in résumé (being on the point, after six years' administration, to give way to my successor, his Excellency Mr. Callaghan) to the favourable results which have accrued from the monetary concessions made to lessees by the Government shortly after my arrival in 1870.

The sealing trade had suddenly collapsed, the sheep farmers, especially in the West Island, were complaining that the terms upon

which they leased the land were impediments to their success; by lowering the rents, and otherwise making the leasing terms easier, the Colonial Government gave an impetus not only to the wool industry, but to the shipping interests. The unemployed sealers were hired as shepherds, and the Colonial schooners again got under weigh to transport over the Sound from the East to the West Island stock and materials for building. Meanwhile more capital from the Mother Country was thrown into the Islands, the Franco-Prussian war kept up the price of wool, the value of homesteads and stock rose, and young men from England purchased in as partners, taking in many instances a third share of a farm. If favourable prospects continue till 1880, four years hence, when the rentals will rise from 61. to 101. for a section of 6,000 acres, the land will become more valuable when fully stocked, more labour will be required for shepherding, shearing, dipping, and boiling down, and the revenue will be so considerably increased as to render the Colony nearly independent of the parliamentary grant.

As I write now, in 1876, four and five vessels are annually employed to convey our exports across the ocean, whereas in 1870 but two regular traders met Colonial requirements.

It is satisfactory to find that this timely liberality on the part of the Government did not lower the revenue, for I find that the rents amounted to 1,442*l*. 11s. in 1869, whilst 1875 shows a receipt of 1,600*l*. 8s. 7d.

During the last two years few vessels have arrived seeking shelter and repairs. The stringent orders of the Board of Trade have prevented old vessels from attempting the passage round Cape Horn; very materially is the comfort and happiness of the sailor affected who will have no longer to endure a spell at the pumps after his two hours at the wheel. Officers doing duty in distant dependencies have frequent opportunities of observing the working of Acts of Parliament, and I trust I may venture to suggest how the condition of the mariner may still be ameliorated. A sailor is often too thoughtless on leaving England to provide himself with warm clothing, but in fifteen days' sail after leaving the tropics he is suffering from cold; after vainly contending with the tempests of the Horn his ship runs for this leeward port to refit. He is probably in debt to the owners, and unable to purchase warm clothing; he then becomes reckless and insubordinate, preferring to go to gaol rather than face the voyage again round the Horn, and the loss perhaps of his fingers from frostbite. If owners were to be compelled by law to keep a stock of warm clothing on board to issue to the men, much of the bad feeling between the crew and the master, so detrimental to the good name of the merchant marine, might be avoided.

I am also informed that the number of vessels rounding the Horn has considerably decreased since the wheat trade from San Francisco to Europe, which promised at one time to employ so many British vessels, is now conveyed by the railway over the

continent of North America to New York, and thence by steam to Europe.

3. Legislation.

The following Ordinances were initiated during the year:-

No. 1. An Ordinance giving a preferable lien on wool from season to season, making mortgages of sheep, cattle, and horses valid without delivery to the mortgagee.

No. 2. An Ordinance relating to unseaworthy ships.

No. 3. Quarantine Ordinance.

No. 4. An amendment to the Spirit License Ordinance.

The necessity of these enactments was communicated to your Lordship; they appear to suit the requirements of the Settlement.

4. Education

Is always a pleasant theme for a Governor of these Islands to dwell on; the institution of the Government school being so worthy of the Imperial Government. On the arrival of Mr. Collins I raised the amount of school pence from 3d. to 6d. in the upper school to enable my successor, on my departure, to continue the paid monitorial system. Mr. Collins has given the Government great satisfaction during the past year, he is zealous and assiduous to his duties, and has a good method of teaching; the reading of the children is accompanied by the proper intonation, ease, and expression, and by frequent questions the intellectual powers of the children are more fully developed. The schoolmaster's annual report I have the honour to enclose.

5. Climate.

Observations on the climate of these antarctic regions are instructive; it is interesting to be able, by the careful reading of good instruments, to make a comparison with that of the climate in England, situated much in the same latitude. Mr. Cobb, the manager of the Falkland Islands Company, has favoured me with the following results of careful investigation which he personally took each day. January, February, and March were singularly even in temperature, in the shade the average maximum being—

January - - - 55.5 February - - - 55.3 March - - - 55.4 April - - - 48.5

An estimate of the complete saturation of the air is represented by 100. The figures below show the relative humidity of the corresponding months of 1873 in London.

Stanley 1875.		London 1873.
January 67 cor	responding	g to July 72.
February 77.	,,	August 81.
March 79	"	September 76.
April 82	"	October 85.

The rainfall return is as follows:

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

	1874.				1875.		
January		-	2.17	January	L Deputies	_	3.27
February	85 - 1 - 10	-	1.40	February	- L	125	3.32
March		-	2.43	March			1.76
April -	1 3 3 1	-	2.13	April -	e Tuniani	Mar.	2.40
May -	-	-	0.73				
June -	Y	-	1.01				
July -	-		1.42	A Linear Co.			
August	-	-	2.77				
September	- 1	-	1.56				
October	-	-	1.21				
November	-	-	1.03				
December	-	1-	2.46				
		_					91.37.76
			20.32				10.7
		-					

January and February 1875 are much in excess, but in the latter month no less than 1.69 fell in one day, the 14th February, accompanied with so violent a wind that the detached squadron did not attempt to leave its anchorage, although it was the prearranged day of departure; the next heaviest was 1.02, in August 1874. In 1874 the fewest rainy days were in February and November, 11 in each, the most in June, 23 days; the amount of rainfall in London in 1873 was 22.67 in excess of that of these Islands, and yet about 10 per cent. below the average, but the rainy days there were only 160, against 204 in these Islands. Squalls are not so frequent in London, a soaking wet day in the Falklands is a rarity; we have more actual wet days, but our rains take a pleasanter form.

Summary of Meteorological Observations for 1875 at Stanley, Falkland Islands, Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.

		Baron	neter.	Abso	olute.	Mean	Mean	Dew	lity (00).	y Dai	Days	Cloud	
	evi iii	Mean height.	Ext.	Max.	Min. temp.	in range.			11 121		Rain.	with rain.	(0-10).
	181	in.	in.			SIZE .		Min I			· all	nel id	
January .		29.514	0.99	64.0	36.0	49.0	12.9	41.9	73	in. 3.27	21	7.4	
February	-	29.543	1.02	64.1	37.1	48.6	13.4	42.9	77	3.32	18	7.6	
March -	-	29.654	1.01	67.0	32.8	49.3	12.2	44.5	79	1.76	17	5.6	
April -	-	29.458	1.28	58.0	32.9	43.4	10.5	38.9	82	2.40	21	5.1	
May -	-	29.551	0.83	51.0	24.0	42.3	8.4	38.9	91	1.45	15	6.6	
June -		29.756	0.95	45.7	29.1	38.4	6.0	35.3	89	1.43	18	7.4	
July -	-	29.581	1.34	48.1	27.2	37.0	8.3	34.2	90	1.18	17	6.9	
August -	-	29.653	1.16	51.9	23.7	38.5	9.9	36.0	88	0.91	16	6.3	
September	-	29.762	1.12	53.8	28.7	41.6	11.1	35.3	75	0.84	14	4.9	
October -	-	29.708	1.30	58.9	29.7	42.1	14.8	37.8	81	1.07	20	7.4	
November	-	29.750	1.13	68.5	33.0	46.2	11.8	38.9	72	1.24	14	6.9	
December	-	29.486	0.70	64.4	30.2	45.8	12.1	39.9	76	2.92	25	7.2	
Totals .				Lagle .				TAR		21.79	216		
Means -		29.618				43.5	10.8	38.7	81			6.6	
Extremes			1.46	68.2	23.7								

The anemometer Mr. Scott was considerate enough to spare to the Government unfortunately broke down, and all attempts to put it right have failed; the January readings give the following limited result:—Highest speed in 24 hours 643 miles, lowest 138; average for 24 hours for the month 364 miles, or per hour 15·1 miles.

The following return of the prevailing winds will be found

interesting:-

-	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
N.		1.	1.		3.	5.
N.N.W.	2.	1.		2.	2.	8.
N.W.	2· 3·	6.	1.	2.	4.	22.
N.W. by W.		1.		_	-	1.
W.N.W.	1.	1.	5.	1.	3.	11.
W.	4.	4.	5.	8.	8.	29.
W.S.W.	3.	4.	3.	8.	2.	20.
S.W.	6.	4· 3·	7.	4.	-	20.
S.S.W.	2.		_	1.	Ξ	7.
S.		4.	_	_		3.
S.S.E.	_			1.	<u> 100</u> 00	1.
E.S.E.	1· - - -		D	1:	2.	3.
E.			1.			1.
E.N.E.			1.			1.
N.N.E.		1.	1.	_	三	2.
Calm		360-63		2.	-	2.
Unobserved	9.	-	_	-	-	9.
Days	31.	28.	32.	30.	24.	145.

This return bears out the Island saying that the wind does not

blow from the east 20 days during the whole year.

There is no doubt but that the climate has undergone a favourable change of late years; so very severe were the winters about 20 years ago that on one occasion the herds of cattle in Lafonia fled north before a southerly gale with snowstorms to such an extent that on being checked in their stampede by the peat wall (covered with gorse) across the Isthmus, they wildly lept over a high cliff and were dashed to pieces. The last seven winters have been so mild that although horses and cattle are never stabled it is a rarity to hear of an animal dying of cold or inanition; whilst in Labrador, which is the same latitude in the northern hemisphere, animals are all stabled during the winter, otherwise they would perish.

As I may have before mentioned, the climate is peculiarly favourable to the recovery of those suffering from diseases of the chest, and this may be attributed to the fact that the Islands are distant from continents, and as no wind can reach them that does not pass over much sea, of course bringing with it much saline moisture, and iodine from the quantities of kelp, without any putrified mixture, the air is remarkably fine. In 1874 only three deaths were registered in 1,000, one was an accident, and one

life lapsed on 31st December.

6. Conveyance of Mails.

Is a subject under agitation; this Government is in correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, the British Vice-Consul at Sandy Point, who has interested himself considerably in our proposed steam communication. He writes that the owner of a steam vessel at Valparaiso is desirous of running a line between New Island and Sandy Point if the transport of live stock, for the consumption of the Chilean garrison there, could in any way be combined with the conveyance of mails; the difficulty which presents itself is, at whose expense are the mails to be forwarded from New Island, situated in the west of the West Falklands, to Stanley, in the east of the East Falkland Islands.

7. Statistics.

Your Lordship will perceive at page 105 of the Blue Book that out of a population of 1,102 souls, during the past year are recorded 15 deaths, five of the number, however, lost their lives from a boat accident in the harbour, but 23 births during the year leaves the census rather on the increase; for the next five years the population will be augmented by the arrival of shepherds to meet the care of forthcoming stock, but after that time, as in all pastoral countries, it must necessarily be sparse, unless some unlooked-for trade could be originated.

There is room for improvement in the manner in which domestic servants and shepherds are induced to emigrate; the faults are reticence, if not deception, on the one side, and unreasonable demands on the other; but it does not appear to strike them that to earn the higher payment given in the Colonies they must do something more in the way of work than they have been

accustomed to.

8. General Observations.

It is to be regretted that the proposal which was for some time entertained to build a manufactory at Stanley for the purpose of compressing the peat into patent fuel for steam purposes came to The peat of these Islands is of a very good, fine quality, nothing. inasmuch as it does not leave behind the least odour of reek which in Scotland flavours every article of food in the house; it has moreover been ascertained beyond doubt that the quantity is inexhaustible.

The hope which the community indulged in of finding coal at Port Sussex have not been realised. When the "Challenger" visited Stanley in January last, Professor Thomson was good enough to detail a gentleman of his staff to inspect the locality, who reported that the supposed coal vein was only shale. Although a valuable mineral has not been found, yet the question is now set at rest; the sheep farmers and other colonists will be contented to realise the small but secure profits arising from their pastoral occupations instead of speculating on uncertain mining operations.

On my requisition, Captain Thomson, commanding the "Challenger," took observations at Port Louis, which proved that the FALKLAND ISLANDS.

mean level of the ocean was the same exactly as recorded by H.M.S.S. "Erebus" and "Terror" in 1842.

The safety of the South American Mission at Ooseyia in Tierra del Fuego is precarious, and such, apparently, is the opinion of the Committee in London, for in one of their reports the following sentence appears:—

"It is obvious that the tragic experience of the past adds to the grave responsibility of the Committee to maintain frequent communication between these missionary outposts so long as their

position is precarious."

Yet in 1874-75 Ooseyia was left for 10 months unvisited. The Rev. Thomas Bridges and family reside there in charge of a store, paying the natives in kind for their labour; they are the most ignorant and wretched human beings in existence; in the winter they are starving, consequently very dangerous, crowding

towards the settlement for employment or food.

Only a few weeks ago, the same tribe of Fish Indians, without the least provocation, attacked, when on shore, the master and crew of the American sealing schooner "Charles Shearer;" fortunately, the master was armed with a double-barrelled breechloader, with which he fought his way through crowds of natives to the shore (beach), but losing, however, two of his men in the encounter.

It seems really as if missionaries courted martyrdom by leaving so many valuable lives perfectly unprotected to the impulsive action of starving savages, when the common precaution of a

stockade would afford shelter till relief arrived.

I close this report by testifying that the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are energetic and industrious in their personal undertakings; they do not confine themselves to one branch of industry, circumstances have compelled them to change their means of gaining a livelihood, and they suit their occupation to the exigencies of the moment in a manner most profitable to themselves; the conduct of the inhabitants, their amenability to the laws, is most praiseworthy, any violation of the peace being usually of a very unimportant nature, and exceedingly rare; they are, moreover, at all times ready to be sworn in as special constables

on occasions of moment, being, in fact, their own police.

It is to be hoped as time runs on they will be alive to the necessity of supporting their own indigent sick, as it cannot be expected that the Government which expends so much on education can also take over the inevitable responsibilities of a community. A small house tax would meet all requirements, the Government might then establish that which has been so long required, a cottage hospital, combining the care of the local indigent sick with that of the frostbitten mariner, whereby a considerable saving would be gained by the Board of Trade. The Government medical men would then be compelled to give their attendance without charge to a Government institution, and the exorbitant charges of the lodging-house keepers would be saved.

The usual vaccination return, agreeable to the regulations, is appended.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

I have, &c. (Signed) G. D'Arcy,

Colonel and Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

LIST of CHILDREN successfully vaccinated during the year ending 31st December 1875.

Children und	er Three Years.	ears. Children and Adults over Three Years.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
6	7	5	3	21	

Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 31, 1876.

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency my report on the Government schools for the year 1875, and being the first since my appointment as schoolmaster, I shall include some remarks on the present condition and prospects of education in the Falkland Islands generally.

During the nine months of my connexion with the schools, 141 little children have received instruction more or less; there have been enrolled in the—

with an average attendance of 50 in the upper school and of 30 in the infant school.

The schools are conducted in two separate buildings; the upper adjacent to the church in a large oblong room 41 feet 3 inches long, 16 feet 8 inches wide, 9 feet 8 inches high, and lighted from the north by four windows. The infant school is an airy wooden building, utilised for educational purposes. The benefits accruing from this separation are invaluable; not only 39680.

was the old accommodation so insufficient as to prove injurious to the health of both instructors and instructed, but the time and energy formerly expended in correcting the restlessness of the younger children are economised by their removal to another room, and devoted to the improvement of the more advanced children. Of course the educational apparatus in use is very much inferior to that now employed in English board schools, but the schoolrooms, since undergoing recent improvements and renovations, are warm, clean, and cheerful. The playgrounds are spacious and sufficient, but it is very unfortunate that, as yet, no provision has been made for amusements being carried on under cover during inclement weather.

Our educational system is divided into three stages. The infant department is under the care of a female teacher, who is a a good deal employed in inculcating habits of discipline and obedience; children remain here until they are able to read at sight small words of one syllable. When this stage has been reached, children are admitted into the junior division of the upper school, where they are placed under the care of a female assistant; so soon as children have mastered the elements of the simple rules of arithmetic, and can read at sight books such as Nelson's Royal Reader No. III., they become entirely under my

own supervision.

Without the aid of the monitorial system established by your Excellency in 1872, I would be unable systematically to overtake the education of the children now attending the Government schools.

Every afternoon the girls receive two hours instruction in sewing from another teacher. It would be advantageous to a re-arrangement of our various duties to unite the two appointments of sewing mistress and monitor.

To economise time, the old Scotch system of mixed classes was introduced. As this arrangement has proved wise and efficient it will be continued in the hope that the reciprocal influences of the sexes on each other may be extended and strengthened.

Last session the school did not receive instruction in drill, chiefly because of the variableness of the climate. It will be well, on account of the poor physique of the children, to make suitable arrangements for its now being begun and regularly continued, either out of doors or in the schoolroom. At present the boys use the flagstaff and rigging erected in the playground; some slight addition to our gymnastic apparatus would be most acceptable.

It is difficult to speak with certainty when estimating the actual results of the education imparted in the Government

schools.

To a great extent the instruction imparted in primary schools must be mechanical so far as the mere elements are concerned, and a given standard of excellence may therefore be easily kept in view during each stage of a child's progress. One can estimate readily enough the number of passes in each subject. But

take away the object of preparing so many children mechanically in certain uniform particulars, and substitute instead a desire to qualify a class as labourers and members of society, and there is no tangible data at hand by which to verify results. Such is our position in the Falkland Islands. The Stanley School pretends to be nothing more than an ordinary primary school where instruction in the elements of education may be obtained. Besides this, some little attempt has been made to afford to the senior children useful instruction suitable to their employment in life, a general knowledge of the common things around them, and of the past and present condition, social and political, of the country with which they are connected, as well as to encourage a taste for English literature.

The progress of education here is necessarily slow and irregular, chiefly on account of the labour of the children being so valuable at home that constant attendance at school is uncertain and apparently impossible. However, it is, under present circumstances, inexpedient to urge the introduction of a compulsory system, as another conflicting element would be called into life, the unwillingness of children to submit to scholastic discipline, in one or two instances with the encouragement, at least with the

sympathy, of parents.

In this Colony it would be fatal to the self-respect of a teacher if the management of the Government schools were delegated to public opinion.

The insular position of the Colony places children in a mental position much inferior to that held by English children of similar

age and social condition.

The means and opportunities of observation are so limited that their ideas and sympathies are necessarily so cramped and contracted that many ordinary illustrations employed daily by a teacher at home with good effect fall from the lips quite flat and lifeless.

Perhaps the establishment of a popular library of good standard entertaining works of travel, &c., and the endowment of a small museum illustrating the arts and manufactures, might lessen the

evil and materially assist the teacher in his work.

It is pleasing to be able to state that no "religious difficulty" is experienced in the Stanley Government schools. During the hours devoted to religious instruction all the children adjourn either to the Church of England (for all Protestants) or Catholic chapels, where they are instructed by ministers of their respective

faith. This arrangement works satisfactorily.

Before concluding this report I feel constrained to bring before your Excellency's notice the inadequacy of our present machinery to overtake the education of the youth of these Islands in which the different stations are so widely scattered. The children form a large and yearly increasing proportion of the inhabitants. The majority of them have been born in the Colony, many in places so far removed from Stanley that their experience of life is limited to the influences and examples imparted beneath the parental

roof, in many instances 20 and 30 miles distant from another habitation. It is impossible for parents engaged from daybreak to dusk in rough outdoor work in an ungenerous climate to possess leisure or physical inclination to instruct a young and often large family even in the rudiments of the "three R's." To open a boarding school in Stanley for the reception of children from the camp, or to appoint a travelling schoolmaster to visit periodically the outlying stations, would very considerably supply the want.

It is, therefore, a reasonable request to ask the Colonial Government to take into their early consideration the question, How is our present educational machinery to be utilised and extended? If it is more economical for our political, social, and commercial interests to rear intelligent rather than ignorant colonists, surely the funds will not be awanting to defray the small additional expense required to extend our present educational establishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Jo

JOHN WRIGHT COLLINS,

To Colonel D'Arcy,

Government Schoolmaster.

&c., &c.,

Governor, Falkland Islands.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 4.

Lieut. Governor Mundy, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Belize,

SIR, March 3, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for 1875, and to make the following report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue of 1875 was 41,906l. 2s. 11., and the expenditure was 40,982l. 9s. 0d.; excess of revenue over expenditure 923l. 13s. 11d.

3. The decrease of the year's revenue as compared with 1874 was 1,816l., and with the comparatively large revenue of 1873 was

9,9371, but it was in excess of that of 1872 by 3,1871.

4. The expenditure exceeded that of 1874 by 8821, and arose from the large amount required for the repairs of public buildings in Belize, the vigorous prosecution of the works at Orange Walk, and the increase and equipment of the frontier scouts, and the larger amount found necessary for the payment of drawbacks on goods in transit.

Assets and Liabilities.

5. The assets of the Colony for the year 1875 were 37,855l. 1s. 8d., and the liabilities were 26,183l. 13s. 9d. The excess of assets over liabilities being therefore 11,701l. 7s. 11d.

Public Debt.

6. The South of Belize Improvement Loan raised by Local Act, Vic. 27., Chap. 11. 1863, amounted to 19,800*l*, of which 11,049*l*. 4s. has been repaid, together with interest on Principal 9,188*l*. 11s. 3d. to the 31st December 1875.

7. The amount required to pay off principle and interest at

Maturity in 1880, will be 10,275l. 16s. 9d.

8. The Immigration Loan raised under special Local Act, Vic. 27, Chap. 14, amounted to 16,550l. 6s. 3d., of which sum 12,239l. 4s. 0d. has been repaid. On the 31st December there was a balance to the credit of the Sinking fund of 4,419l. 1s. 4d.

This debt will be entirely paid off this year.

9. Towards the liquidation of the original debt due to the Imperial Government for military purposes in 1871, and for the maintenance in the Colony of a second company of infantry, 5,000*l*. per annum has been regularly paid. The Imperial claims stood on the 31st December 1875 at 7,555*l*., as compared with 8,033*l*. in 1874.

Military Expenditure.

10. The amount expended by Great Britain for its military protection of British Honduras for the year 1875 was 12,790*l*., the Colony paying 5,000*l*. of this amount. Besides this contribution, the Colonial Government has spent 4,159*l*. during the past year for military purposes connected with the defence of the northwestern frontier. The outlay, including cost of materials for the construction of works at Orange Walk, and the payment of the masons, carpenters, and working parties, 2,052*l*., the expense of working steam launch 565*l*., transportation of troops 176*l*., and pay of acting engineer 273*l*. 15s. 0d.

Public Works.

11. The sum of 2,924*l*. 19s. 0d. was expended in the year 1875, exclusive of cost of superintendence. The outbuildings and fence to the public hospital and the erection of tanks cost 732*l*. The repairs of lighthouses and the public buildings in Belize and Corozal cost 1,015*l*. The construction of a lighter and mud scows in connection with the dredger, now building for the deepening of the harbour bar, 350*l*. The repairs to country roads and town streets and bridges cost 679*l*.

12. The most important works that will have to be considered at an early date are the erection of a new court-house and lunatic asylum at Belize. The enlargement of the court-house at Corozal and the erection of a bungalow for the use of the chief justice and officers of the court at the quarterly assizes, the repair of the covered market at Belize, and the completion of the public wharf

on the north side of the river.

BRITISH HONDURAS. British Honduras. Legislation.

13. There were 13 ordinances enacted in the Session of 1875, viz.

Ordnance No. 1.—For compensating the families of persons

killed by accidents.

Ordnance No. 2.—To amend the procedure under an act passed in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 32., intituled, "An Act to prevent debtors from absconding from their creditors, and to repeal the 17th Vic. Chap. 4., and two several Acts for the discharge of debtors in execution from imprisonment."

Ordnance No. 3.—Further to amend the Crown Lands Ordi-

nance 1872.

Ordnance No. 4.—For granting a pension to Thomas Miles,

late keeper of the powder magazine.

Ordnance No. 5.—Further to amend Ordinance No. 10, 1871, to reduce prospectively the salaries of certain public officers, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Ordnance No. 6 .- To amend the hospital, poor-house, and

asylum Act, 1870.

Ordnance No. 7.—To declare the meaning of the Quarantine Ordinance 1873.

Ordnance No. 8.—For the establishment, maintenance, and government of a public park and recreation ground near Belize.

Ordnance No. 9.—To continue in force Ordinance No. 22,

1872; Ordinance No. 11, 1873; and Ordinance No. 1, 1874.

Ordnance No. 10.—To continue in force for a limited period Ordnance No. 30, 1872, and Ordnance No. 5, 1873.

Ordnance No. 11.-To apply part of the Public Revenue of

the Colony ending 31st December 1876 to certain uses.

Ordnance No. 12 .- For granting a pension to the Rev. Alfred

Field, clerk, late incumbent of the Church of St. Mary's.

Ordnance No. 13.—To apply a further part of the Public Revenue of the Colony for the present year to certain uses.

Pensions.

14. The amount paid under this head for 1875 was 755l. 1s. 1d.

Education.

15. There were 14 schools receiving Government aid in the Colony, viz., 1 Anglican, 3 Roman Catholic, 7 Wesleyan Metho-

dists, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist.

16. The number of scholars is 990 boys and 803 girls, total 1,793, and the average daily attendance was 1,059. The amount expended was 1,604*l*. 6s. 1d., of which the sum of 1,075*l*. 15s. 3d. was derived from the Government grant and 303*l*. 19s. 3d. from school fees.

Imports and Exports.

17. The total imports amounted in value to 175,321*l.*, a decrease from 1874 of 3,076*l*. The exports amounted to 202,512*l*. 16s. 0d., being a decrease of 38,116*l*. from the year 1874.

Shipping.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

18. There were 326 vessels entered at the port of Belize, as compared with 447 in 1874. Of these arrivals, 272 brought cargoes, and 54 came in ballast.

19. The vessels cleared at Belize were 345 in number as compared with 382 in 1874; 310 vessels left with cargoes and 35 in

ballast.

Agriculture.

20. In the northern district of the Colony the returns show 4,697 acres under cultivation, of which 1,156 acres were in sugar cane, 3,286 acres in Indian corn, 57 acres in rice, and 197 acres in other crops and fruit trees.

Produce.

1,658,472 lbs. sugar.
31,218 gallons rum.
70,314 bushels Indian corn.
453 bushels rice.

21. In the north-western district, of 3,962 acres under cultivation, 830 acres were in sugar cane, 2,725 acres in Indian corn, 71 acres in rice, and 386 acres in fruit trees and other crops.

Produce.

2,132,000 lbs. sugar.
4,100 gallons rum.
76,336 bushels Indian corn.
566 bushels rice.
91 lbs coffee.

22. In the southern district, 1,532 acres were under cultivation, of which 1,286 were in sugar cane, 37 acres in Indian corn, and 28 acres in other crops.

Produce.

2,567,908 lbs sugar.
3,754 gallons rum.
250 bushels Indian corn.

There are from 20,000 to 40,000 cocoa-nut trees in this district, and on the southern and western Kayes there are many thousands of these palms. Much of the fruit is exported to Great Britain and the United States, and the greater portion of that used in the Colony is converted into oil and sold, the Colonial Government being the largest purchaser for the use of the light houses and departments in Belize.

23. Large quantities of cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., are kept on the "Banks" of the Belize, Situn, and Northern Rivers, much maize and vegitable produce is raised; but owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, the market of Belize is very indifferently BRITISH HONDURAS. supplied, and although fruit-trees abound, the fruit is allowed to fall and decay rather than carry it in canoes to Belize.

Grants of Land.

24. There were six grants of land in Belize, six in North Stann Creek, five in Mullins River, and four in Mannatee, amounting to three acres, the average price being 6l. 12s. 0d. per acre. In the country districts there were 10 grants, amounting to 218 acres, the average price being from 8s. to 10s. per acre. These lots were all acquired by purchase. There are still a few squatters in places remote from the sea shore, most of whom have had notice to quit or purchase.

Gaols and Prisons.

25. There were committed to the common gaol, Belize, and the district prisons at Orange Waik, Corozal, and Allpines, in all 776 persons. Two deaths occurred in Belize gaol, and one at Orange Walk, from natural causes, and two by capital punishment at Corozal. The total cost of the four prisons was 2,139l. 4s. 5d.

Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, and Poor House.

26. There were 130 males and 19 females admitted to the public hospital, Belize. There were 112 males and 17 females discharged cured, and 16 males and 4 females died.

27. There were 11 male and five female patients under treatment in the lunatic asylum. There were no admittances and no

deaths.

28. There were 12 inmates of the poor-house.

Concluding Remarks.

29. The health of the Colony during the past year has been good.

30. The Indian frontiers to the north and north-west have been

quiet and free from disturbances.

31. The exportation of mahogany has diminished, owing to the low prices in the English market; but logwood has been exported in large quantities, from the increased value of this wood in the English market.

32. The new outwork, Fort Mundy, at Orange Walk, containing the police barracks, gaol, court-house, and magistrate's house is

nearly completed.

I have, &c. (Signed) RICH. M. MUNDY.

His Excellency Governor Sir William Grey, K.C.S.J., &c. &c.

TURKS ISLANDS.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 5.

Governor SIR WM. GREY, K.C.S.I., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My Lord, King's House, Jamaica, June 9, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1875, together with a report thereon by the Commissioner of those Islands.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of the TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS for the Year 1875.

Taxation.

Taxation in the year 1875 remained the same as it was in the preceding year, 1874.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

					£	s.	d.
1875	-1		-	-	7,722	13	7
1874	-	-	-	-	7,635	3	10
	Ir	crease for	1875	-	87	9	9

Sources of Revenue.

Telepoor Contract Con		18	375.		18	374.		In	crea	se.	Deci	reas	e.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Import duties	-	- 3,350	0	6	3,585		5	-		_	235	8	11
Light duties -	STATE	- 848	0	0	766	1	8	81	18	4		_	
Royalty on salt	-	2,684	0	7	2,338	0	11	345	19	8			
Other sources, auction duties, a office, liquor lice			12	6	945	11	10	-		-	104	19	4
Total -		7,722	13	7	7,635	3	10	427	18	0	340	8	3
Increase over	decrease	-	-	_		_		-		-	87	9	9

TURKS ISLANDS.

In comparing the revenue for the years 1875 and 1874, the actual receipts of those years have been taken, excluding the balances from the immediately preceding years, but including the sum of 300l. received annually from the General Post Office revenue in aid of the mail service of the Settlement. The decrease in the import duties arose principally from a diminished quantity of lumber, shingles, and wine imported, and on the ad valorem duties.

			Expenditor	ure.			
					£	S.	d.
1875	-	-	-		7,620		
1874	-				6,938	15	11
	I	ncrease f	for 1875		681	6	9

The increased expenditure of 1875, as compared with that of 1874, is in consequence of the liquidation of a portion of the public debt to the amount of 1,000*l*. For if the expenditure of those two years, exclusive of the payment on account of the public debt, be compared, the result would be in favour of the year 1875. Thus:—

This decrease may be accounted for from the sum of 307l. 1s. 8d. paid in the year 1874 as compensation for loss of office to teachers in the public schools, to the keeper of the fire engine, to the Government messenger, and passage allowance to two public school teachers, and to less contingent expenditure in various departments in 1875.

			£		
Revenue of 1875 -	-		7,722		
Expenditure of 1875 -	-	-	7,620	2	8
Excess of revenue over expend	iture	-	102		
Add balance from 1874		-	878	8	0
Balance available for services of	of 1876	-	980	18	11

Year.		Value	of Im	ports.	Val	lue.	e.		
					e —	s.	d.		
1875	-		-		23,340		7		
1874	-		-	-	23,773	3	11		
		Decrease for	1875	-	432	14	4		

The imports for 1875 were 1,916l. 10s. 1d. from United Kingdom, 1,095l. 5s. 8d. from British Colonies, and 20,328l. 13s. 10d. from foreign countries.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Salt exported.

Year.	Bushels.	Value.			
1875	1,840,389	£ s. d. 25,124 3 5			
1874	1,603,200	22,339 16 3			
Increase for 1875 -	237,189	2,784 7 2			

In the quantity of salt exported in 1875 is included 188,160

bushels of ground or fish salt, valued at 3,528l.

The exports for 1875 were 3,399l. 6s. 2d. to British Colonies and 22,964l. 16s. 2d. to foreign countries, making a total value of 26,364l. 2s. 4d.; of this sum of value 25,124l. 3s. 5d. was for salt, 564l. 10s. for other domestic produce, as follows, viz., asses 50l., Brazilletto 394l., sea shells 1l. 8s., sponge 69l. 2s., and turtle shell 50l.; the remaining sum of 675l. 8s. 11d. being for wrecked vessels, materials, and other imported articles.

		Shipp	nny.		
Year.	No. of Vessels			and Tons entered.	
1875				388	65,186
1874	-		-	362	50,998
In	crease	for 1875	-	26	14,188

Of the number and tonnage of vessels entered in 1875, 16 were steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 12,577 tons, against 5 of that description of vessels numbering 3,555 tons in the year 1874.

Public Debt.

During the year 1875 the public debt, which stood at the close of the year 1874 at 2,000l., was reduced by a payment of 1,000l. and since then a further sum has been liquidated, with every probability that the whole debt will have been extinguished by the end of the present year.

Public Works.

The principal public works performed was the fitting up of two rooms in the building erected in 1868 for public schools as a court house and jury room. The buildings previously used for those purposes were hired, and at a rental of 201. 16s. 8d. per

Other works were, the usual repairs of roads, cleaning cattle wells, repairing and painting mooring buoys, repairs to poorsTURKS ISLANDS. house and hospital, repairs to public tank and abutment at Salt Cay, erection of boat shed and cutting channel for revenue boat at Grand Turk, and other miscellaneous works. The total expenditure under this head amounted to 2261. 9s. 9d.

Legislation.

There were two Ordinances passed by the Legislative Board during the year 1875, which have since received Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance; they were as follows:—

Ordnance No. 1 of 1875, "To provide for the appropriation of divers sums of money to be paid from the public Treasury of the said Islands for and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the said Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1876;" and Ordinance No. 2 of 1875, "To continue in force Ordnance No. 2 of 1870, entitled An Ordinance for continuing in force No. 12 of 1868 for raising a revenue for the support of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and for making further provision for the same." This Ordinance is to continue in force to the 1st January 1881.

Principal Government Notices.

There were 22 principal Government notices issued during the Of these notices, one was proclaiming Her Majesty's confirmation and allowance of Ordinance No. 1 of 1874; two proclaiming the assent of his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to Ordinance No. 2 of 1874, and Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1875; one notifying that Law 14 of 1875, passed by the Legislature of Jamaica, the "Wreck and Salvage Law," was extended to and in force in the Turks and Caicos Islands; one appointing annual commissioners of salt ponds; poorshouse and hospital, lighthouse, committee of management of prisons, and directors of the public bank; one notifying that the punctual payment of credit bonds at the Treasury would be required on the dates they fall due; one notifying that from and after the 31st December 1875 no money would be received on interest at the public bank, nor would any be advanced therefrom on any security whatever; two publishing half-yearly statements of the affairs of the public bank; one notifying the appointment of Mr. Alexander Morrison to the office of coroner for the Caicos Islands; one offering a reward of 50l. for the detection of the person or persons who set fire to two outbuildings on the premises at Grand Turk of Mr. David R. Frith; one notifying the provisional recognition of Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark at Turks Islands; one notifying the recognition of Mr. John W. Darrell as vice-consul for the United States at Turks Islands; one notifying that persons may obtain seeds of the agave and castor oil beans for cultivation on application to the officers of the assistant commissioners at these Islands; one notifying the provisional recognition of Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti at Turks Islands; one notifying that persons

intending to exhibit any articles from Turks Islands at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 must forward the same to the office of the commissioner, for transmission to Jamacia; one notifying the recognition of Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark at Turks Islands; one notifying the appointment of Mr. George N. Astwood to the office of jailer and head constable at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos; one notifying the appointment of Mr. C. P. Stamers to perform the duties of boarding officer and locker at Salt Cay during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. John W. Baker; one, notifying the appointment by his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica of Messrs. A. G. Wynns, T. Ockenden, and Alex. Morrison as "receivers of wreck" at the several ports in these Islands; one calling for tenders for supplies to the poorshouse and hospital for the year 1876; one notifying the appointment of Mr. John Arthur as acting judge of the Supreme Court during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. W. J. Anderson; and one notifying the recognition of Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti at Grand Turk.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Legislative Board.

The Legislative Board, which is composed of six members, three official and three unofficial, remains the same as reported for 1874.

Civil Establishment.

The following changes took place in the Civil Establishment during the year 1875, namely, the temporary appointment of Mr. C. P. Stamers as acting assistant commissioner at Salt Cay in the room of Mr. Thomas Ockenden, who died at that island on the 11th December; the appointments of Mr. Alexander Morrison as coroner for the Caicos Islands, in the room of Mr. J. D. Murphy, resigned; of Mr. George N. Astwood as jailer and head constable at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, in the room of Mr. George Ellis, resigned; Mr. Robert Lightbourn as police constable at Grand Turk in the room of Mr. Ebenezer L. Williams, resigned; and the assistant commissioners to be "receivers of wreck" at their several ports of residence. By the death of Mr. Ockenden a personal allowance to him of 30% per annum has lapsed.

Pensions.

Pensions, which amounted at the close of the year 1875 to 854l. 7s. 4d. per annum, have since been reduced by 6l. in consequence of the death of Mr. Simon Harvey, ex-stipendiary constable at Salt Cay, who died at Monte Christi on the 30th of January of the present year 1876.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Foreign Consuls.

During the year 1875 the following gentlemen were officially recognised as consuls and vice-consul at Turks Islands for the several governments which they represented, namely, Mr. J. D. Murphy as consul for Denmark, Mr. C. G. Moore as consul for Hayti, and Mr. J. W. Darrell as vice-consul for the United States of America.

Population.

According to the census of 1871, the last taken, the population of the Turks and Caicos Islands numbered 2,274 males and 2,449 females, making a total of 4,723. There were registered during the year 1875—births 199, marriages 35, deaths 82, against 193 births, 29 marriages, and 84 deaths in the previous year.

Ecclesiastical Return.

The affairs of the Church of England in these Islands remain in the same unsatisfactory state as last reported. No permanent arrangements have been made with regard to that Church since its disestablishment in 1873 by Ordinance No. 5 of that year.

Education.

The six schools receiving Government aid and previously reported on are still in operation, and their half-yearly examinations were satisfactory, both as to the acquirements of the pupils and to the care and industry of the teachers. The total number of scholars on the books was 519, against 439 in 1874. The expenditure under this head amounted to 1711. 15s. as gratuities to teachers, and the fees received by them amounted to 50l. 4s. 4d., making a total contribution from public and private funds of 221l. 19s. 4d.

Manufactures.

In my report on the Blue Book for 1874, under the head of general remarks, it was stated that "a steam engine for grinding "salt had been introduced during that year, and two others of the same description had since been put in operation."

The advantages contemplated by the use of such machinery have already begun to be realised, as is shown under the comparative statement of salt exported, where the quantity of salt shipped in 1875 had been increased by 188,160 bushels of ground or fish salt, valued at 3,528l. During the present year a third steam engine has been imported, but is not yet in operation.

Gaols and Prisoners.

There were 34 persons committed to the common gaol at Grand Turk, and one to the lock-up at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, making a total of 35 in 1875, against 45 to the former and 3

to the latter prison, making a total of 48, in 1874. The sanitary condition of the prisons during the year 1875 was generally good. No deaths took place in any one of them. The total expenditure under this head for the year 1875, including keepers' salaries and maintenance of prisoners, was 349l. 8s. 1d.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Criminal Statistics.

The following comparative table shows the number and description of offences committed, number of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals taking place in the courts of these Islands during the year 1875 and the three previous years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number of offences reported to the police -	237	287	218	216
Number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates.	277	304	225	216
Number of summary convictions:				
1. For offences against the person -	62	42	30	56
2. For prædial larceny	5	19	3	
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	42	31	29	21
4. For other offences The number of convictions in the Supreme Court:	132	159	85	72
1. For offences against the person	5	2	2	_
2. For prædial larceny				
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	3		2	
4. For other offences		_	_	
The number of persons acquitted:				
1. In the police courts	25	24	63	63
2. In the Supreme Court	=		3	3

Poorshouse and Hospital.

The number of inmates in this establishment at the beginning of the year 1875 was 9, and 15 were admitted during that year, and 13 remained at its close. There were also 7 paupers who received out-door support at a cost of 39l., and in addition to which the sum of 23l. 2s. 8d. was expended in supplying food to certain destitute persons at the Caicos Islands. The cost of the paupers within the poorshouse was 1s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$. per diem, and those receiving regular out-door relief $4\frac{1}{2}d$. The total expenditure for the establishment, including out-door paupers and the supply of food to the destitute at the Caicos Islands, amounted to 373l. 19s. 1d. In the hospital portion of the establishment there were at the beginning of the year 1875 2 inmates, and 22 admitted during the year. Of these numbers 8 were cured, 4 relieved, and 8 died.

TURKS ISLANDS.

General Remarks.

The condition of the inhabitants of these Islands during the year under report cannot be said to have been one of prosperity. It is true that a greater quantity of their chief staple, salt, was exported than in the previous year, but so low were the prices obtained for it that little profit accrued to the proprietary of the Salinas, the prices fluctuating for course salt from $2\frac{3}{4}d$. to 3d. per bushel, and ground salt at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per bushel. At those parts of the Caicos Islands where the inhabitants are principally dependent for subsistence upon the cultivation of the soil, great destitution for want of food prevailed during the latter portion of the year, and, in fact, in some degree still prevails, owing to the absence of their usual rains; and in order to meet the emergency the Government from time to time had to supply the destitute with a quantity of Indian corn gratuitously. The sanitary state of the Islands generally, however, has been good. With the view of creating eventually a new and valuable export, his Excellency Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., caused to be transmitted to these Islands a supply from the Botanical Gardens in Jamaica of castor beans and agave bulbs, and which were distributed amongst such individuals as would take an interest in their successful cultivation. With reference to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, two cases of salt were forwarded through Jamaica as the contribution from the Turks and Caicos Islands. These cases, well polished, and made of the native woods of the Caicos, contained six divisions of salt, varying in quality from the coarsest kind to be used for packing meats to the finest pounded salt for table use. The intended exhibitors of this salt were Messrs. Frith and Murphy of one case, and Mr. John N. Reynolds of the other, the largest exporters of the article in these Islands.

> (Signed) D. T. SMITH, Commissioner.

BAHAMAS.

No. 6.

Governor Robinson to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, Government House, Nassau, February 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship my Report upon the Blue Book for the year 1875.

Taxes.

2. The additional taxes which were levied at the beginning of last year were an export duty of two shillings a ton on cave earth, a small stamp duty on cheques, and three pence a ton harbour light dues on all vessels arriving from abroad at the port of Nassau. 10 per cent. on all import duties leviable and payable at the different Revenual Offices of the Bahamas which had been taken off by Mr. Hennessy, my predecessor, was reimposed, raising the charge from 15 per cent. to the amount at which it originally stood, viz., 25 per cent.

3. It was very generally expected that these alterations in the tariff would, with a revival of trade, tend to equalize the revenue and expenditure, as well as provide for the deficit of 3,134l. which

occurred on the transactions of 1874.

Revenue.

4. I regret to inform your Lordship, however, that contrary to the very general expectations to which I have referred, the state of the finances at the end of 1875 was extremely unsatisfactory.

5. In a commercial sense the colony had passed through an exceptionally bad year. There was no revival of trade, pine shippers lost between 20,000*l*. and 30,000*l*. on their annual crops, oranges shipped to New York only served in some instances to glut a market already overstocked, and a drought of great severity passed over the out-islands, destroying the corn crop and creating a drain on the public treasury in the shape of assistance to those who had thus been deprived of the fruits of their labours.

6. The actual deficit on the transactions of 1875 was 2,191l. which, added to the deficit of the previous year 31,34l., left a

balance against the colony of the large sum of 5,325...

exclusive of 5,325*l*. above referred to being the unpaid liabilities in the December and previous warrants for the year 1875.

39680.

7. Anticipating this deficit I summoned the Legislature on the 7th December two months earlier than usual, and pointed out to them the absolute necessity of making a strenuous effort to equalize the revenue and expenditure. I added that the credit of the community was seriously affected by the then existing state of its finances, and that as they had the power it was their duty to apply an effectual and permanent remedy which, whilst freeing the colony from present embarrassments, would prevent the recurrence of such a state of things in future.

8. I laid before the Assembly at the same time a revised tariff and other measures having for their object the increase of the Inland Revenue, and have since been assured by that body that they concur with me "in the opinion that a most strenuous effort "should be made to meet the untoward circumstances in which

" the colony is now placed."

9. Few Colonial Governors have received such flattering assurances of concurrence and promises of support from the popular body as were embodied in the reply of the House of Assembly to my opening address; and I trust that if not during the present session at all events during the next, those promises will be fulfilled and the finances of the Colony will be placed on a sounder and more substantial footing.

Imports and Exports.

10. The loss of about 30,000l. which fell upon pine growers and shippers had, as your Lordship will readily understand, a corresponding effect upon the imports and exports, which were consequently below the average of the last five years, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
e many siden	£	£
1871	239,190	152,410
1872	201,051	136,224
1873	226,306	156,613
1874	183,993	130,292
1875	165,970	102,214
Total	1,016,510	677,753
Average	203,302	135,550

I should, however, add that the return of exports from Inagua during December 1875 has not yet been received.

11. The summary of imports is, I regret to say, not yet completed, but much of the diminution is attributable to the few

wrecks which occurred last year.

12. The great falling off in the exports may be attributed mainly to the following items, viz., a decrease of 18,200*l*. in the value of pine-apples, of 1,270*l*. in the value of salt, of 660*l*. in the value of turtle-shell, and of 5,400*l*. in the value of imports re-exported, being principally wrecked goods.

Wrecks and Casualties.

BAHAMAS.

13. Whilst referring to this latter item I may fairly call your Lordship's attention to the remarkable diminution in wrecks and casualties at sea, and the difference in the value of the cargoes landed therefrom in the last two years.

14. In 1874 there were 38 wrecks and vessels in distress, and

in 1875 only 22, distributed as follows:

1874.	Value of Cargo.	1875.	Value of Cargo
	£		£
Wreeks, 12	27,706	Wrecks, 11	23,846
Vessels in distress, 26	11,287	Vessels in distress, 11	3,595
Total, 38	38,993	Total, 22 -	27,441

15. I am happy to add that the Bahamian "wreckers," or salvors of wrecked goods, rendered very important services during 1875, and in no instance that I am aware of did they dispute the amount of salvage awarded to them.

Public Health, Temperature, &c.

16. The island of New Providence and the Colony generally was exempt from epidemic disease, excepting that in the months of May and June, measles, as well as a considerable amount of dysentery, prevailed. The latter disease was less virulent, however, than in 1874. There was a marked absence of autumnal fevers.

17. Poverty and want being further aggravated by the defective crops and scarcity of wholesome food caused increased

sickness and mortality in several of the outlying islands.

18. The usual visitations and inspections of districts and premises in the city and suburbs were made by the officers of the Board of Health.

19. The heat throughout the year was unusually great.

20. In the middle of September a violent gale passed over New Providence, and fears were entertained that a hurricane was approaching. These islands were, however, spared the catastrophe, though the Windward Islands and the shores of the neighbouring continent were ravaged by it. The "Eastern Queen," one of the finest schooners belonging to Nassau, with about 30 passengers was lost on that occasion between Inagua and Jamaica.

21. The following statistics show the mortality and the births

during the year 1875:—

BIRTHS.

	March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.
Nassau Out-islands	90 295	73 276	104 250	99 250	366 1,071
					1,437

DEATHS.

		March.	June.	September.	December.	Total.
Nassau -	134	72	120	89	70	351
Out-islands	-	108	148	159	150	565
				gereralise Links		916

a birth rate of	-	-	-	33.27	per 1,0	000
and a death rate	of			31.90	,,	
and for the Colony-						
a birth rate of	-	-		35.92	,,,	
and death rate of	f -	-		22.9	97	
In 1874 the rates for	or the	whole	Colony	were :-		
Birth rate -		-	71-13	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	- 4	2.1
Death rate -		-	-		- 2	2.4

22. The temperature during the last year was so much in excess of that given by Mr. Rawson in his Blue Book Report of 20th January 1866, that I called for a return of the record taken in 1875 at the Nassau Prison, which stands on a very elevated site; and I annex a return showing the maximum and minimum in the shade and sun during each month in the year at 12 o'clock.

		No.	Sha	ide.	Sun.		
Mon	iths.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum	
January -			88	77	128	85	
February	_	-	94	78	118	90	
March -	-	-	90	80	126	86	
April -	-		90	76	111	78	
May -	- "	-	90	72	110	78	
June -	-	-	100	80	116	79	
July -	-	-	98	88	118	88	
August -		-	96	80	112	86	
September	-	-	84	82	106	82	
October -		-	84	76	110	78	
November	-	-	80	77	112	78	
December		-	79	68	110	76	

Salt Trade.

23. The past season has been one of the most favourable for raking salt that has been known for many years, and had there been a good demand for it there would probably have been more than a million bushels raked and shipped from Inagua alone.

24. In regard to the sale of salt it was an extremely unfavourable season. The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fisheries having proved almost a total failure, the usual cash sales of salt to Nova Scotia vessels were very few. Some months ago fine salt was selling in Halifax at fourpence halfpenny per bushel on three months' credit, the same price paid for it at Inagua. Consequently, the Nova Scotia vessels which usually call for salt on

their voyages home from the Windward Islands returned last year in ballast.

25. Now and then small schooners conveyed salt from Inagua to the Jamaica market, but the quantity taken was so insignificant

as to be hardly worth mentioning.

26. In consequence of the low state of the market in the United States and the heavy duty still exacted, viz., 3d., in gold per bushel, there have been no shipments of salt to America, which was formerly the great market for the sale of this product of the Bahamas. Of the few shipments made in recent years nearly all of them resulted in a total loss.

27. There are now at Inagua, exposed to the weather, about 500,000 bushels of raked salt, and one of the principal owners has

housed about 150,000 bushels.

28. For some months none at all has been taken from the pans, and they are reported to be full. The people are naturally unwilling to go to the expense of raking when there is every

possibility of the salt being deteriorated by the rains.

29. The supply now on hand at Inagua will probably more than meet the demand for the year 1876, and I regret to repeat that I see no prospect of the business being again profitable unless the ruinous duty imposed by the United States Government is removed.

30. It is hardly necessary to add that the failure of this trade has reduced the labouring classes at Inagua, Rum Cay, and other

salt producing islands, to a state of great destitution.

31. The value of Bahama salt exported during the last three years has been as follows: 1873, 11,080l.; 1874, 6,184l.; 1875, 4,910l.

Sponge Trade.

32. There was a large decrease in the total quantity of sponges fished in 1875 as compared with 1874, while at the same time, as will be seen from the following table, there was a small increase in the value.

Quality				18	74.	1875.	
Q	uanty	1		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
				Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Boat -	-	-	-	218	1,216	265	1,904
Glove -		-	-	133	297	58	177
Grass -	-	-	-	630	1,485	323	583
Hardhead	-	-	-	116	509	121	609
Reef -	-	-	-	182	2,344	252	2,908
Refuse -	-	-	-	237	271	36	86
Velvet -	-	-	- /- /-	273	2,344	292	2,892
Wool -		-	-	480	6,223	468	6,095
Yellow -	-	-	-	203	862	125	384
Total	P.D.	-21	_	2,472	15,551	1,940	15,638

Ванамаб.

33. The fishery, therefore, fell short of that in 1874 as regards weight by 532 cwt., whereas the value of those fished in 1875 was 881. in excess of the fishery of the previous year.

34. The decrease in quantity is in a great measure owing to the failure of an enterprize started in the United States in 1873 for manufacturing the coarser sponges, such as grass, glove, and refuse, into a sort of felting to be laid under carpets. Large quantities of these kinds were purchased in the early part of 1874, but the demand ceased in the latter part of the year.

35. In 1875 greater exertion was made to procure the better classes of sponge, viz., wool, reef, velvet, and boat, which resulted only in the slight increase of value to which I have referred.

36. The demand for these sponges was somewhat greater than in 1874, and the prices ranged higher. It is, however, more and more apparent to those who watch the lots as they arrive in the market, that the proportion of sponges of suitable size for the trade is decreasing gradually, and unless new beds are discovered, or the coarser kinds, of which large quantities exist, can be utilized, or the fisheries of Cuba be opened to the Bahama spongers so as to allow time for the young sponge in the neighbourhood of these islands to have sufficient growth, a large number of those engaged in the business will have to withdraw, as even now it hardly compensates them for their labour.

Pine-Apple Trade.

37. The number of pine apples exported to England and the United States in 1874 was 512,442 dozen, of which about 45,000 dozen were shipped to the London market, and the balance to that of the United States.

38. The prices realized in London ranged from 4d. to 1s. each, and in the United States from $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 8d. each, but by far the

largest quantity realized only $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

39. In the season of 1875 it is believed that about 325,574 dozen were shipped, the bulk as usual going to the United States. Early in the year they sold in America at 6d. each, but later at 3d.

40. Those shipped to London realized about the same prices as in the season of 1874. The loss which accrued to shippers in 1875, principally from decay owing to the perishable nature of the fruit, as also from the large shipments, is estimated to have been,

as I have already observed, between 20,000l. to 30,000l.

41. The sugar-loaf pine is that principally shipped to London, and costs at the place of export from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per dozen. They are shipped in what is technically called "the slip," which is the fruit remaining on the stalk, surrounded by offshoots from the base. Shipped in this way they arrive in better condition, and realise better prices than those shipped to the United States.

42. The scarlet or "Baracoa" pine is principally shipped to the United States, and costs from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per dozen. They are

fit for shipment from one month to a month and a half earlier than the "sugar-loaf," and are detached from the stalk and offshoots. BAHAMAS.

43. The prevailing opinion is that the crop of 1876 will fall below those of 1874 and 1875, but looking to the fact that the cultivation is still extending, it is probable that the crop will be an average one whilst it is also equally probable that the fruit exported will realize lower prices than in former years, and will cost less at the places from which it may be exported.

Cave Earth.

44. The quantity of guano or cave earth exported in 1874 was 2,480 tons, valued at 940*l*., and in 1875, 3,559 tons, of the value of 1,744*l*.

45. The prospects for the present year in this fertilizing deposit are not very good, owing to the financial depression in the United

States and to the inferior quality of earth shipped.

46. The American guano companies are reported to have spent in connection with this enterprize about 60,000*l*., and it is still regarded as an experiment. It is necessary that they should be most careful in their selection, and a great deal that has been brought from the caves inland to the sea shore is not of sufficiently good quality to ship. Two vessels are said to have been chartered to load with cave earth during the present year, and I am informed that the agents are now looking around for their very best caves from which this demand may be supplied.

Oranges, Grape-fruit, and Shaddocks.

47. Oranges were exported in much greater quantities from the Bahamas in 1875 than in 1874, although the value of the fruit

within the Colony declined from 40s. to 30s. per thousand.

48. This decline in the price was caused by the heavy losses sustained by shippers during the season of 1874, who found prices in the Colony relatively higher than in the United States, to which country the entire crop is sent year by year.

49. The numbers and value were respectively:

1874 - - 3,480,000 - - 5,474*l*. 1875 - - 5,868,000 - - 8,802*l*.

50. Of grape-fruit and shaddock, a less number was exported than in 1874, owing to the fact that the demand in the English market, in which this species of the orange is chiefly saleable, had

materially declined.

51. Shaddocks are now forwarded from the Cape of Good Hope to London by steamer in about fourteen days, and they consequently arrive in much better condition than those sent from Nassau by sailing vessels, which generally arrive in England in about 40 days after shipment. Shaddocks, therefore, do not realize the prices which they formerly realized, and are not so valuable by the barrel as grape-fruit, which is not, I, believe shipped as yet for the London market from the Cape.

52. The quantities shipped were in 1874, 160,000 value 4771., in 1875, 158,000 value 6171.

Woods and Bark.

53. With few exceptions all the native woods and bark are

procured from the out-islands of this Colony.

54. This produce is brought in small coasting vessels to Nassau, and is sold to dealers who regulate their shipments by the foreign demand.

- 55. The English market as a rule absorbs all the wood which is exported from the Colony, excepting brazilletto and logwood. The former wood and a considerable portion of the latter is sent to the United States.
- 56. Two kinds of bark are exported from the Colony, viz.: cascarilla, and canello alba, and they have generally been forwarded to England. The demand for the latter has, however, nearly ceased, and with regard to the former, the amount exported in 1875 was much less than that during 1874, in consequence of a decline in its value.

Bark exported,-

in 1874 - - 1130 cwt., value 686l. ,, 1875 - - 676 ,, ,, 397l.

57. Large quantities of cascarilla have, however, been recently brought from the out-islands to Nassau, in consequence of the failure of other industries, and have been stored by the dealers.

58. The trade in woods, during 1875, was better than that

during the previous year, the total value being respectively:

In 1874 - - 1,845*l*.
,, 1875 - - 2,954*l*.

59. There was a decline in native mahogany, which was, however, made up for by the increase in the quantity and value of other woods.

60. The demand for ebony, which ceased in 1874, revived last year, when 53 tons, of the value of 180*l*., were exported against

only 2 tons in 1874.

61. Logwood was shipped in larger quantities in 1875 than in 1874, owing to the high prices prevailing in England and the United States.

62. The amount of brazilletto was not larger than usual:-

40 tons, value 1874 logwood, 86l. 8451. 398 1875 99 1874 brazilletto 2001. 58 99 99 336l. 1875 61 99 ,,

Satin wood.—The value and quantity exported was about the same as in 1874, viz. about 10,000 pieces, valued at some 900l.

Lignum Vitæ.—The shipment of this wood from St. Domingo materially declined in 1874, and consequently the Bahama lignum vitæ was more in demand last year than in the previous year. In 1874, 17 tons, value 29l., and in 1875, 105 tons, value 185l. were exported.

63. With regard to sabica its exportation is certain to be small during the current year, as the contracts for its supply for manufacturing purposes were completed in 1875, during which year the quantities shipped were considerable; viz.

366 logs, value 235l.

In 1874 ,, 1875 925 377l.

Crown Fund and Crown Lands.

64. During the year 1875 there were three auction sales of Crown lands, at which 82 country and 54 town and suburban lots, comprising about 3,266 acres, were sold, the sales amounting to 926l. Os. 1d.

65. The terms of sale up to this date have been complied with in the case of 38 country and 16 town and suburban lots, and partly in 9 cases of country allotments. 1,1101. 16s. 8d. has been received, during the year.

66. About 123 country allotments, comprising 2,385 acres, have been surveyed and laid out, the position of a number of town lots

verified, and their boundaries corrected.

67. 84 Crown land grants have been prepared and signed, besides two free grants of five acres each, (approved by your Lordship) to retired corporals of the police force, in consideration

of their long and meritorious services.

68. The Government notice issued by me on the 17th April last, and the warnings of the Deputy Surveyors, have had a good effect in inducing a number of bond fide settlers and squatters to pay up and apply for purchase of their holdings, and about 1451. may be said to have been collected in consequence of that notice.

69. There is, however, still a large number of squatters who have not regarded the warning or availed themselves of the privileges offered, against whom it will be necessary to take more

stringent measures during the ensuing year.

- 70. The sale of Crown land was stimulated last year by the search for and discovery of cave earth, which has resulted in large purchases of country lands. Although the trade has not proved as lucrative as was anticipated, and the expectations of Messrs. Dunlop & Co., to whom a monopoly for a term of years was granted by my predecessor, have not been fulfilled, it is to be hoped that the search will be continued with more favourable results, and the sale of Crown lands thereby increased during 1876.
- 71. Notwithstanding the reduction of the upset price to 5s. an acre, the receipts on account of Crown land sales and arrears have exceeded those of 1874 by 307l. 3s. 4d.

72. I do not anticipate that the receipts for 1876 will fall short of those for 1875.

73. It is usual to make up the estimates of revenue and expenditure to the 30th November in each year.

BAHAMAS.

74. The actual receipts and expenditure to that date for the years 1874 and 1875 were as follows:—

Year	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 845 16 9
1875	1,256 7 10	1,040 3 7

Special grants which are not included in the above expenditure for 1875 were made in December by your Lordship, viz., 1501. for roads and 1501. for furniture, &c. to Government House; upon this latter grant is payable interest at 5 per cent. per annum by me and my successors in office. There was also a further grant for premiums on agriculture which has not yet been claimed.

Public Works.

75. Operations under this head have been limited to the upkeep of the existing roads in the Colony, and the repair of the

few public buildings.

76. The funds voted by the Legislature are administered by a board composed of some of the most influential members of the Colonial Parliament. Owing to the liberal grant by your Lordship from Crown funds of 150*l*, the roads to Killarney and the south side of the island are now undergoing complete repair, and some of the roads and bridle paths between Bain's Town, Grant's Town, and Sandilands, are being cleared of bush and widened, to the great convenience of the inhabitants of those districts.

77. Convict labour is freely used on the public roads about the city, but in the case of the more distant roads hired labour is

invariably employed.

Mail Service.

78. This service is now performed with great regularity by the

ships of the New York and Nassau Mail Steam Company.

79. The annual cost, however, is 5,900*l*., an amount which in its embarrassed position is hardly within the means of the Colony. Of this amount about 3,000*l*. is covered by the postal revenue and the Imperial contribution, leaving 2,900*l*. to be paid by the tax-

payers.

80. During the summer months there is connection once a month with New York, and during the winter three times a month with Savannah, a connecting steamer running between that port and New York. The line is a great convenience, not only to the community in the way of affording constant postal facilities and connection with a continent only 48 hours distant, but to those invalids who wish to escape the colder climate of the Southern States for the more equable and warm climate of Nassau. The Victoria Hotel is a most commodious building, capable of holding

more than 100 visitors; it is well managed by an American Company, and the charges for accommodation are reasonable.

BAHAMAS.

81. There are in addition the American and the United States Hotels, together with several good public and private boarding houses for the entertainment of visitors.

Legislation.

82. The principal measures which were passed last session were as follows:—

38 Vict. cap. 2. An Act to amend the Act 28 Vict. c. 37., entituded An Act to amend the Statute Law of the Bahamas Islands relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith; 38 Vict. cap. 27. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to popular education; and 38 Vict. c. 32. An Act to empower the Lord Bishop, the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the Bahamas to hold synods, and for other purposes.

83. The first Act was passed for the protection of small proprietors and agriculturists who have hitherto been constantly deprived of the fruits of their labour just as they reach perfection by their crops either having been destroyed or gathered by criminals who exist by prædial larceny.

84. The second Act provided for an additional expenditure for educational purposes at 300*l*. per annum from the 1st January 1876, and gave the Governor the power of altering the constituent elements of the Board.

85. The third Act devolves upon the Anglican body the powers of self-government.

86. The House of Assembly dealt with this question in a liberal and impartial spirit, feeling convinced that by granting to the Church the privileges of self-government it would be giving an impetus to the spread of the Gospel throughout the poor districts of these scattered islands, and completing the policy of disestablishment which was decided upon some years ago.

Hospitals.

87. The grant for the maintenance of the New Providence Asylum for the year 1875-6 was 2,059*l*, which will be, so far as I can judge, about 300*l*. short of the actual expenditure.

88. The number of cases treated has not materially increased from that of last year.

89. In the latter part of the year many people in consequence of the drought sought and obtained admission into the asylum, and the expense of its maintenance will be greater than in 1874.

90. The daily average number of patients in the hospital and lunatic asylum was about 80. The number of deaths in the year was 57. There are 20 lunatics and seven lepers in the asylum. Seven lunatics and one leper died in the course of last year.

Crime.

91. A comparison of the statistics of crime for the year 1874 with those of 1875 affords matter for congratulation, for whilst the colony was passing through a season of commercial depression and universal adversity there does not appear to have been any material increase in the number or gravity of offences.

92. In 1874 there were 34 persons against whom informations were laid in the general court, whilst in 1875 there were 33. In

1874 19 persons were committed, and in 1875 21.

93. In the former year three persons were charged with murder, manslaughter, or attempt to murder; whilst in the latter year there were only two informations for attempt at murder, and they were against the same person, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

94. With regard to crimes of lesser magnitude it does not appear that the average number has been in any way disturbed by the continued depression in the material prosperity of the

colony.

95. I have already observed that of the 33 informations filed there were 21 convictions. There were, in addition, five acquittals, in one case the jury disagreed, and six fell through for

want of prosecution.

96. In 1875 there were 18 cases in which the island of New Providence was the locality of the alleged offences, and 15 from the out-islands. The numbers for 1874 were 20 for New Providence, and 14 for the out-islands, evidencing an evenness and regularity in the commission of crime which is certainly remarkable.

97. Of the cases which occurred during last year there is only one to which I shall draw your Lordship's special attention, and that case is worthy of notice only as showing the existence of a superstition amongst the labouring population which I had hoped

had long since died out.

98. The case in question was that of R. Rolle, who was tried for unlawfully wounding his son, a child of tender years, by applying fire to one of his hands as a punishment for what he considered was an act of theft, but which in fact consisted in breaking from out of a "Cane Patch," a sugar cane which the

child was found eating.

99. For this the father, who by the evidence was proved to be otherwise a kind parent, deliberately placed the right hand of the child on coals of fire for the avowed purpose of preventing him from pilfering in the future. The father appeared to have been influenced by a desire for the good of his son, and to have acted under the belief that the application of fire to the offending member was the surest correction he could apply.

100. This case is not an isolated one, as a man from the same

district, Exuma, was tried for a similar offence in July last.

101. In both cases a sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed by the chief justice.

Gaol.

BAHAMAS.

102. The expenditure on this establishment, inclusive of salaries, was:—

In 1874 - - 1,991 12 5

In 1875 - - 1,846 4 3

The number of prisoners in custody on the 31st of December 1874 and 1875 was

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	53	10	63
1875	85	23	108

Of this number there were, who could both read and write,-

		Males.	Females.	Total.
18	374 375	18	2	20
18	375	27	5	32

103. The number of commitments in 1874 was 344, 310 of which were for penal imprisonment.

In 1875 the numbers were 353 and 320 respectively.

104. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement for the last six years is not unsatisfactory.

		Daily average.			Daily average.
1870	-	- 97	1873	-	- 7 2
1871	-	- 92	1874	-	- 67
1872	- 13	- 88	1875	-	- 73

105. The increase in 1875 over the last two years is at tributable to the number of convictions for prædical larceny a well as to the fact that heavier sentences were imposed in 1875 for that crime, under the Act to which I have referred under the head of "Legislation."

106. In 1874 there were 18 convictions for prædial larceny, and in 1875 no less than 41. In 1874 the sentences were of short duration, varying from a few days to a few weeks, whereas in 1875 they were much increased in severity and averaged an imprisonment of four months for each offence.

107. The 18 convictions for 1874 represented an aggregate imprisonment of but two years and three months, whilst the 41 convictions of last year represent a total of 15 years and five months.

108. This increase in the duration of the sentences has naturally had the effect of keeping up the numerical strength of the prisoners.

109. The prisoners have as usual been employed in quarrying on the prison lot, in repairing the public roads, and in weeding Government House and other public grounds. 48 persons on an average have been employed daily on these works, and of the labour if each prisoner be estimated at 1s. 3d. per diem the value of their entire labour would amount to about 900l.

110. The sanitary state of the prison has been most satisfactory, and the establishment has maintained its deservedly high reputation for discipline and admirable management under the supervision of the provost-marshal and the jailer, Mr. Crawford.

Education.

111. From an early period the Legislature has made provision for a system of popular education upon an unsectarian basis.

112. Until last year the Board consisted of the Governor as President and five lay members belonging to one of the branches of the Legislature. By Act 38 Vict. c. 29 this condition was removed and the Governer was delegated with the power of adding other members. I accordingly nominated to the board a minister from each of the principal denominations of Christians in the Colony. The board thus constituted has worked much better than I anticipated, and there has been no sectarian discord displayed at the table in consequence of the additions which I made.

113. There are 33 Government schools in operation, and the

number of pupils on the book is about 3,100.

114. Considering the small revenue of the Colony and the heavy charges upon it for mail service and the interest on the public debt, &c., I am of opinion that the Legislature is not in a position to make more liberal provision for education than it now does.

115. The sum annually granted is 2,300l., which, though less than the sum provided in 1868 and previous years, is more

than the amount granted since that date.

116. I regret to say that the attendance of the children is irregular and unsatisfactory, the average attendance being only

about 1,950.

117. In many cases the parents are apathetic and indifferent about education, and owing to the scattered nature of the population more than two-thirds of the children in the Colony are still out of the reach of its influence, so far at all events as the Government schools are concerned.

118. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 14

years of age is estimated at 10,957.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that there exists in some of the out, islands a mass of ignorance and immorality with which unfortunately the Government has not as yet the power of dealing.

119. In the existing schools I think that sufficient provision is not made for that kind of instruction which would mould the habits of the male and female pupils to a life of steady labour, such

as falls to the lot of a similar class in other countries.

120. Convinced as I am that there is no surer way of raising the people in the social scale and of diminishing crime than by extending the benefits of education, I should be glad if the means existed of introducing and carrying out the compulsory system. As the inefficiency of domestic servants is very remarkable and the paucity of skilled labour equally so, I should also be glad to see Industrial Schools established where the youth of the Colony

could have instruction in skilled and unskilled labour, and thus be trained to be more useful members of society than under the

present system they are likely to become.

121. In the bye laws of the Education Board, which were amended at the end of last year, I have inserted regulations having for their object the encouragement, where practicable, of classes for teaching Agriculture, Needlework, Platting, Netting, or any other industrial subject which the board may direct.

Agriculture.

122. The agricultural position and prospects of most of the islands of this Government are more or less unfavourable; nearly all the lands settled and under cultivation are partially exhausted, and there is but little energetic effort made by any portion of the population to supply that waste by manure and other artificial means.

123. I believe if, however, that Inagua, Mayagnana, and Andros island, the latter of which contains 1,600 square miles, might with

capital be worked most profitably.

124. In Inagua there are extensive prairies with excellent pasture, and in Andros fine timber and good soil in abundance.

125. In Mayaguana there is also pasture land, and lands upon which a plough could be used. It is believed also that similar

conditions exist in Little Inagua.

126. At the beginning of last year the Agricultural Society was resuscitated and an Agricultural Board appointed. Your Lordship kindly seconded my efforts for the promotion of agriculture by granting 50l. a year for three years towards that object, and the Legislature made a similar grant.

127. Premiums have been offered, with your Lordship's approval, for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, Lisbon lemons, olives, &c.; and castor-oil seeds have been introduced from

Calcutta.

128. All these productions as well as many others might, by a little exertion, be grown here easily, and would undoubtedly be

profitable if properly cultivated.

129. I am glad to say that the raising of cocoa-nuts is beginning to engage the attention of farmers, and many thousands were planted last year in New Providence, Cat Island, Cat Cay, Great Bahama, Andros Island and other settlements. The growth of cocoa-nuts is capable of almost indefinite extension here; there is, indeed, hardly a cay in the Bahamas where they could not be grown, and the industry is one which could not fail to be ultimately remunerative if it were methodically and energetically pursued. It is also confidently asserted that there is a great deal of land in the Colony suitable for cotton cultivation, and 1,200 lbs. of this staple of a superior quality was raised in the Berry Islands last year, as well as a much larger quantity at Long Island.

130. The coffee plants introduced by me from St. Domingo are in many cases thriving, and the experiment is worthy of an extended trial which it will receive at the hands of one of the most intelligent farmers in the place, who has introduced about sixty dozen plants.

BAHAMAS.

131. There are other articles which could be and ought to be produced here for export such as Irish potatoes, tomatoes, French beans, the large capsicum and small bird-pepper. Tons of limes are also allowed to rot year by year under the trees in the Colony, simply because, the people have not yet learnt, or are too indolent to learn, the art of putting up the juice into a marketable form for export. A premium for the best receipt for the manufacture of lime-juice has been offered by the Agricultural Board.

132. I have by a circular to all the out-islands called the attention of the people to these subjects, and they have been brought under the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, who in the hope of stimulating fresh enterprize have agreed to grant pre-

miums to successful cultivators.

133. The Board has introduced into the Colony from Atlanta, apple, peach, quince, cherry, apricot, and nectarine trees, and Dr. Hooker has kindly sent me a case containing plants which he thinks will flourish here.

134. I cannot conceal from your Lordship my apprehensions that the trade of these islands in oranges, pine-apples, and bananas has seen its best days. The cultivation of all these fruits is rapidly extending throughout Florida and the southern states of America. The Pacific states will also, I believe, be very soon able to compete on most favourable terms, as regards the cost of production, with the West Indies as well as the Mediterranean, from whence the United States have hitherto drawn immense supplies of fruit.

135. In view of these facts, it is perfectly certain that unless an earnest effort is made by the people to develop the resources of every island, and to add to the numbers of those articles which are now exported to foreign markets, the internal prosperity of the

Colony is more likely to diminish than to improve.

136. I wish that I could honestly express to your Lordship my conviction that the people themselves are alive to this fact. The more intelligent of them doubtless are, but from the mass I fear it is vain to expect that devotion to industry which alone can

secure success in any agricultural enterprize.

137. My best endeavours have been, and will continue to be, directed to the object of weaning them from pursuing industries which occasionally yield fair profits, or which in the future are not likely to be remunerative, and of calling their attention to those in which there is no great competition, and which, if energetically followed, would ultimately give them abundant returns; and in conclusion, I can only express an earnest hope that my endeavours in this direction may be crowned with success.

I have, &c. (Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON.

The Right Hon.
The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

No. 7.

Governor IRVING, C.M.G., to the EARL of CARNARVON.

My LORD, Trinidad, July 26, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Trinidad for 1875.

Taxes and Duties.

2. No change occurred during the year in the sources of revenue.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3.	The revenue for 1875 The expenditure to	amou -	nted to	<u>.</u>	£ 291,496 282,294
	Leaving a surplus of	1.		-	£9,175

To this should be added 5,519l., being the amount by which the immigration revenue fell short of seven tenths of the immigration expenditure, and which is therefore due to the general revenue of the year, making a total surplus of 14,794l.

On the other hand, there has been expended from surplus balances at credit of the Royal Road Fund, 8,102*l*. Deducting this, there remains a sum of 6,692*l*., which may be regarded as the net excess of receipts over payments for the year.

Comparative yearly statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

					£
4.	Revenue for 1875		-	- 10/100	291,469
	Do. 1874			4	284,491
	Increase of revenue in	1875	-	-11	£6,978
					£
	Expenditure of 1875			a barrio	282,294
	Do. 1874	i s Latin	-	-	301,692
	Decrease of expenditure	e in 187	5		£19,398

The revenue from Customs for 1875 is in excess of that of 1874 by 13,5881. On the other hand, there is a falling off in the excise duty on rum of 8,1531. This is to some extent counterbalanced by a larger consumption of imported spirits. The excise revenue for 1874 also was, for some reason which I am not able to explain, exceptionally large; and I am not disposed to regard the results of the two years as indicative of any permanent diminution of this source of income.

39680.

TRINIDAD.

Local Revenues.

5. The amount collected in the several ward unions in 1875, which forms no part of the general revenue of the colony, was 40,922l.; and the expenditure amounted to 39,197l.

The revenue and expenditure of the two municipal corpora-

tions has been returned as follows:

			Revenue.	Expenditure.
Port of Spain	-	-	9,703	10,528
San Fernando	-	-	4,391	4,817

Public Debt.

6. The public debt at the close of the year amounted to 191,500l. Of this 149,100l. were due on account of the railway loan of 150,000l., the first instalment of 900l. having been paid off during the year.

Public Works.

7. An expenditure of 31,741*l*. was incurred in the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings, and 7,577*l*., on their repair, &c. The Governor's new residence and the police barracks in Port of Spain are charged with 19,439*l*., out of the total of 39,318*l*. and the amount expended on them respectively up to the end of the year was 39,028*l*. and 57,745*l*. Neither building is yet completed.

Legislation.

8. Thirty-two Ordinances were passed during the year; No. 1, for raising funds in aid of immigration for the year 1875, fixed the export duty on sugar at seven shillings for a hogshead of 38-inch diameter; on molasses at 2s. 4d. a puncheon; on rum at 4s. 1d. a puncheon, and on cocoa and coffee at $10\frac{1}{2}d$. for every 100 lbs.

Ordinance No. 2 abolished the offices of Superintendent of Public Works and Inspector of Roads, and created the new office of Director of Public Works. This ordinance is re-enacted with amendment on a technical point by Ordinance No. 10. Ordinance No. 3, to amend the law as to the punishment and custody of offenders, substitutes sentences to imprisonment for sentences to transportation. It also authorises the use of firearms by officers in charge of prisoners. Ordinance No. 4, amends the law as to the recovery of costs in suits to which the Crown is a party, making the Crown liable for the payment of costs which the court may declare it is just for the Crown to pay.

Ordinance No. 5. "For the management of Roads," abolishes the Central Road Board, and transfers the executive powers of that Board to the Director of Public Works, and its controlling authority over the local Road Boards to the Legislative Council.

No. 6 exempts from port dues every vessel belonging to or employed in the service of Her Majesty not carrying goods for hire. No. 7, is an Ordinance for granting certain privileges to Steam Vessels in the service of the Ligne Française de Navigation á Vapeur.

TRINIDAD.

No. 8 is the Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance.

No. 9 amends the Law with regard to Immigration. It provides that the mortality among indentured immigrants on any plantation shall be deemed to be excessive where in any year it exceeds by one per cent. the general mean death rate of indentured immigrants for the last five years, and forbids the allotment of immigrants to such plantation during the following year or in any subsequent year unless the Agent General is satisfied that such allotment can be made with due regard to the health of the allotted immigrants. It enables an immigrant who is physically incapable of performing a task for which he receives a day's pay, within $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, to classify himself as a half-task or three-quartertask labourer, according to the degree of his incapacity, and to receive one half or three fourths respectively of the wages payable Power is given to magistrates to sentence an indentured immigrant for absence from work (as an alternative, or in addition to fine or imprisonment) to work on the estate to which he belongs for the time of his absence as well as for the days occupied in bringing him before the court, and for one additional The Ordinance sanctions the endorsation on the indenture as "lost days" of the term during which an immigrant has been imprisoned, which the immigrant is bound to make good to his employer.

Ordinance No. 11 is for regulating appeals from summary convictions. It allows an appeal to be made by the complainant in cases where a justice refuses to make a conviction or order.

No. 12, to amend the law as to the Port of Spain water rates, declares the debt due to the Government for the construction of these works to have been redeemed, and reduces by one half the general water rate on the town, and the charge for the supply of

water to any premises. Ordinance No. 13,

Ordinance No. 13, to facilitate the establishment of assisted schools of primary education sanctions the grant to schools established by private persons of aid from the public funds on the following conditions: (1.) That provision to the satisfaction of the Board of Education be made for the control and management of the School by a local manager or local managers. (2.) That the School be open at all times to inspection or examination by an Inspector of Schools or by any officer appointed by the Government for the purpose. (3.) That the average daily attendance at the School be not less than 25. The Ordinance fixes certain standards of examination, and allows a capitation grant of 1l. for each pupil passed in the 1st and 2nd Standard who has attended at the School for not less than 100 days in the year, 1l. 5s. for each pupil passed in the 3rd and 4th Standard; and 1l. 10s. for each pupil passed in the 5th and 6th Standard.

Ordinance No. 14 makes the Bay of Mayaro a Port of Entry.

TRINIDAD.

Ordinance No. 15, for the protection of wild birds, prohibits for three years the catching or killing of plumage birds, and creates a close season between the 3rd of April and the 1st of September for game birds.

Ordinance No. 16 relates to the impounding of animals found

trespassing.

No. 17 lays down rules for the regulation of the streets and

traffic in Port of Spain and San Fernando.

No. 18 vests in the Bishop for the time being of the Church of England in Trinidad certain powers formerly vested in the Bishop of Barbados, and allows the transfer from one cure to another of any rector or curate holding office under Ordinance 16, of 1844.

No. 19, to prevent certain offences with regard to Crown lands, makes it an offence to remove or damage any landmark placed upon or for the purpose of defining the boundaries of any Crown land, and increases the amount of the protection formerly granted to surveyors while engaged in making surveys of Crown lands.

No. 20, to amend the law as to Merchant Shipping, was deemed to be defective in certain particulars and was not confirmed. Another Ordinance is about to be introduced on the same

subject.

No. 21 empowers the Commissioners of the Cipero Tramway to grant licenses for the laying down of railways or tramways crossing the line of the Cipero Tramway.

No. 22 authorises the purchase by the Government of the San

Fernando Jetty.

No. 23, "To provide for the Custody of Lunatics," has not been allowed.

No. 24 amends the Ordinance No. 6 of 1870, by repealing the section which authorised the levying of a separate rate for education in the several ward unions. It provides that the cost of education shall be defrayed out of the ward rates, that a school fee of not less than threepence a week for each child, with a reduction where two or more children of the same family are attending school, shall be charged, and that no State aid shall be allowed to any school in which the payment of fees is not enforced.

No. 25 is an Ordinance to amend the law as to coroners. Each stipendiary magistrate is coroner for his district. Any sudden death or death under suspicious circumstances is reported to the Government District Medical Officer, who is required to view the body, and if necessary to make a post mortem examination. The Medical Officer forwards his report to the coroner, by whom the inquest, where one is deemed necessary, is then held.

No. 26 is the Appropriation Ordinance for 1876.

No. 27, to amend the Ordinance No. 10, of 1853, allows the boroughs of Port of Spain and San Fernando to commute their liability to pay for the maintenance in the Government hospitals of each borough patient for a fixed annual payment, and it also

sanctions the transfer to the Government, in consideration from the borough funds, of the obligation of the municipality of Port of Spain to maintain primary and infant schools within the limits of the said borough.

Ordinance No. 28, prohibits the importation, except in transit

of cocoa, and imposes a new tariff of wine duties.

No. 29 makes provision for the punishment of offences com

mitted in relation to railways and telegraphs.

No. 30 deals with the management and disposal of Crown lands. It abolishes the office of Crown Surveyor, and transfers to that officer, under the title of Surveyor General, the duties of Sub-Intendant so soon as the latter office shall become vacant by the death, retirement, or removal of the present incumbent. It also creates a separate Survey Department, under the direction of the Surveyor General.

No. 31 authorises the raising of funds in aid of immigration for the year 1876. It fixes the export duty on sugar at 7s. 6d. a hogshead, 5s. a tierce, and 1s. a barrel; on molasses at 2s. 6d. a puncheon, and 1s. 3d. a tierce; on rum at 5s. a puncheon; on cocoa at 1s. for every 100 lbs.; and on coffee at 10d. for every

100 lbs.

No. 32 is an Ordinance to amend the Petroleum Ordinances, 1872 and 1874.

Civil Establishment.

9. The following are the changes which occurred in the civil

establishment during the year:

The Public Works Department was completely re-organized, and placed in charge of Mr. T. E. Tanner, as Director of Public Works. Mr. G. Whitnall was appointed First Assistant Engineer, and Mr. Messervy, second assistant. Dr. Fitt was appointed Resident Surgeon of the San Fernando Hospital, in place of Dr. Chittenden, to whom a medical district was assigned. In the Treasury Department, Mr. Brown was appointed Fourth Clerk and Cashier in the place of Mr. W. A. Brereton, who was dismissed. In the Customs Department, Messrs. H. A. Pollard and F. B. Fraser were appointed to be Landing Waiters in the place of Mr. Mathieu, who resigned, and Mr. Richards, who died; and in the Judicial Department, Mr. Cazabon was appointed to be Clerk of the Peace for the county of Caroni, in succession to Mr. Paull, who retired. These changes occasioned some other minor departmental promotions.

Pensions.

10. Two new pensions were granted during the year, one, of 60l. per annum, to Mr. Van Schalkwyck, late French master at the Queen's Royal College; and the other, of 27l. per annum, to Mr. Roxburgh, a teacher in one of the Government primary schools. On the other hand, by the death of Mr. Cazabon and Mr. Fuller, pensions of 128l. 6s. 8d. and 180l. lapsed,

TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

Imports and Exports.

11. The trade returns for the year are very satisfactory.

The declared value of the imports is stated to be 1,507,794l., but this includes 270,922l. worth of gold from Venezuela, and 63,540l. worth of specie, on neither of which items was duty chargeable. The value of goods imported from the United Kingdom is given as 531,611l., including specie to the value of 24,100l., or nearly 43,000l. in excess of the value of the previous year's importations. From the East Indies the imports amounted to 91,133l.; from British North America to 57,876l.; and from the British West Indies to 87,280l., inclusive of 14,275l. worth of specie.

The value of the imports from foreign countries is as

follows:

				£
France				87,738
Germany -	-		-	11,869
Spain -	-		-	11,496
United States -	-	-	-	278,209
French West Indies	***	-	-	14,949
Spanish West Indies	-		-	5,222
Venezuela -	-		-	311,887

but in this latter sum are included gold to the value of 270,9221.,

and specie amounting to 5,840l.

The exports from the Colony are estimated at 1,625,082l., but in this estimate are included British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufacturers to the amount of 505,455l., so that the value of the produce and manufacturers of the Colony was 1,119,626l.

This is in excess of the value of the exports of 1874 by 123,5451. The quantity of sugar exported was 129,801,172 lbs.; of cocoa, 6,272,540 lbs.; molasses, 2,423,049 gallons; rum, 52,162 gallons; coffee, 14,495 lbs.; cocoa nuts, 2,978,218;

bitters, $2,659\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; asphalt, 14,864 tons.

12. The results of the year 1875 may be considered very satisfactory. The Island has continued to advance in prosperity; the crop of sugar is the largest which has ever been shipped; the public health has been good; and there has been no interruption whatever to the tranquility and good order which are characteristic of Trinidad.

I have, &c. (Signed) HENRY T. IRVING.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 8.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Leeward Islands, St. Kitts,

My Lord,

June 22, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Antigua for 1875, with a Report from Mr. Baynes, the Colonial Secretary. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Governor.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of ANTIGUA for the year 1875.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

The principal changes made under this head during the last

seven years are as follows:-

The additional rate of 25 per cent. on the import duty was abolished in 1872, but an increase of one-half of that rate, viz., $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was imposed in 1875. The duty on salt pork has been reduced from 20s. 10d. to 9s. 5d. per barrel of 200 lbs. The duty on pitch pine, white pine, staves, and other woods has been reduced by about 40 per cent.

2. The tonnage duty at the rate of 1s. 8d. per ton on all vessels entering was abolished in 1871, but a tonnage duty at the rate of 9d. per ton was imposed in 1874 for the establishment and

maintenance of a lighthouse on Sandy Island.

3. The trade tax imposed in 1866, which pressed heavily on the

small shopkeepers and pedlers, &c., was abolished in 1870.

4. The land tax was considerably reduced in 1875, and a uniform rate levied in all the parishes. By this arrangement the landed proprietors have already been relieved to the extent of nearly 1,200*l*. of their taxation, and there is the prospect of a further relief to the extent of 2,400*l*. per annum.

5. A stamp duty was imposed in 1869.

6. An addition to the export duty of 1s. per hogshead was imposed in 1873 for the medical treatment of contract labourers at the Holberton Institution.

7. These alterations have attended been with a loss to the

revenue of about 3,000l. per annum, viz.:-

			£
Reduction on import duties			2,000
" tonnage duty	3-15	-	700
,, land tax -		-	1,200
Abolition of trade tax -	w (Tille	600
			Description of the Owner, when the Owner, which we can be on the Owner, when the Owner, when the Owner, when the Owner, when the Owner, which is the Owner, which
			4,500

ANTIGUA.

Less stamp duty - - - 700
,, increased excise duty on rum 800

2

1,500

23,000

Finance.

- 8. The revenue collected in 1875 was 36,341l. 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$., or 5,472l. in excess of that of the previous year, and 3,308l. 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. more than the sum at which it had been estimated. The principal increase was under the heads of import, export, and tonnage duties. This improvement in the revenue is due to the large sugar crop manufactured during the year. The only important decrease was in the land tax, occasioned by the reduction effected in the rate of the tax.
- 9. Debentures amounting to 1,477l., which fell due in 1875, were taken up by the issue of new debentures to the same amount.
- 10. The expenditure for the year, including the cost of erecting the lighthouse at Sandy Island, the cost of repairing the All Saints' Church, the expense of supplementing the water supply to the city, and payments for sinking fund and interest on the public debt, was 34,1581. 18s. 3d.
- 11. The revenue was 2,182l. 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. in excess of the expenditure.
- 12. As a mistaken impression appears to exist in the neighbouring islands that federation has had the effect of increasing expenditure, and consequently taxation, I subjoin statements of the financial position of Antigua; first, under the old form of government; second, under the Administrative Committee; third, under the single chamber system; and fourth, under the federal system.

In 1858, the year preceding that in which the first alteration was effected in the political constitution of the Island by the establishment of the Administrative Committee, the expenditure was 39,787l., to meet which the revenue was augmented by loan to the extent of 5,119l.

In 1865, under the Administrative Committee system, the excess of expenditure over revenue was 11,654l.; 8,493l. of this deficiency was raised by loan, and a bill was passed in the subsequent year for imposing additional duties to meet the balance of the deficiency. The actual expenditure in 1865 was 43,670l.

In 1866 the expenditure, including a sum of about 28,000% for the construction of the St. John's Waterworks, was 71,263%. I may observe that the works were established at a total cost of 33,000%, and that since 1866 the Island has had to pay annually 3,000% for interest and sinking fund. No provision whatever was made to meet this heavy additional charge on the revenue, the water rates imposed by law being barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of maintaining the works.

In regard to the year 1867, Governor Hill reported that the actual revenue derived for the year was short of the expenditure by nearly 15,000*l*.

ANTIGUA.

In 1868, the year after the passing of the single chamber bill, the expenditure was 46,789l.

In 1870, the year before the federation of the Leeward Islands, the expenditure was 36,751*l*.

In 1872 large reductions were made in the taxation, affecting the revenue to the extent of 4,600*l*. per annum. Some portion of the reductions made in the import and tonnage duties were, however, reimposed early in 1875.

In 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and the early part of 1875, heavy expenditure was incurred by the employment in public works of labourers thrown out of employment by reason of the drought, by increasing the water supply of the Island generally, and by the operation of the Act of 1870, by which the cost of the medical establishment was increased by 400*l*. per annum, and whereby facilities were afforded to the working class for obtaining gratuitous hospital and medical treatment at the Holberton Institution.

13. Owing to the reduction of the import duty, the abolition of the trade tax and the tonnage duty, and the falling off in the export and excise duties on the one hand, and the additional outlay for special purposes above mentioned on the other, the revenue of 1873 was 4,854l. short of the expenditure. This deficiency was met from the balance remaining to the credit of the previous year.

In 1874 the revenue amounted to only 30,869*l*, while the expenditure, also including a heavy additional outlay occasioned by the causes above stated, was 36,328*l*, leaving a deficit of 5,458*l*.

In 1875, four years after the new form of government was established, the expenditure was reduced to 34,158*l.*, or 12,631*l*. less than that of the year 1868.

The following reductions in the cost of the establishment have been effected since the commencement of the single chamber system:—

Offices abolished.

		£	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
Immigration agent	-	100	0	0			
Third magistrate	-	250	-	0			
Two clerks to magistrates -	-	100	0	0			
Clerk in Post Office -	-	50	0	0			
Two sub-inspectors of police	-	250	0	0			
Captain of Fort James -	-	133	0	0			
Five matrosses of signal stations	-	135	0	0			
Inspector of Roads - 180 0	0						
Overseers ,, - 240 0	0						
		420	0	0			
			-	prompts 2	1,438	0	0

ANTIGUA.	Salaries Re	edu	ced.					
			£	S.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Clerk of Council		150	0	0			-
			75					
	Magistrate			0	0			
	Clerk of Waterworks -	-	50	0				
	Clerks in Registrar's Office -	-	5.0	0	0			
	Provost Marshal and Registrar, cor	m-						
	bined with saving of -	400	300	0	0			
					-	625	0	0
		77	,			0.0		
	Reductions by	Hec	teration	on.				
	Cost before federation:—							
	Colonial Secretary -	-	600	0	0			
	Auditor-General -	-	400					
	Chief Justice	1	,100					
		- 1						
	Puisne Judge		200	0	0			
	Attorney-General -	-	400		0			
	Inspector-General of Police	SM.	400	0	0			
	Inspector	-	125	0.	0			
					- Company	3,225	0	0
	Cost under federation :							
		u ² a						
	Proportion of Colonial Secretary	ys	950	0	0			
	salary	-	250	0	0			
	Island Secretary's salary -	-	350	0	0			
	Proportion of Auditor-Genera	l's						
	salary	-	250	0	0			
	Proportion of Chief Justice's salar	rv	562	10	0			
	Proportion of first Puisne Judge							
		CO	375	0	0			
	salary -	,		U	U			
	Proportion of second Puisne Judg	ge s		0	0			
	salary	-	250	0	0			
	Proportion of Attorney-Genera	l's						
	salary	-	250	0	0			
	Proportion of Inspector-Gener	al						
	of Police salary	_	200	0	0			
			185		0			
	Inspector's salary -	1	100	U	U			
	Expenses of members of Gener	rai						
	Council		95	0	0			
						2,767	10	0
			7 77	. 77	. 7			
	$Reductions \ in \ Ecclesias$	stice			sum	ent.		
	St. John's curates abolished 1869	- 1	675	0	0			
	St. Philip's and St. Mary's abolished	ed						
	1871	-	100	0	0			
	All Saint's incumbent died 1874		225	0	0			
	St. Philip's, rector died 1875	**	300	0	0	1.000	0	0
			1020			1,300	0	0
	Reductions consequent on the passis	ng						
	of the Disestablishment Act	-	-		-	1,200	0	0
						Appendix and an area		
						5,020	10	0
						0,020		ν,

4,220 10

Deducting from this amount the & s. d. & s. d. Antigua.

cost of the following additions to the establishment:—

Surveyor of Public Works - 400 0 0

Additions to medical staff - 400 0 0

800 0 0

14. Further prospective reductions have been provided for by law in the cost of the establishment, under the following heads, viz.:—

There remains a net saving of -

Ecclesiastical - - - 2,000
Harbour Master - - 150
Treasury - - 80

2,230

Besides the foregoing reductions, there has been a large decrease under the heads of Board of Health and Militia.

- 15. The suggested rearrangement of the appointments and salaries of the federal officers, as vacancies occur, will also have the effect of reducing the expenditure of Antigua by 437*l*. 10s.
- 16. I also subjoin summaries of the annual receipts for import, export, and tonnage duties; the value of imports and exports, and the quantity of sugar exported from 1869 to 1874; the years 1869, 1870, 1871, being those in which the crop, although below the average of former years, was not severely damaged by bad seasons, and the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 being those in which the crop suffered severely from the effects of drought.

			Ordinary Seasons.						
			1869.	1870.	1871.	Average			
Customs, viz.:—			£	£	£	£			
Import duty -	-	-	20,130	20,436	22,734	21,100			
Export duty -	-		1,885	2,111	2,299	2,098			
Tonnage duty -	-	-	1,653	1,659	1,912	1,741			
			Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.			
Sugar crop -	-	-	10,370	12,674	13,261	12,101			
			£	£	£	L.C			
Value of imports	-	-	174,356	164,178	175,740	171,425			
,, exports	-	-	200,973	234,011	247,629	227,538			

ANTIGUA.

			Years of Drought.						
			1872.	1873.	1874.	Average.			
Customs, viz.:—			£	£	£	£			
Import duty -	-		a20,483	a17,151	a15,843	17,946			
Export duty -		-	1,282	1,606	1,531	1,473			
Tonnage duty -	-	- 1-	<i>b</i> 281	6227	730c	413			
			Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.			
Sugar crop -	1-4		7,735	9,625	6,129	7,830			
			£	£	£	£			
Value of imports	-	-	200,577	169,156	146,758	172,164			
,, exports	4	-	153,190	170,977	106,705	143,624			

a. Additional duty on imports abolished.

b. Tonnage duty, except 3d. per ton for Seaman's Hospital, abolished.

c. Tonnage duty at 9d. per ton imposed.

17. The following table gives similar information in regard to 1875:—

				£
Import duty -	-	-	-	19,045
Export duty -	-	-	-	3,666
Tonnage duty -	-	-		1,327
Sugar crop, hogsheads	-	-		14,667
Value of imports	-	-		180,363
" exports	-		-	249,677

18. It will thus be seen that the receipts for customs duties, which in 1871 amounted to 26,945l., realised only 18,104l. in 1874, exhibiting a falling off in the revenue under that head of no less than 8,840l.

19. The public debt in 1867 was 58,4481.; at the close of 1875

it was reduced to 45,493l.

20. A review of the financial position of the Island since the introduction of the new form of government will demonstrate that, so far from that system having had the effect of increasing the expenditure and taxation, it has, on the contrary, been attended with a considerable decrease under both heads, and that the fiscal affairs of the Island have under it been judiciously and economically administered under circumstances of great and exceptional difficulty.

Public Works.

21. A lighthouse was erected during the year on Sandy Island

at a cost of 626l.

The light, which has been exhibited since the 1st October 1875, is a fixed, all-round, white light, at a height of 56 feet above highwater mark, and in clear weather can be seen at a distance of 13 nautical miles. The light tower is an open wooden structure painted black, surmounted by a light chamber painted red.

The position of the light is 17° 6′ 54″ N. Lat., 61° 54′ 31″ Antigua. W. Long.

Legislation.

22. Thirteen Acts were passed during the year, six of which relate to the revenue. The remaining seven are—

An Act to authorise the Governor-in-Council to lease the

public market of St. John's.

An Act for the better support of natural children.

An Act to amend the statistical Returns Act.

An amended Pilotage Act.

An Act relating to contagious or infectious diseases among cattle.

An Act to exempt transports from the payment of tonnage duty.

Population.

23. One thousand six hundred and forty-seven births were registered during the year, being 191 less than in the past year. The number of deaths was 1,397, being 44 in excess of the previous year.

Of the births 530, or 32 per cent., were legitimate; and 1,117,

or 68 per cent., illegitimate; and 200 were still-born.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 590, or 21 less than in the previous year.

Savings Bank.

24. The following return shows the position of the St. John's Saving Bank on the 31st December 1875:—

					£	S.	d.
Due to depositors	-	-		-	12,907	10	2
		£	s.	d.			
Invested in local Treasury	-	8,890	15	1			
Deposited in Colonial Bank	-	3,800	0	0			
Cash balance	-	216	15	1			

12,907 10 2

Education.

25. The Education Act passed by the General Legislative Council came into operation on the 1st January 1875. A copy of the first Report of the Inspector of Schools is appended.

Ecclesiastical.

26. The Act for the disestablishment and gradual disendowment of the Church of England was brought into operation on the 1st January 1875.

This Act protects the vested interests of the present incumbents in their salaries and allowances, and makes provision for granting

ANTIGUA.

them pensions on their retirement, whether on account of age or of infirmity.

Since the passing of the Act two livings have become vacant, that of All Saints, to which a stipend of 255l. was attached, and that of St. Philip's, to which a salary of 300l. was attached.

27. An Act has also been passed, abolishing the salary, saving the interest of the present holder, paid from public funds to the Moravian minister stationed in the division of Nonsuch.

Gaols, Prisoners, and Criminal Statistics.

28. The daily average number of prisoners in gaol, including 11 removed from other islands, was 78, showing a decrease of 30 as against the previous year. The total number of commitments for the year was 843, against 1,475 in 1874.

The number of convictions in the superior courts was 29, or 19 less than in 1874. The number of summary convictions was 1,700 less than in 1874.

This marked diminution in crime is to be attributed to the improvement in the condition of the labouring population conse-

improvement in the condition of the labouring population consequent on the large crop of 1875.

The number of recommitments was 475, against 639 in the

previous year.

Seven prisoners were removed during the year from the other Presidencies to the Antigua gaol under the provisions of the "Common Prison Act" of 1873.

Holberton Institution.

29. The number of admissions to the hospital was 429, against 442 in 1874. The daily average number of inmates was 150.

There were nine admissions to the lunatic asylum, and there were seven deaths. The daily average number of inmates was 48.

30. The health of the Island was good throughout the year and the conduct of the people was as usual orderly, and the public tranquillity was undisturbed.

(Signed) EDWIN BAYNES,
President of Antigua.

EDUCATION.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1875.

On this the first occasion of a report connected with elementary education in the Colony being submitted to the General Council of the Leeward Islands, it appears not unreasonable to go beyond the bare requirements of the Act, and to endeavour to present some general view of the subject, regarded not only as to its condition, past or present, but also with reference to prospects and desirable aims for the future.

97

105

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

For convenience of arrangement and reference, the following ANTIGUA. headings have been employed:—

General. The Act. Regulations.

General. Condition of schools. \ Local.

Denominational. Extent of elementary education to be looked for in the Leeward Islands.

Conclusion.

General.

At the present time the current of public opinion in the United Kingdom has set definitely in the direction long since taken by many other civilised countries, and is recognising, ever more strongly, that while the education of children is one of the primary natural duties of parents, a function proper for Government is to enforce the performance of this duty, and where necessary to aid in providing, or even itself actually provide, the means for acquiring what, in any community aspiring to be called civilised, may be considered essential rights of every rational being, viz., the power of reading with facility, of writing legibly and with sufficient correctness to be intelligible, and of making arithmetical calculations sufficient for the every-day purposes of ordinary life. These essentials once secured, their possessor is in a position to proceed on to further acquirements, either by selfculture or otherwise, up to the limit of natural ability.

Another point, which is also gaining recognition more and more full, is that the Civil State is no fit arbiter of religious truth, but should content itself with securing entire liberty of conscience and belief to all its members; under this recognition the Government may, with equal propriety, aid religious denominations of widely differing creeds in imparting the three already named essentials of education, and, in addition to them, any other subjects not trenching upon the province of religion; or may itself undertake the provision of secular instruction.

Which course may be preferable can only be determined by

local circumstances.

In the Leeward Islands, generally, the religious denominations—to their credit be it said—were the first to attempt to provide elementary education for the general population, long remaining unassisted, even obstructed, in their efforts; and even were it otherwise desirable to take the matter out of the hands of those who have so long had charge of it, the fallen prosperity of these once flourishing colonies would render it almost, if not entirely, impracticable for Government at the present time to take upon its shoulders and effectually support the whole burden of educational work.

The safer course, therefore, in this instance, clearly was to render aid to existing institutions, under due safeguards, for some

moderate but uniform standard of efficiency, accompanied by security to individual consciences upon the religious question.

The Act.—Leeward Islands No. 2 of 1874.

Commencing with features of paramount importance, the Act as at present constituted is open to a most serious objection, namely, that should its end and aim of improved elementary education be effectually attained, the sums of money appropriated for the several Presidencies will prove inadequate for the payments in aid which its provisions contemplate; these payments, be it remarked, having been regulated upon a scale as low as could have been adopted with reasonable likelihood of bringing about the object desired.

In the next place, a serious mistake, admitted to be so by everyone practically conversant with elementary schools, is the making examination half-yearly instead of annual; this enactment could only be carried out at a great and useless waste of funds, and would be an utter nuisance, in both senses of the word, to the schools and to everybody connected with them. Formal examination being made annual, the Inspector should also pay visits of surprise to as many schools as his convenience would allow.

Passing on to other matters in the order indicated by the several clauses of the Act, the first comment suggested is that the expenses necessarily incurred by an inspector, or sub-inspector, in the performance of his duties are so considerable as to call for some supplementary allowance; another consideration being, whether it is probable that competent men can be procured for the Presidencies wherein sub-inspectors may be found necessary, at the rate of salary as at present limited?

The advisability of making grammar a compulsory subject is much questioned. If it is thought desirable to extend the compulsory range beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the addition, for female pupils, of sewing, then, in the opinion of the writer, and of many others also, geography would be found a more satisfactory and not less useful compulsory subject, leaving

grammar to be relegated to the "extras."

In the communities with which we are dealing, singing might with advantage have been left to take care of itself, and need not have been embraced in the Act. The popular instincts would suffice to ensure singing of some sort as part of school routine, and congregational wants would further go to produce satisfactory singing wherever the ministers in charge interested themselves in the matter.

The number 20, in clause 6, is far too low to form the rule; raise it to at least 40, as qualifying for a "class," and allow "exceptional" aid to smaller schools where absolutely necessary.

Inconsistencies will be found between the terms of clauses 7

and 8 as regards their closing sentences.

Either by special additional appropriation under the Federal Act, or by local Acts in the several Presidencies, some moderate provision should be made for genuine infant schools, strictly limiting the maximum age of children attending them to seven or at most eight years.

at most eight years.

These considerations apart, the Act may be regarded as well conceived and drawn, bearing in mind that the sanction of the Imperial Government was made conditional on the addition of a "conscience clause" at the earliest opportunity. At any rate let the system have fair trial before other than urgent or very simple

alterations are attempted.

Under the present heading it should not pass unnoticed that the particular time when the new Act was brought into operation happened to be when unfortunately the Leeward Islands, more especially Antigua and St. Kitts, were suffering not only from a succession of unfavourable seasons, but also from the ravages of gale and hurricane, these also severely visiting the Virgin Islands; so that the schools had fallen off from their normal condition, under previous systems, both as to attendance and efficiency, and the school-fee question had become a greater difficulty than usual.

In framing regulations as to examination and classification of schools, it has to be carefully borne in mind that the system of the Act differs essentially from that adopted in England, where

grants are earned by the passes of children individually.

Finally, as regards the Act itself, there being nothing at all in it to prevent the managers of schools which have earned a certain amount of aid from applying that amount in any way whatsoever that they please, and the main principle and merit of the Act being the principle of payment according to results, all suggestions as to specific grants of aid for teachers, sewing mistresses, assistants, pupil-teachers, books, and other school appliances, &c., &c., are irrelevant; the only question really open being whether the scale upon which the aid rendered in recognition of results has been calculated is sufficiently liberal.

Regulations.

In the matter of these, I have at this stage inserted over leaf—
(a.) The printed copy of those which I was given clearly to understand would be adopted.

(b.) The mutilated and altered version thereof which was

actually sanctioned.

(c.) Another copy of (a) with such amendments and additions as experience has made appear desirable noted in the margins.

Condition of Schools General.

Seeing that it was not until the year 1833 that Government made any provision for elementary education in the mother country, there can be no surprise felt that whatever was done for 39680.

ANTIGUA.

it in the West Indies up to a period still later was due solely to the efforts of religious bodies; and when further we consider that even in the present day there are too many people to be found who regard any education given to the peasantry as serving only to unfit them for the labours which fall to their lot, it is easy to understand that this narrow-minded view was more extensively and strongly held in times past, and applicable with a greater show of reason, to a slave population. With Government thus ignoring what is now regarded as one of its plain duties, and with the obstacles of private and interested prejudice to contend against, the real wonder is that so much should nevertheless have been achieved up to the present time towards the general spread of that elementary knowledge which should be looked upon as one of the birthrights of civilization.

One difficulty to be noted is that of securing a sufficient supply of qualified and reputable teachers; but it would be foreign to this Report to go beyond thus calling attention to the subject unless it be to point out the desirability and justice of securing to teachers in some way a provision for retirement when incapacitated by old age or ill-health. For want of this, schools are sometimes, through kind feeling for a teacher whose dismissal would involve penury, allowed to remain in hands that have ceased to be efficient.

Irregular and unpunctual attendance on the part of the children is another great drawback for which some remedy must be found, in order to bring the schools into a satisfactory condition; to this end, unless we are to have compulsion, harmonious exertions will be requisite on the part of ministers of religion, teachers, parents, and employers.

Another circumstance that has operated considerably against efficiency in our schools, especially in Antigua, has been the multiplication of comparitively small schools, arising partly from the conflicting interests of the religious denominations, each desirous of making schools subsidiary to the keeping together of its congregations, instead of treating them solelyfrom the educational point of view; partly from a current delusion as to the climate making it a hardship for children born in it to journey some five, four, or even three miles daily to and fro, although their parents would without scruple send them from one end of an island to the other on any trifling errand, and although planters employ them in any work for which their muscular strength renders them available. For infants within due limit of age as already indicated, the establishment of schools in localities which, while possessing but a small population, are comparatively isolated, is not only justifiable but necessary; whereas for the efficient imparting of instruction to older children, schools established under such circumstances are not only satisfactory, but most needlessly swell the total expenditure.

Whenever it shall become fairly practicable to reduce the number of schools, other than "infant," to one large school for every two thousand inhabitants or thereabouts, a great step will have

been reached towards a sufficient elementary education at a reasonable cost.

ANTIGUA.

On the part of school-managers there is a constant and not unnatural attempt to make Government aid amount as nearly as possible to Government support; yet it should surely stand as an obvious axiom that aid should be less than that which is aided. A fair proportion would be for the aid to amount to one-half of that which it aids; and if this proportion closely obtained throughout our schools they would be on a reasonably healthy footing as to available funds. Under present arrangements a "first class" school of moderate size can earn some 40l. of Government aid, a " second class" upwards of 30l., and a "third class" about 20l., amounts, upon the proportion just suggested, fairly equivalent to their educational value.

Too little appears to be attempted by managers of schools in the Leeward Islands in the direction of raising aid for their schools by appeal, either public or private, to estate proprietors, managers, merchants, and other members of the more well-to-do classes of the community, as individuals. I know from frequent conversations that some such aid, perhaps mainly in small sums, would in many instances be most willingly given if sought for when the donor could feel assured that sound education was being thereby promoted.

To enter at length into the shortcomings of the schools of the Leeward Islands in respect of their actual teaching under past arrangements would be simply to echo that which has been fully set forth in print by Government inspectors elsewhere, concerning their first experiences of schools which had hitherto been subjected to no competent or impartial supervision outside of those immediately interested in them. A brief sketch may be given as follows:

Too much concentration of the teacher's attention upon the more advanced children, to the detriment of those lower down in the school.

Reading too often done by rote, instead of being the result of careful training in the sounds due to simple combinations of letters. It has occurred in the course of this year's examination that a child was able to go on with its so-called "reading" just as fluently after the book had been closed, nor would this be found a rare occurrence. Writing from dictation, where reading has from any cause fallen into the above spurious form, must inevitably prove

utterly defective and void of practical value.

In arithmetic there has been similar unsoundness, chiefly in an absence of due heed to "notation" in the earlier teaching, neglect of this point showing its injurious effects up to the most advanced pupils in a school; another point not sufficiently looked after being, that the answer to any given sum should not merely be correct in itself, but arrived at by a thoroughly sound method of working, understoood by the child, and intelligible at a glance to any proficient in the subject.

Any one wishing to gain fuller insight into these and similar

defects may be referred to the Jamaica Reports of Mr. Savage, or to the Home Blue Books containing the Inspectors' Reports upon Elementary Education.

A common hallucination of ministers and other managers in charge of schools is to look upon a certain few children as fair exponents of the value of a school. In every school of reasonable size there will be found children with natural ability sufficient for it to be predicated of them that, under any teaching, however indifferent, perhaps even without any definite teaching, they would acquire a serviceable amount of ordinary knowledge. Government has to aim at securing is that for all children not materially below the average in capacity there should be established in our elementary schools a course of training calculated to bring them to a standard of useful practical efficiency, so far at least as regards reading, writing, and arithmetic. This result I believe to have been the original scope of the framers of our own Act, and others of like import, and to be likely to find ultimately through these Acts a fairly satisfactory realisation, the standards of attainments exacted under them being very judiciously moderate, while at the same time the examinations are searching and thorough.

Condition of Schools, Antigua.

Elementary education having been aided by Government since the year 1857, and under regular inspection, with, for the last few years, a portion of the aid made contingent on results, there were immediately before the coming into operation of the present Act 46 schools on the Government list; out of these eight were classed as infant schools; and in respect of attainments, at least eight more might have been so classed; of the remainder, about two-thirds appear to have been doing really useful work as mixed schools.

The chief flaws in the arrangements now bygone were tendencies on the part of the commissioners of education, and to a certain extent, of inspectors also, towards undue leniency; the former body over-zealous to give the benefit of the Government grant as closely as possible up to its limit, without sufficient heed to securing an adequate return in actual educational results; the latter gentlemen from time to time giving most unfavourable reports of particular schools, but at the same time too seldom pressing their condemnation home by urging an *immediate* withdrawal of aid.

Previous to the Federal Act, the Anglican, Moravian, and Wesleyan schools were the sole recipients of aid; there have now been added one Roman Catholic school and one undenominational school.

Condition of Schools, St. Kitts.

The general system upon which Government aid to elementary schools in this Presidency was based was, prima facie, unlikely to produce good fruit, inasmuch as, under its provisions, inspection, though frequent, could only be of cursory character, and no re-

port from the Inspector as to the inefficiency of a school could have affected its share of the grant so long as the necessary average attendance was maintained and certain dry points of routine observed.

ANTIGUA.

Nevertheless, the actual results realised were at least equal to those obtained in Antigua. This anomalous outcome was due, partly to rewards given under the name of prize-money, on a scale much higher than that of Antigua, to teachers successfully competing at an annual examination; partly to a liberal award of prizes to children sent up from the various schools to a public examination held in the Court House of the Island.

The loss of their chances of prize-money was for the teachers at the time employed in St. Kitts a real hardship, unavoidably attaching to the change of system. In Antigua all such extra forms of assistance to schools admitted of being taken into account in calculating the scale of "advances" for the first year of the new system, since all had come alike out of one common fund; whereas in St. Kitts even this temporary continuance could not be made available, because the teachers' prize-money had not been drawn from the money provided for education by the Local Act, but from a special appropriation annually voted by the Legislature.

At the close of 1874 there were 29 schools on the Government list, whereof four were known as infant schools, and six more were practically such; while of the remainder 15 might fairly be

regarded as of reasonable utility.

With ample experience of the schools in this Presidency, I am able to endorse thoroughly Mr. Watts' Report, viewed as a whole; there has been even greater leniency shown in it than I should, à priori, have expected to find myself justified in showing, had I conducted the examination in person.

Condition of Schools, Dominica.

When compared with Antigua or St. Kitts, this island has laboured under disadvantages so obvious that it would have been unreasonable to have expected the state of education therein to be

equal to that arrived at in those Presidencies.

In two reports, the one in ordinary course on the denominational schools, and the other specially furnished on the Government schools, Mr Watt, acting for me during my unavoidable absence, has, by virtue of his personal familiarity with the Island, been able to set forth in detail not only a view of the existing aspect of affairs, but also a scheme promising, so far as concerns the immediate future, something like a satisfactory adaption of available resources to the requirements which they have to meet.

If it is held desirable to have a definite and recognised language spoken in the Colony, the need of efficient elementary schools in Dominica is strengthened by the argument that only through them can there be expectation of eliminating, within any moderate

number of years, the patois now current.

As a noteworthy fact arising out of the peculiar circumstances

of this Presidency, I find that, although the system of aid to denominational schools was recognised by the Legislature so far back as 1842, there were at the close of 1874 only three such schools in receipt of grants, the remainder of the Government money appropriated for education being applied to the maintenance of Government schools; while in no other of the Leeward Islands was there at the date cited a single elementary school so supported.

Condition of Schools, Nevis and Montserrat.

In both these Presidencies Government aid was of much more recent introduction than in any one of the three Islands already dealt with, and in both alike there had been entire absence of supervision outside of the managers in charge of the schools; the natural consequence was, with very few exceptions, complete failure to reach the standard of requirements of the new system, or even to bring the schools technically within the conditions laid down by the Act. To have withheld aid altogether from the schools which, under the circumstances mentioned above, failed on the occasion of this, their first, examination or formal inspection to come up to a third class, would have been a discouragement to those who had established and long maintained them too serious to be advisable; and exceptional aid was therefore accorded to all such as could show any fair plea for obtaining it.

It may be mentioned that among schools to receive aid in Montserrat is an undenominational school, recently established through the Sturge family, which should in course of time become a model of what is desirable for our labouring classes.

Condition of Schools, Virgin Islands.

From causes beyond my control the schools in this Presidency have not yet been visited or examined. No applications for aid were sent in until long after the date fixed for their reception. There came eventually a list from the Wesleyan minister, specifying five schools for which aid was sought, and referring to a sixth as to be subsequently brought forward.

Later on five schools were submitted by the Anglican minister.

Seeing that the total amount available for grants for the whole group of islands is some 40l.,—a sum which would not provide the aid for more than one large first class school or two fairly attended third class,—seeing also that there are at least four islands in the group absolutely requiring school provision, it must, I think, be evident that there must be increase of the appropriation under the Act in order to admit of effectual application in this instance, and that some modification of rules may have to be allowed in order to meet the peculiar features of the case; while it may not on the whole have been a misfortune hat, as I have already said, the Act as it stands should not have been brought into effect in this Presidency.

Condition of Schools, Denominational.

ANTIGUA.

Under this head but few remarks can properly find expression here.

In Antigua and St. Kitts, schools conducted by the Moravians are, speaking generally, distinctly superior to any other; this from causes easily intelligible, namely, that they establish very few schools remote from their mission premises, where everything is continually open to the minister's supervision, both the ministers and their wives not unfrequently taking part in the actual teaching; that their buildings are usually more commodious and better arranged for school purposes than those of the other denominations, and also more efficiently equipped with the requisite appliances and books. Their few outlying schools are neither better nor worse than those of other denominations.

In too many cases the Anglican schools are held in churches or chapels so fitted up, all other considerations apart, as to make the due handling or teaching of a number of children almost impossible. Some of the Wesleyan combinations of chapel and schoolroom are open to much the same objection, and the schoolrooms proper, whether of Anglicans or Wesleyans, are frequently of dimensions too small for the number of scholars attending them.

A point to which I feel attention must be called is the desirability, nay, the urgent necessity, for some general agreement on the part of the ministers of all denominations not to employ in their respective schools teachers who have been dismissed by another denomination for immorality or other serious cause.

I am in a position to affirm positively that sufficient regard has not hitherto been paid to this point, which, in the true interest of the teachers themselves, as well as in that of the schools and their managers, is of extreme importance.

Extent of Elementary Education to be looked for in the Lecward Islands.

For guidance in this respect it may be worth while to have before us in brief some of the conclusions and results arrived at in other places, and I have, therefore, thrown together short extracts, such as the sources of reference available could furnish, bearing upon recent educational proceedings in England and in Jamacia; the latter coming naturally before us as having supplied the model for our present system and Act. More special reference has been made to the date 1871, as being that of the last census.

At one time I had too hastily adopted an estimate which is often put forward in educational statistics as representing the number of children we should look for in our schools, namely, those between five years of age and fifteen. In the Leeward Islands this number would be found to comprise more than one fifth of the total population; and in no country in the world has

the attendance at school of one person out of every five been as yet realised.

Tracing the course of events in England, the first annual grant was made for educational purposes in Great Britain in 1833, the amount being 20,000l.; in 1851 the amount had risen to 150,000l.; while in 1871 the sum actually expended in the one form of grants in aid to schools reached, for England and Wales only, 639,660l.

Prior to 1847 no grants were made except in aid of building schools and in aid of normal schools. Of 500,000l. spent between 1839 and 1850 upon English schools, 405,000l. went to the Established Church, 8,000l. to Wesleyans, and 1,049l. to Roman Catholics.

Coming to the time when matters began to be dealt with in earnest, "to Mr. Edward Baines belongs in a great degree the "merit of having brought about a pretty general concurrence of opinion on the question, how many ought to have been attending school on 31st March 1851, the day on which the census was taken?

"Before the discussions which took place in 1846 upon his estimates, some very extravagant ideas were afloat upon the subject.

"This gentleman then estimated, after an apparently careful " course of reasoning, that if out of every nine individuals in " England one were to be found belonging to some day-school, the " proportion would be quite as high as the condition of society in " England would permit. Most competent writers are now in-" clined to assume that one in eight would be a satisfactory " proportion, after making due allowances for practical impedi-This on the population of England and Wales " ments. " (17,927,609) gives 2,240,951 as the number to be under " school instruction in 1851. This number, it is said, if con-" stantly connected with day-schools, allows an average of five " years and a half of school instruction to all the children between five and fifteen years of age; and although the fact " that the children of the middle and upper classes spend in " general more than five years at school creates the certainty " that the children of the poor spend less, yet, even allowing for " this reduction, it is argued, the estimate would leave for the " children of the labouring classes a period of four or five years' " schooling between their fifth and fifteenth years,—a longer "time than practically children of these classes can be reckoned " to remain."

In their Report for 1875 the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education say—

"We assume that in England and Wales, with a population of upwards of 22,000,000, the average daily attendance at efficient elementary schools ought to amount to about 3,000,000. The accommodation for this number of scholars ought to be considerably in excess of the average daily attendance, and to

provide for a maximum attendance of not much less than

4,000,000.

99

"The schools now in receipt of annual aid will hold somewhat more than 2,000,000. The supply of 1871 in aided schools was consequently sufficient for little more than one-half of the school population."

In 1874 the London School Board based its calculations upon

children between three and thirteen years of age.

Accepting the scale of one in eight, let us see what approximation towards it has been reached amongst ourselves.

Jamaica.

1868.	12,216.	Average	attendance	in	schools	inspected.
-------	---------	---------	------------	----	---------	------------

1871. 506,154. Total population.

, 63,269. One eighth thereof.

,, 19,644. Average attendance in schools inspected.

1874. 25,160. Do. do.

Antigua.

1871.	34,344.	Total	po	pulation.

4,293. One eighth.

, 2,060. Average attendance in schools aided.

1875. 1,830. Average attendance in schools to which aid is continued.

St. Kitts.

1871.	28,169.	Total	population.
	The second secon		

3,521. One eighth.

1,745. Average attendance in schools aided.

1875. 1,327. Average attendance in schools to which aid is continued.

Dominica.

1871. 27,585. Total population.

" 3,448. One eighth.

,, 1,200. Estimated average attendance in known schools. 1875. Estimated average attendance in schools either aided or supported by Government.

Nevis.

1871. 11,704. Total population.

,, 1,463. One eighth.

,, 480. Estimated average attendance in schools claiming aid.

1875. 406. Average attendance in schools to which aid is continued.

Montserrat.

1871. 8,693. Total population.

" 1,087. One eighth.

1871. 450. Estimated average attendance in schools claiming aid.

1875. 448. Average attendance in schools to which aid is continued.

Virgin Islands.

1871. 6,426. Total population.

, 803. One eighth.

,, 355. Estimated average attendance in schools claiming aid.

From the figures just given it will be seen that in Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, it may fairly be assumed that, allowance being made for private schools, there had been reached, before the introduction of the present Act, a proportion of about one in sixteen of their populations, as attending school, while for Nevis the ratio was about one eighteenth, and for Dominica not more than one twentieth.

The immediate effect of the Federal Act, so far as regards schools continuing to receive aid, has been, as might very naturally have been expected, to reduce the attendance averages given for the several Presidencies by about one fifth; Montserrat forming a marked exception, owing to a large school established there since the coming into operation of the Act.

When, however, the principles and system embodied in the Act shall have been longer in operation, under such modifications as are absolutely necessary and with adequate provision of funds, I see little or no reason to doubt that though the schools for elementary education, properly so called, aided under it may be fewer in number than those formerly aided, the average attendances will not merely recover the reduction remarked upon in the preceding paragraph, but will rise beyond the old figures; and that if the schools thus aided are supplemented by a due proportion of infant schools, the Government will ultimately secure much improved elementary education for an attendance of about one twelfth of the Leeward Islands' population. To get beyond this proportion I conceive that some form of "compulsion" will be found requisite.

As regards Jamaica the Inspector, Mr. Savage, writes that, after seven years' experience of its working, their Act has received universal approval, even those managers who were its most persistent opponents having been won over. Before the time of their new Act the amount of Government aid in Jamaica was relatively less than that in the Leeward Islands; and, so far as I can gather, their schools must, on the average, have been inferior to ours. From 184 schools aided in that Island in 1868, the number has risen to 490 in 1874; the amount of grants in aid to these schools rising from 2,928l. for the former year to 12,707l. 12s. for the latter, irrespective of "opening" and other special grants. The total cost of all the schools in Jamaica for

the year 1874 is estimated at nearly 42,000l., exclusive of the cost of inspection or any other matters outside of the actual school-work.

ANTIGUA.

As an approximate guide, it may be taken that an expenditure of 2s. a head per annum upon the total population of a community would afford the opportunity of sound education to all classes of it, supposing the requisite buildings to have been already provided and no outside expenses, such as that of inspection, included. Upon this scale the entire expenditure per annum upon the schooling of all grades would be about 13,000*l*, and according to the view put forth in the earlier part of this Report, the share thereof to be borne by the Government would be about 4,300*l*, irrespective of buildings, inspection, &c. As bearing upon my estimate of 90% as sufficing for the due support of a fair-sized second class school, I am tempted to note here that from, a pamphlet published by a country clergyman in England, a personal friend of mine, now deceased, giving a summary of his parochial work and statistics for the year 1873, I find the working cost of his school, with an average attendance of 70, is given at the said 90l.

Conclusion.

After the foregoing portion of my Report was written, a resolution was passed by the House of Assembly in St. Kitts for the guidance of their delegates to the Federal Council. On the four amendments proposed therein there appears to be need of some short special comment.

On (1), that "The superintendence of the general working of "the system, including the appropriation of the sums granted "to the Colony, be entrusted to a local board of education in each Presidency," it must be obvious at a glance that it would go to upset any uniformity of system; moreover, as such boards were formerly constituted in these Presidencies, the control virtually rested in the interested hands of the ministers of the different denominations, while it would be, to say the least, difficult to form a board possessing sufficient practical conversance with elementary education if these ministers were to be excluded.

Let it be remarked that there is no sort of analogy between such boards and the school boards at home; the latter being mainly constituted for local rate-levying, providing school accommodation, and enforcing school attendance, their province not in any way clashing with that of the Government Inspectors.

On (2), "That provision be made for the training and examination of the "teacher's in the schools of the Colony," suffice it to say that, while in itself a wholesome suggestion, it lies, as has been already pointed out, beyond the scope of an Act based upon payment according to results in the schools themselves.

On (3), "That the classification of schools for the purpose of determining the amount of money to be granted be determined rather by the number of children attending the schools than by the result of a chance examination held by an inspector."

Complete stultification of the Act underlies this proposal, which would ignore knowledge ascertained to be really acquired, in favour of the bare assumption that all children attending any sort of school must be deriving the benefit of useful instruction.

On (4), "That the teaching of the Holy Scriptures be encou"raged in the schools of this Colony, and that knowledge thereof
be made one of the subjects of the examination for the purpose
of determining the amount of aid to be given," I would remark
that surely, by the grants in aid to schools of which the utter
majority are under the management of ministers of some Christian
denomination, the teaching of the Holy Scriptures is now being
encouraged by our Government. Are there not also Sunday
schools, which, through due, though not exclusive, attention
given to secular instruction on the weekdays, are left entirely
free for this one object?

Is not our Government, by recognising under proper precaution denominational schools, wherein are taught not only the Holy Scriptures, but the various and too often conflicting doctrines and dogmata deduced therefrom by different sects, evidencing with sufficient clearness that, while confining itself to its own sphere, it does not discourage but encourage the teaching of the Holy Scriptures? To go yet further and accept the closing portion of this amendment would seem to be for the Government to trespass beyond its appropriate limits.

When the manner in which the Education Act has first been put into operation, and the statements of account as to the expenditure for the year consequent thereon are looked into, it will be fully manifest that the expectations held out of lenient and liberal treatment in introducing the change of system have received as ample realisation as could with any consistency be allowed by those to whom was entrusted the responsibility of the introduction.

(Signed) HENRY W. MARSHAL, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools for the Leeward Islands.

St. Kitts, Dec. 9, 1875.

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA.

No. 9.

Governor BERKELEY, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNAR VON.

Leeward Islands, St. Kitts,

My LORD,

July 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1875, together with the report of the President thereon.

2. I am glad to have it in my power to confirm Mr. Eldridge's statements as to the improvement which has lately manifested

itself in the finances of the Presidency.

- 3. Whilst concurring in Mr. Eldridge's observations as to the unsatisfactory condition of the schools in Dominica, I must point out that these schools have for many years past been in a very bad and inefficient state. I am, however, of opinion that under the operation of the Leeward Islands Education Act, the grave defects existing under the former system will to some extent be remedied, and a better result will shortly be arrived at. In my Despatch No. 173 of the 21st instant, I forwarded to your Lordship Mr. Marshal's very able report on the working of the new educational scheme in the Leeward Islands, and I now transmit a copy of a special report from the Acting Inspector on the Dominica schools. I may add that some incompetent masters have already been removed, and that the Acting Inspector is now making arrangements for gradually supplying the Dominica Government schools with a more efficient and better trained class of teachers.
- 4. The disease known as the yaws, I regret to observe, is still spreading, and I fear that the cost of establishing and maintaining the district hospitals will exceed by a considerable amount the estimated sum, the President having in a recent letter stated that within a few days after the opening of the hospital in District No. 1, 33 persons applied for admission, and that the medical officer reported that he would shortly have over 300 inmates in his hospital.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.
The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9. July 22, 1876.
REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Financial.

The improvement anticipated in my Report on the Blue Book for 1874 has been realised, and the present aspect of agricultural DOMINICA.

and commercial affairs justifies the hope that it may be maintained

during the present year.

No new sources of taxation were put into operation during 1875. Two tax Acts were passed, to take effect in 1876; under the "Yaws Act" ten per centum was added to existing taxes of all kinds, to provide a fund for arresting the progress of the yaws disease; and the receipts under the "Stamp Act" are specially appropriated to the Waterworks sinking fund. The estimates of both revenue and expenditure were exceeded; the former realised 6261. more than was expected, notwithstanding the loss arising from professional and watermen's and porters' licenses, as well as a credit to roads of 481., paid into the Treasury in 1876 under arrears of revenue; the latter was exceeded under the following heads of expenditure: Pensions, 551.; administration of justice, 42l.; charitable allowances (poorhouse and infirmary), 339l.; works and buildings, 193l.; interest on Waterworks Loan, 220l.; and miscellaneous, 472l. In the last item are included 75l. expenses of Mr. Prestoe on his recent visit to the island to report on the coffee cultivation, 100l. for the passage money of medical officers, 100% for the purchase of indexes to the records in the Colonial Registrar's Office from Mr. Lloyd. In addition to these sums the arrears of 1874 amounted to 7751., less the balance in hand on 1st of January 1875, of 527l. or 248l., making an increased expenditure of

This amount was somewhat counterbalanced

by savings on-

				£	
Telegraph -	-	-	-	400	
Roads and bridges	-		-	111	
Education -	-		-	77	
Treasury and medica	al depa	artment	-	247	
					835
Total in	crease	ed expendi	ture		£734

The financial position for the year 1875 may be summed up as follows:—

Ordinary receipts Extraordinary (Waterworks Loan)	£ 16,682 5,000	£
Arrears of 1874, paid in 1875 - Less balance in hand -	775 527	21,682
Ordinary expenditure Extraordinary (construction Water-	248 15,990	
works)	5,028	21,266
Balance available for 1876	3 -	£416

The revenue and expenditure for the past six years were as Dominica. follows:—

Revenue.		Year.	Expenditure				
£			_			£	
15,721	_	-	1870	-	-	15,248	
15,440	-	_	1871	-	-	16,071	
17,310	-	-	1872		-	17;162	
16,424	-	-	1873	-	-	17,544	
15,022	-	-	1874	=	-	17,456	
21,682	-	-	1875	-	-	21,793	

The revenue and expenditure in 1875 were exceptionally increased by the Waterworks Loan of 5,000l., and the construction of the Waterworks at a cost of 5,028l.

The expenditure on roads and bridges and public works for the past six years amounts to 11,211*l*. and 6,547*l*. respectively.

Public Debt.

Hurricane Loan (payable in 5 years) - - *£4,014 6 8
Waterworks Construction Loan (payable in 25
years) - - - 5,000 0 0

The following tables exhibit the principal imports and exports from 1870 to 1875:—

IMPORTS.

			Imported from								
Year.			Great Britain.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	United States					
			£	£	£	£					
1870	-	-	22,505	30,926	6,673	174					
1871	-	-	23,357	33,136	4,888	600					
1872	-	-	22,257	39,976	6,651						
1873	-	-	18,663	37,307	6,582						
1874	-	-	16,926	33,211	6,577						
1875	-	-	17,245	37,217	7,848	_					

EXPORTS.

			Exported to							
Year.			Great Britain.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	United States				
		384	£	£	£	£				
1870	-	-	56,405	3,381	1,928	533				
1871	-	-	49,940	2,424	1,131	1,463				
1872	-	-	56,606	3,945	1,034	259				
1873	1	-	54,292	4,001	3,591	136				
1874	-	-	60,004	5,460	2,256					
1875	-	-	58,561	5,946	4,136	2,978				

^{*} Another instalment of 804l. was paid in March this year on account of this loan.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES exported for the past Five Years.

	Sug	gar.	Molas	ses.	Ru	m.	Coffe	ee.	Coc	0a.	Far Man		Lime :	Juice.	Tama	rinds.	Logv	vood.	Firev	vood
Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Gallons.	Value,	Packages.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
1871	66,219	£ 46,356	94,015	£ 1,921	40,615	£ 2,545	15,734	£ 379	203,433	£ 2,319	3	£ 1	3,593	£ 170	7	£ 10	19	£ 23	670	£ 373
1872	61,418	51,558	105,282	3,476	24,630	1,543	12,466	337	204,773	2,546	246	63	5,932	691	131	55	20	33	853	45
1873	69,300	51,927	95,613	2,081	16,282	1,140	13,319	403	186,688	2,216	741	180	7,317	738	260	173	8	14	1,139	599
1874	65,903	54,727	70,849	2,312	32,498	2,280	12,046	395	189,782	2,164	1471	34	12,462	1,601	251	252	105	165	1,474	74
1875	74,446	56,105	88,140	4,797	17,041	1,443	10,990	328	200,113	2,661	870	131	8,400	1,824	235	188	153	250	1,520	79

SHIPPING.

DOMINICA.

37			Entered.		Cleared.					
Yea	r.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.			
1870		338	9,291	1,328	351	9,869	1,397			
1871	-	311	12,748	1,436	319	12,491	1,472			
1872	-	479	9,581	1,625	492	9,151	1,643			
1873	-	419	9,242	1,582	419	9,459	1,612			
1874	-	361	9,549	1,407	357	9,626	1,421			
1875	-	529	12,657	2,009	503	12,091	1,923			

TONNAGE.

Entered.			1875.			Cleared.
11,120		Tal ear	British	-	_	10,605
526	_		French			745
735		11-96	American	2		381
38	-	-	Danish	-	-	223
68	-	-	Swedish	-	-	90
170	-		Dutch	-	1.1658	47
12,657	-		Total	-		12,091

Public Works.

The construction of the Roseau Waterworks may fairly be chronicled as a work of great importance, in not only providing a protection to the town against the ravages of fire, but in contributing to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In all probability an extension of this work through the smaller streets will be necessary to meet the increasing demands from householders for private services. The initiation of this measure is due to the senior member for Roseau, Mr. A. E. Potter, and long and deservedly will his name be associated with this work of utility and comfort. Extensive repairs to Fort Young, the gaol, and the sea-wall were also completed during the year.

Legislation.

During the year some 18 Acts became law, many of these are of an important character, none perhaps more so than the enactment "for making provision for arresting the spread of the disease "called yaws." The provisions of this Act are most stringent, and it secures the segregation of the afflicted, which is so essential to the stamping out of a disease which has spread to a considerable extent amongst our labouring population. An imposition of ten per centum on the existing sources of revenue is levied under this Act to meet the heavy expenditure likely to be incurred. The 39680.

DOMINICA.

working of the measure is confided to the Governor and a board of five commissioners.

Eight Acts relating to the revenue, its collection and expenditure, were passed, viz., the reorganisation of the Treasury Department; the appropriation of certain sums for particular branches of the public service; the raising 5,000l., to be repaid by an annual sinking fund; to refund advances by the Colonial Bank for the construction of the Roseau Waterworks; the opening of a second port of entry in the Island, at Portsmouth; the renewing of the general taxation on imports, exports, tonnage, trade licenses, house and income taxes; the Stamp Act, to aid in providing the sinking fund for the Waterworks.

Enactments were also passed for regulating the attendance of medical witnesses at inquests; for compiling and editing a new edition of the Laws of the Presidency; for pensioning the master and mistress of the poorhouse; for regulating the duties and fares of porters and watermen; for commuting the Marshal's fees for a fixed annual sum; and for vesting certain lands and buildings the generous gift of the Honourable Dr. Imray and his brother, in trustees for the benefit of the Roseau Infirmary.

Civil Establishment.

During the year three gentlemen arrived for the medical districts, Mr. Frederic La Croix, M.R.C.I.E., L.S.A.; Mr. F. H. Edmonds, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Mr. M. P. Duke, M.R.C.S.L., L.K.G., C.P.S., L.M. The former died after a few months' residence from a long-standing disease not contracted in the island. Dr. Edmonds was transferred to an appointment in the Presidency of Montserrat. Mr. W. H. Sherwood, M.D., died in the early part of the year; he had been a long resident in the island. Mr. James Alford Podd was appointed Sub-inspector of Schools. Mr. George P. Winston to the office of Revenue Officer at Portsmouth.

Pensions.

The late master and matron of the poorhouse were placed upon the pension list at an annual cost of 32l. 10s. 8d.

	Popu	ulation.			
Census of 1871				-	27,172
Births in 1875	-		-	-	800
					28,972
Deaths in 1875	-	- 10	10	-	384
			Total		28,588

The present system of registration is exceedingly faulty and requires improvement; the matter must shortly engage the attention of the Legislature.

Savings Bank.

DOMINICA.

The lodgments in this institution still continue very limited, but evidence is given of its convenience and safety to the thrifty by the deposit of some 20l. odd.

Education.

The instruction afforded our people is at best meagre and unsatisfactory, untrained teachers and the want of inspection has induced apathy with teachers, parents, and children, consequently education is at its lowest ebb. The recent Federal Act has done much in disclosing the real state of things, and action under its provisions has aroused a feeling of keen interest amongst all classes on behalf of this important subject, and it is to be hoped that energetic inspection will soon raise the schools of the Presidency to a creditable level.

There are six denominational schools receiving Government aid:—

1 Anglican, average attendance 36; aid, 17l. 4s.;

2 Roman Catholic, average attendance 187; aid 57l. 8s.;

3 Wesleyan, average attendance 128; aid, 27l. 16s.; and there are 12 Government schools in various parts of the island, with an average attendance of 523, sustained at a cost of 425l.; and the fees paid by the children at these schools amounted to 62l. 8s., a moiety of which was paid to the teachers.

General.

The most sceptical must acknowledge that some signs of advancement are visible in Dominica. The sugar crop was certainly as large as ever made, if not, considering the present weight of the hogshead, the largest on record; and the extended cultivation of coffee, cocoa, limes, annatto, manioc, and ground provisions is manifest on all sides. The export of furniture wood is being revived, and the extract of essential oils from leaves of fragrant shrubs promises to add to the value of our exports. Strangers are visiting the Island and admiring its richness of soil and fertility; and inquiry is being made for extensive tracts of Crown land, with a view to the development of latent resources.

The opening of the town of Portsmouth for trade has given a considerable stimulus to the northern portion of the Island, and legitimate trade is supplanting illicit traffic; the revenue is being augmented, cultivation extended, and the supply of fruit and vegetables cannot keep way with the demand. The safety of the harbour has long rendered it a favourite resort of American whalers; but now that traffic can be legally carried on, small ventures from these vessels are already appearing, to be followed by larger shipments, while the smaller craft from the northern and western islands, no longer subjected to the calms and delay in proceeding to Roseau, gladly avail thamselves of the revenue facilities afforded. Portsmouth is destined to be a flourishing

DOMINICA.

port. Bi-weekly steam communication exists between Roseau and Portsmouth, and the inland post makes a bi-weekly circuit through the Presidency.

The peasant proprietors are very numerous, and under judicious management might be used as a powerful lever in raising the island to greater prosperity; they are industrial, and only require the help of a paternal Government to aid them in producing crops at less exhaustive rates than are now paid for the means to carry on their properties. The number of estates is small, and many of them, from force of circumstances, are not cultivated to their fullest extent.

The gold mines of Venezuela have deprived us of many useful men, but it is questionable whether this migration affects the interest of the place; the fortunate return, and spend their gains in lands and houses. There are no inducements for permanent residences in Bolivar, and the attractions of home draw very many back again to their families. Many reasons may be assigned for the exodus to Bolivar, but of this there can be no doubt, if the capital necessary to land them in Bolivar was worked upon with the same energy and sweating brow in their own land, the return, although possibly not so rapid, would be equally good, while the relative physical strain on the constitutions from various causes would in no way be as detrimental to the emigrants.

The Crown lands are sold on the most reasonable terms; the soil cannot be surpassed; the rainfall is equal, if not greater, than most islands around us; and there are no pestilential vapours to enervate and strike down the industrious. Nature has done everything, and man needs but to use a moderate exertion to reap his reward.

The health of the island has been good. The yaws disease is spreading; but a stringent legislative enactment came into operation this year, with a view to arresting the disease, and it is fervently hoped that these measures may be effectual. The Roseau Infirmary has done much to alleviate suffering during the year.

From information afforded to me, I have every reason to look forward to a year of fair prosperity. The corn crop will not be as large as last year, but will, no doubt, yield an average, although the rains of the past and present month must tend to retard the manufacture and damage the yield.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. M. ELDRIDGE,
President.

ST. KITTS.

No. 10.

Governor BERKELEY, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My LORD, Leeward Islands, St. Kitts, May 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of St. Kitts for 1875, together with a report from President Moir.

I have, &c.
(Signed) George Berkeley,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Governor.

&c. &c. &c

Sir, Government House, April 17, 1876.

I ENTERED so fully into the different subjects connected with the Blue Book returns of this Presidency for the years 1873 and 1874, that I would be filling up paper, only to find myself travelling over very much of the same ground which I had already surveyed, were I once more to refer in succession to the subjects specified in the index.

2. I therefore shall content myself, for the most part, by transmitting a few comparative tables on the most important statistics of the Island, which will furnish all needful information, for the purposes of comparison, as to the past and present state of

the Presidency.

3. The changes in the taxation, by Acts passed in 1875, came partially into operation, but their effects will only be properly realized during the course of the present year. They were effected, first, by "An Act to impose an excise duty on rum," passed in January, but under the provisions of which nothing was contributed to the revenue for six months, in consequence of the retailers purchasing up all stocks in the Island so soon as the proposed tax was introduced to the Legislative Assembly.

This Act imposes a duty of 3s. 6d. per gallon on rum of 35 per cent. overproof, equivalent to 2s. 6d. per gallon proof rum, and I have estimated that this tax, which falls exclusively on the consumer, will realize at the least 2,000l. in the present year With respect to this duty, and the general taxation of the Presidency, I reported so fully and explicitly in my letter No. 29, of the 8th ultimo, that I need not here repeat what has been so

recently advanced.

4. Upon this Act being passed, it was considered equitable to enhance the duty on brandy and other spirits, tobacco, and cigars. Accordingly, the first were raised from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon; tobacco leaf from 10s. to 20s.; tobacco manufactured from 20s. to 40s. per 100 lbs.; and cigars from 10l. per cent. to 20l. per cent. ad valorem. There were, in addition to this advance of duty on the luxuries of life, the following articles brought under the provisions of the eight per cent. ad valorem duty, which had

previously been entirely exempted; viz., oil meal, coal, and machinery for sugar mills, &c. These Acts were all unanimously passed by the Assembly (with the exception of the duration clause in the Excise Duty Act), it appearing to be the general feeling of the planters, merchants, lawyers, and agents in the House that the latter mentioned articles should no longer be exempt, inasmuch as machinery, tools, agricultural implements, oats, corn, fish, corn meal, and flour used by the labourer and mechanic were now and had for long been subject to duty, and while it was not difficult to understand why, in the transition from the use of wind mills to steam engines, machinery and coal were admitted free, to encourage in every way improvement in manufacture, in order to secure cheapness of production, it was only just that now, when that object has been accomplished, the planter should bear his fair proportion of the burdens necessary to uphold the institutions of the country.

5. These additions to the schedule of dutiable articles, and a 25 per cent. rate on the import and export duties, and the cavalry tax for one year having come into operation on the 1st December 1875, their full benefit will be derived principally during the

current year.

liture.	£	s.	d.
-	26,566	9	1
	22,421	13	4
-	4,144	5	9
-	27,144	14	4
re -	619	18	9
		- 26,566 - 22,421 - 4,144 - 27,764 - 27,144	- 26,566 9 - 22,421 13 - 4,144 5 - 27,764 13 - 27,144 14

7. The following tables show what was the estimated and what the actual revenue and expenditure of the Presidency for the year 1875:—

Estima	ated	•	Heads of Revenue.			Actual	•
£	s.	d.	Carlo Mark Carlo		San F	£ s	. d
14,224	0	0	Import duties	-	-	12,930 13	3 9
2,500		0	Export duties	-	-	2,551	9 1
2,083		0	Cavalry tax	-	-	2,157 1	4 10
1,300	0		Export tonnage -	-	-	1,410	3 10
1,500	0	0	Inward tonnage -	-	-	1,369 1	0 8
			Excise duty (rum) -	-	-	1,464 13	3
2,400	0	0	Liquor licenses -	-	-	1,145	0 0
4	0	0	Game licenses -	-	-	6	0 0
5	0	0	Butcher licenses -	-	-	2 1	20
45	0	0	Boatmen and porter licenses	•	-	42 1	
50	0	0	Dog licenses	-	-	00	7 2
1,200	0	0	Fines, fees, and forfeitures	-	-	1,316 1	
215	0	0	Post office	-	-	278	-
948	2	2	B'terre building loan -	-	-	1,402 1	
400	0	0	Miscellaneous		-	434	2 8
£26,874	2	2				£26,566) 1

Estima	ted	·	Heads of Exper	nditure	э.	N.	Actu	ıal.	
£	s.	d.			31		£	s.	d
965	0	0	President		-	-	950	19	1
1,552	10	0	Treasury	D.H.	-	-	1,446	12	0
300	0	0	Roads	77.3	-	-	300	0	0
150	0	0	Post office		-	-	128	0	8
1,400	0	0	Medical relief		- 0	-	1,389	15	8
2,535	0	0	Militia		-	-	2,409		6
1,000	0	0	Prison establishment -		-	-	1,178	5	3
1,700	0	0	General Government L	eewar	d Isla	nds	1,788	10	7
364	0	0	Town warden		-	-	361		10
1,999	0	0	Police establishment -		-	-	2,232	19	3
1,834	13	4	Judicial establishment		_	-	1,737	6	9
2,064		4	Ecclesiastical establishm	nent	_	-	2,077	15	11
983	6	0	Pensions and gratuities				1,218	1	2
900	0	0	Education			-	636		1
3,745	0	0 .	Hospitals and lunatic a	sylum	-	-	3,346	8	6
780	0	0	Sanitary and registration		-	-	734	1	0
85	0	0	Springfield cemetery -		-	-	80	17	3
174	5	0	Fire company -		-	-	204	5	1
1,808	5	8	Roads, streets, and brid	lges		-	1,623	16	1
200	0	0	Printing -		-	-		14	7
178	3	8	Rents	771	_	-	154	17	0
475	0	0	Works and buildings -	i la rei	-	-	516	9	4
	10	0	Water works -			-	434	9	6
700	0	0	B'terre building loan -		-	-	749		4
_			Federal expenses -			-	17	4	4
100	0	0	Legislative		-	2	100	0	0
1,792	5	0	Miscellaneous -		-	-	1,139	13	7
£28,048 1	2	0					£27,144	14	4

Legislative.

8. Eighteen Acts passed the Legislative Assembly, one only of which is still under the consideration of Her Majesty. Those of most importance are comprised in the following summary:—

An Act to combine the office of Registrar of Deeds and Registrar of Courts with that of Provost Marshal.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Liquor License Acts.

An Act to impose an Excise Duty on Rum.

An Act to provide for the collection of an Excise Duty on Rum.

An Act to repeal Act No. 8 of 1871, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to alter the law relating to the qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to make provision for the appointment of an officer to perform the duties hitherto performed by the Administrator of the Government and such other duties as Her Majesty shall direct, and also the duties of Secretary to Government.

An Act to amend and continue in force for a limited period the Import Act, 1865.

An Act to impose a further duty of 25 per cent. on the existing Import and Export Duties, and the Cavalry Tax.

Population.

9. This being the second year in which systematic attempts have been made at a proper classification of the births and deaths in the Presidency, I have in another letter forwarded the tables for the year 1875, which are rather fuller than those for 1874, and the result is shown that in—

	Births	Stillbirths.
1874 there were	- 1,094	109
1875 "	- 1,180	105
	Males	. Females.
Total number of deaths in 1874	- 504	500
" " " 1875	- 556	587
Vaccinations.		
Successful cases in 1874 -		- 434
" " 1875 -	-	- 389
Number of marriages in 1874		- 116
" 1875		- 83

Ecclesiastical.

10. The death of the rector of Trinity Palmetto Point brought into operation the portion of section 5 of Act No. 95 of this Presidency referring to that parish and the parish of Saint Thomas Middle Island, which were thereupon combined under the superintendence of the rector of the latter parish, in consequence of which the annual stipend of 230l. and 40l. for house rent previously paid for Trinity lapsed, and an addition of 52l. is now annually paid to the rector of the combined parishes, raising his present stipend to 282l., with a rectory and glebe.

Imports and Exports.

11. The value of the imports and exports for the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Countries.				Import	s fr	on	1						Expor	ts	to		Š	
Countries.	187	3,		1874	1.		187	5.		187	3.		187	4.		187	5.	
United Kingdom - British West	£ 75,612	s. 6	d.		s. 8.	d.11	£ 61,598	s. 9	d. 8	£ 155,375	s. 19	d. 9	£ 119,829	8.	d.	£ 114,101		d. 8
Indies North	21,716	2	8	18,379	17	9	16,933	14	9	9,258	8	9	9,852	14	6	7,862	12	4
America - Foreign Countries - Foreign West	9,684	19	9	5,158	1	2	6,482 178	13 8	8	1,620	5	11	1,377	7	0	3,208	18	5
Indies United States	5,290	15	6	5,085	16	3	2,618	13	2	11,570	6	9	10,793	3	1	8,134	13	7
America	50,051	8	6	35,517	10	7	45,046	16	7	2,138	8	1	4,290	7	0	7,235	10	8
	162,355	12	5	128,810	14	8	132,858	8	11	179,963	9	3	146,142	19	5	140,542	11	8

The following is the export for the last three years of the principal articles of local manufacture, with the average official value of each:—

ST. KITTS.

Years.	Sugar.	Valu	ie.		Rum.	Val	lue.		Molasses.	Val	ue.		Tot	al	111
1873 1874 1875	Hds. 9,315 8,317 10,357	£ 148,860 110,564 103,467	s. 0 3 3	d. 0 4 9	punchns. 588 ;1,195 1,350	£ 5,296 13,445 12,5 3 8	17	d. 0 6 0	gallons. 169,065 173,420 335,223	£ 7,514 6,503 11,173	0 5	0	£ 161,670 130,513 127,179	0 5	10
Total -	27,989	362,891	7	1	3,133	31,280	9	6	677,708	25,191	2	4	419,362	18	11

Minor productions exported in 1875.

Salt.	Potatoes.	Arrowroot.	Tous les mois.	Tamarinds.	Pickles.
brls. £ s. 6 13,774=855 19	7 s. d. 3,146=943 16 0	lbs. £ s. d. 5,930=49 8 4	lbs. £ s. d. 48,775=304 16 0	galls. £ s. d. 114=3 0 0	galls. £ s. d 2,030=101 10 0

Shipping.

12. The tonnage of sailing vessels inwards was-

_	al.	Tot	llast.	In ba	Cargo.	With (
Men.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.
3,947	32,264	806	8,046	224	24,218	582

The tonnage of sailing vessels outwards was-

-	al.	Tot	llast.	In ba	Cargo.	With (
Men.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.
3,942	32,238	805	5,475	126	26,763	679

Gaols and Prisons.

13. The following is a comparative resumé of the statistical return for the gaol during the last two years. The total number of prisoners committed was—

			Men.	Women.	Juveniles.
In 1874 -	-	-	384	129	16
In 1875 -	4 - 1	-	476	167	21

of whom there were previously convicted--

-		Once.	Twice.	Thrice and oftener
In 1874 -		58	40	151
In 1875 -	-	101	125	170

The daily average number in prison was—
In 1874 a fraction over 77.
In 1875 , 87.

The total cost of this establishment-

S. d.
In 1874 was - - 1,174 14 4
In 1875 was - - 1,178 5 3

The gaol building although still deficient in its accommodation for women, is now in a creditable state as respects cleanliness and freedom from vermin, and by utilizing the hospital apartments, which, I am happy to say, are not frequently occupied by patients, the female prisoners are nightly distributed to prevent danger from overcrowding the only two cells allotted to their accommodation. In the fire of 1867 the Colonial Bank premises were destroyed, and leave was given to the company to build a stone vault within the gaol enclosure walls. Finding some valuable quoin stones in the building, and the gaoler representing the shaky state of the wooden shed under which the prisoners work in wet weather, I authorised him to pull down the vault and make use of the stones in transforming the wooden into a stone This he has recently done in a very creditable manner, by employing three prisoners accustomed to the work, and solid masonary walls, 18 inches thick at top, enclosing a space 47 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, will hereafter, when funds are available, permit a superstructure of wood, which, subdivided into cells, will furnish accommodation when the wemen's or other quarters may be overcrowded.

14. Criminal Statistics.

Offences.		o. of Personarily con			sent for tri perior Cou	
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875
Against the person Praedial larceny	334 90	591 68	428 98	28 -	24	29 4
Against property other than praedial larceny - Against Master and	276	385	467	40	41	56
Servants Act -	102	143	96			
Other offences	1,198	1,072	555	13	29	22
	2,000	2,259	1,644	81	94	111

Offences.		ersons con Superior (No. of Persons acquitted in the Inferior Courts.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Against the person - Praedial larceny -	17 10	10 12	18	2,981	2,857	2,812	
Against property other than praedial larceny - Other offences	8	26 2	34 11	In Superior Cour		ourts.	
	36	50	63	22	20	31	

15. There has been a considerable increase during the past year in the offence of cane breaking, frequently by young people, too often, I fear, encouraged by their elders, and averse as I may be to advocate corporal punishment, yet I consider it would be far more merciful to these juveniles were such punishment administered, instead of sending them to the common gaol in contact with hardened offenders, from whom no good advice or example can be expected, but in whose society they are more likely to imbibe a taste for those crimes from which they might otherwise escape. If I do not err, corporal punishment was introduced some years ago into Jamaica for the crime of larceny in provision grounds, and with the happiest results, and I believe that a like beneficial effect would follow if a similar deterrent were sanctioned here.

Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums.

16. The two hospitals in the Island are carefully and efficiently conducted and supervised, and I have at all times found them in good order, cleanly, and wholesome on my visits of surprise. The subjoined table supplies information as to the numbers of patients treated and the results:—

	No. re- maining in Hospital on Jan. 1875.		adm	o. itted ig the 1875.			o. of lisch				Pat who du	o. of ients died ring	Paterems on 31st	o. of ients aining the Dec. 275.	
				Agu	Cu	red.	Rie	le- ved.	Not	tim-		1111			
	Male. Female.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In Cunning- ham Hospital Sandy Point	70	44	91	54	60	47	8	6	2	-	17	18	74	27	
Hospital -	10	7	29	15	17	13	7	1	-	1	3	5	12	2	
	80	51	120	69	77	60	15	7	2	1	20	23	86	29	

In connexion with the Cunningham Hospital is the lunatic asylum, but separated from it by a large space of ground. Into

this institution were admitted, during the year, seven males and six females. Three males and four females were discharged, and two males and one female died. The average number of patients under treatment was 17 during the year, and of these 3 males and 3 females are registered as maniacal or dangerous, the others being quiet, chronic and idiotic.

17. The amounts expended for salaries and the maintenance of

these institutions during the past year were as follows:-

mose motituding during one past Je.	11 0.		0110 11 0 1		
			£	S.	d.
Salaries at Cunningham Hos	spital	and			
Lunatic Asylum -		-	355	0	0
Maintenance including medicing	nes	-	1,630	7	8
Salaries at Sandy Point Hospit		-	70	0	0
Maintenance, &c.	15 2	•	430	0	10
			2,485	8	6
To which must be added the expended on "out-door relief "and others not residing withi "pital":— By superintendent of Cunning	to lo	epers hos-			
pital on account of lepers	-	· 11 -	136	4	0
By president for maintenance	ce of	soup			
kitchen	13-	m -	367		10
By district medical officers	-		357	10	2
Total cost	-		3,346	8	6

18. In 1827 a society which had heen formed by private individuals for providing books, pamphlets, maps, and periodical papers was incorporated by public Act, in which it is stated that the library had then become extensive and valuable. No doubt increasing in value and usefulness up to 1867, it was totally destroyed by the fire in that year, and it is now being slowly re-formed by means of private subscriptions. One fine and lofty room is devoted to the books and other publications, and another is occupied by two good billiard tables.

19. In the previous year I estimated the probable sugar crop of 1875 at 10,000 hogsheads, and the quantity shipped reached 10,357 hogsheads. For this year I have calculated upon a shipment of 11,000 hogsheads, and it is generally reported that a similar excess over my estimate as was realized in 1875 will be secured when the present crop shall have been manufactured, the serious drawback to this hopeful approach to average crops being the present very low price of our staple in the English market.

(Signed) I am, &c.

ALEX. W. MOIR,

President.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 11.

Acting Governor Somerset to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My LORD, Gibraltar, September 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of Gibraltar for the year 1875, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary, together with the following report thereon:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1875 from all sources was 42,143l. 15s. 2d., being 1,733l. 8s. 3d. over the amount collected in the preceding year. The increase is principally due to the receipt on account of arrears of ground and house rents, and to the refund of the sum of 881l. 10s. 10d. by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court, paid to the Admiralty for expenses incurred in the Lutin case, and the repayment of the sum of 310l. 2s. 6d. advanced to the Sanitary Commissioners for the maintenance of the newly formed fire brigade.

The total expenditure in 1875 amounted to 42,288l. 11s. 4d., or 142l. 8s. less than 1874, including the sum of 7,700l. paid to the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar on account of the Colonial grant of 16,555l. in aid of the works of drainage and water supply authorised by the Sanitary Order in Council, 1874.

The assets of the Colony on the 31st December 1875 amounted to 51,708l. 9s. 11d., and the liabilities, embracing all claims except those of current services, amounted to 7,055l.

Public Works.

The works of drainage and water supply authorised by the Sanitary Order in Council, 1874, were commenced in the early part of the year under a contract made by the Sanitary Commissioners with Messrs. Weir and Leyland, of Gibraltar, whose tender was as follows:—

The works embraced in the two schemes include the drainage of the southern district and the general water supply for the garrison and civil inhabitants, as well as for Her Majesty's ships and the mercantile marine.

The instalments from the Colonial grant in aid of the above works in 1875 amounted to 7,700l., and the whole expenditure on

GIBRALTAR.

account of other public works, buildings, &c. which have been undertaken during the year was 1,995l. 4s. 0d.

Legislation.

April 17. Proclamation putting in force Extradition Treaty with Switzerland.

August 5. Notice publishing treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874.

December 3. Notice publishing General Convention between Great Britain and Tunis.

December 15. Notice publishing the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875.

December 30. Notice publishing additional rules of practice and forms for the Court of Requests.

Population.

The population according to the census taken in April 1871 was as follows:—

Civil population Aliens on temporary permits		16,454 2,241
Total civil population Military population on the	31st	18,695
Military population on the December 1875	-	6,742
Total		25,437

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was:—

Births - - - - 647 Deaths - - - 535

showing an increase of 56 births and a decrease of 15 deaths as compared with the returns of 1874.

The death rate for the year was 23'85 per 1,000.

Education.

No change has been made in connexion with the poor schools supported by Government. The number of scholars returned for the year was 1,618. The Government grant in aid of these schools was 749l. 3s. 8d.. an amount equal to the local voluntary contributions.

Shipping.

The total number of vessels entered at the port in 1875 was 4,896, of which 2,648 were steamers and 2,248 sailing vessels, the aggregate tonnage of the whole being 2,083,090, showing a decrease of 117 steamers and 14 sailing vessels as compared with the returns of 1874, the difference in the total tonnage being 44,684.

129

The shipping returns have been prepared by the captain of the GIBRALTAR. port according to the forms in use in 1874, as the data had been collected and arranged through the year to correspond with these The new forms have been brought into use for the current forms. year.

General Remarks.

The public health for the year has been good. There has been an absence of any epidemic disease. The supply of water from the Sanitary Commissioners wells on the north front continues to be abundant without any sign of failing. Several scientific analyses of the water made during the year show that it has deteriorated in quality, but from experiments which the commissioners are making in various parts of the Isthmus they have reason to believe that water of as good a quality as that analysed in 1869 is still to be procured in abundance.

> I have, &c. EDW. SOMERSET, (Signed) Major-General and Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Government.

MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 12.

Governor SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My LORD, Palace, Valletta, June 8, 1876. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1875, to which I append, for the information of your Lordship, a few remarks by Sir Victor Houlton, the Chief Secretary to this

I have, &c. C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, (Signed) The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Governor. &c. &c.

> Chief Secretary's Office, Valletta, June 8, 1876.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the annual Blue Book for the year 1875, appending a few remarks for your Excellency's information.

Legislation.

The following Ordinances were promulgated during the year 1875 :-

1. To amend the law relative to the salm, a measure of capacity for solids.

MALTA.

2. To amend the tariff annexed to the Ordinance of the 30th October 1837, promulgated by Proclamation No. VIII. of the same year.

3. To make some provisions for preventing the introduction or

the propagation of certain diseases in animals.

4. To make certain provisions in regard to electric telegraphs.
5. To prevent some doubts in cases of offences punishable in virtue of certain laws.

6. To amend the police laws.

7. For amending Article 33 of Ordinance No. II. of 1873.

8. For exempting the monastery of Santa Margherita, in the city of Cospicua, from the obligation of selling certain landed property.

9. For applying a sum not exceeding 17,863l. 15s. 7d. to the

service of the year 1873.

10. For applying a sum not exceeding 13,953l. 18s. 10d. to the

service of the year 1874.

11. For applying a sum not exceeding 109,353l. to the service of the year 1876.

Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.

The amount paid under this head for 1875 was 9,901l. 3s. 1d. The ordinary pensions which lapsed in 1875 amounted to 212l. 8s. 2d. per annum, and those granted to 388l. 18s. 5d.

From the 1st April 1875 all military pensions ceased to be

payable by the local Government.

Civil Establishments.

Rear Admiral W. Hoseason, Superintendent of Ports of Malta, resigned his appointment in December 1875, and Mr. M. R. Caruana, the Assistant Superintendent of the Ports, was appointed to act as superintendent until the appointment of a successor to Rear Admiral Hoseason. There were no other important changes in any of the Government departments during the year 1875.

Finance.

The gross revenue for the year 1875 was 172,968l. 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.

The gross average revenue for the five years preceding the year 1875 is 168,045*l*.; but in order that these figures may convey an accurate view of the average revenue, all exceptional items should be deducted from them.

				£
From the gross revenue of 1875 the following items must be of	, viz. leducte	d:-		- 172,968
101011111111111111111111111111111111111		Espain.	£	
Lands sales to military -	N	100	703	
Old stores (theatre) -	-	-	163	
Moiety of military contribution		-	2,500	
				3,366
Leaving the corrected revenue for	1875	-	er er	169,602

From the gross revenue of the five years £	£	MALTA.
preceding 1875, viz	840,224	
1871. Contribution from Imperial Govern-		
ment in aid of water supply 8,000		
1872. Compensation by the Imperial Go-		
vernment towards the settlement of local		
claims in regard to the rental of the		
French Creek property from 1866 - 2,427 1874. Balances in exchange of property for		
lands required for military purposes - 732		
Sale of ordnance block 11,260		
	22,419	
	817,805	
Leaving the corrected revenue for the five years pre-	100 501	
ceding 1875	163,561	
showing an increase in the corrected revenue of 1975	of 6 0411	

showing an increase in the corrected revenue of 1875 of 6,041*l*. over the corrected average of the revenues of the five preceding years, and of 6,521*l*. over that of 1874.

The principal differences compared with the revenue of 1874, excluding the exceptional item of sale of Government property, are—

 Increase.
 Decrease.

 £
 £

 £
 £

 £
 £

 £
 £

 £
 £

 £
 £

 Quarantine dues

 384

 Fines, &c.

 Reimbursements
 2,730

 Interest on money lent by Monte di Pietà
 905

The general financial statement of Malta may be summarily stated as follows:—

					£	S.	d.
Balance of cashier and Crown	agents	-		-	32,083	2	113
Advances and outstanding ba	lances	-		-	4,189	18	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Stock in consols at 90 per ce	nt. (say)	-		-	171,832	0	0
Loan to Her Majesty's Gove		-		-	10,000	0	0
					218,105	1	71
Deduct—	£	s.	d.		1-2		-
Deposit liabilities -	184,400	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$				
Burthen on Scotch church	1,097	0	0				
Balance, land sales and							
Government property -	223	15	33				
			_		185,721	6	01
Credit balance on assets		-		-	32,383	15	71
20680					The House		

39680.

MALTA.

Public Works.

The important works undertaken during the year 1875 were the restoration of the Theatre Royal, which is being executed by contracts, and is estimated at 12,000l.; the construction of two iron sheds on the wharfs of the Great Harbour at an estimated expense of 1,570l.; and other works, such as constructing common graves in the Addolorata Cemetery; effecting works for embellishment of the Upper Barracca, &c. The other items are for ordinary works in public building and in buildings yielding rent, and also for repairs of roads and streets. On all these works the sum of 25,560l. 18s. was expended during the year.

Military Expenditure.

The total cost of the military establishment for the year 1875 amounted to 262,258l. 10s. 4d., of which the Island has borne 3,750l.

Monte di Pietà and Savings Banks.

The amount advanced on pledges in 1875 by the Monte di Pietà was—

The interest received and paid into the Treasury was 1,964l. 16s. 91d.

The amount of deposits in savings banks on 31st December 1875 was—

Population.

The population of this Colony on the 31st December 1875 was 147,306 (exclusive of the Queen's troops), viz.:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Malta			2 .	64,085	64,925	129,010
Gozo	•	•	-	9,036	9,260	18,296
				73,121	74,185	147,306

showing an increase of 1,707 over the population as given on the 31st December 1874.

The total number of births was 5,214, marriages 993, and deaths 3,419.

Shipping.

MALTA.

The total number of merchant vessels which arrived in this port during the year 1875 amounted to 4,381 (each arrival reckoned), of an aggregate tonnage of 2,414,680 tons, viz.:—

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A PARTY			No.	Tonnage.
Steamers -		Tarita in		2,270	2.172.134
Sailing vessels		-34	-	2,111	2,172,134 242,546
				4,381	2,414,680

As regards the shipping belonging to this port, the number of vessels on 31st December 1875 was 129, representing 24,649 tons.

Education.

The total number of Government schools on the 31st December 1875, besides the University and the two Lyceums, was as follows:—

				Malta.	Gozo.
	Primary Scho	pols.		The state of the s	
For boys , girls	•		-	29 29	8 8
	Infant Scho	ols.			
For boys ,, girls			7 3	3	
	Superior Sch	ools.			
For boys ,, girls	Part India			<u></u>	1
	Total -	-		65	17

The number of pupils attending the above schools during 1875 was 8,324.

The total expenditure under this item was 9,691%.

Rainfall.

The return of rainfall in Malta and Gozo, as compared with the previous year, gives a difference of 1.69 in. on an area of 115 square miles.

The average rainfall of the last 10 years is 19 inches per annum.

MALTA.

General Remarks.

The health of the Island was good throughout the year, and there was no epidemic disease. The trade also and the general condition of this dependency have been satisfactory. The customs receipts, which had fallen off the year previous, recovered their normal state under the two highly important items of import of grain and inferior wine (which two imports, as they increase or diminish, afford the practical test of the prosperity of the local population); and the Island revenues were thus enabled to bear an outlay beyond the average annual amount in works and buildings, and yet leaving a handsome margin for any possible falling off of revenue or other contingencies. The great sewage and drainage works, to which the Imperial Government have undertaken to contribute all but half the amount of the estimated cost, have been steadily progressing throughout the past year, and the outfall tunnel under the skilled management of Colonel Wray, Commanding Royal Engineer, is now almost completed. It now only remains for the local Government and council to unite with the Imperial Government in carrying out these great works, on the complete and thorough execution of which the future sanitary state of these overcrowded Islands mainly depends; and this step will no doubt be taken with as little delay as possible.

Intimately connected with the drainage works in an Island where the average rainfall for the last 20 years is but 17 inches per annum is an increased water supply, and the Government have given throughout the past year, and at the present date are still giving, with some fair prospect of ultimate success, their best attention to this important subject. There was an increase in the number of steamers arriving in the harbour during the past year, but there is some fear that owing to the new system of condensing coal the number that will in future touch at Malta will shortly fall off. Now the coal trade and coaling steamer trade in Malta is a brisk one, and it is of the greatest importance to the Island, and to the 12,000 individuals (who with their wives and children may be reckoned at 60,000 persons) who gain their living in the harbours, that it should continue in its present state. Should, therefore, this anticipated falling off really take place, great efforts must be made by offering every further facilities to the trade than now offered to induce steamers to touch here.

The restoration of the beautiful building of the Theatre Royal was carried on steadily throughout the past year, and is now nearly completed, and it will be ready to be again opened to the

public early in 1877.

The Island has been perfectly quiet during the year 1875. I have, &c.

> (Signed) VICTOR HOULTON, Chief Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Governor.

GAMBIA.

No. 13.

Administrator Cooper to Governor Kortright.

SIR, Government House, August 28, 1876. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1875, with my report thereon.

I have, &c. His Excellency O. H. Kortright, Acting Administrator. Governor-in-Chief,

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,

&c. &c. &c. Sierra Leone.

REPORT ON BLUE BOOK FOR 1875.

Revenue and Expenditure.

£ The revenue collected in 1875 amounted to -22,700 8 From this must be deducted the sum of -118 14 5 Portion of receipts under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts," which being the refund of over-payments and the repayment of advances, is not revenue proper.

This puts the actual revenue at -22,581 14 Showing an increase over the income of 1874 after making similar deduction to the extent of -- 2,317 5 9 Thus:-Collected revenue of 1875 - 22,700 8 7 Deduct receipts not revenue proper -188 14 5 -22,581142Collected revenue of 1874 - 21,380 10 Deduct receipts not revenue - 1,116 1 8 - 20,264 2,317

This increase is entirely under the head of revenue derived from customs dues and tonnage, and is in a measure to be accounted for by the increase of the duty on certain goods from April 1874, this addition to certain duties runs through 1875; but covers only nine months of 1874.

There has been also a marked increased consumption of tobacco, the duty on which alone contributes 966l. to the increase of 1875. There was a trifling increase in the consumption of spirits and gunpowder.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of 1875 was as follows:-				
	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary expenditure on the				
spot 16,660 17	0			
Expenditure on account, Gam-				
bia, by Crown Agent in				
London 2,904 0				
		19,564		0
Remitted to Crown Agents	-	4,800	0	0
On account of advances prior to the 1st J	lan.			
1875, the total of which stood at 31st I	Dec.			
1874 at 4,894l. 0s. 1d.	3			
		24,364	17	0

Comparing the expenditure of 1875, exclusive of the remittance to the Crown Agents, with the expenditure of 1874, a decrease of 1,222l. 4s. 10d. is shown. This, however, is a very illusive result. In 1874 13 months' expenses were paid; that is to say, the expenses of December 1873 were paid in January 1874, and besides the expenses of the whole of 1874 being paid within the vear.

Taking the expenses of December 1873 in round numbers at 1,400l., and adding the repayment in 1874 of 1,000l., which was borrowed and returned within the year, the expenditure proper of 1874 is reduced by 2,400l., which swallows up the apparent decrease of 1875 and leaves an increase to be accounted for.

In 1875 there is an increase—

	£				
In "Revenue Services" of	472	Cost of 1	new	buoys	
In "Police and Gaols" -	343	Clothing	for	police	, &c.
In "Transport"	185	Passage			
		Englar			
In "Special Services" -	363	Defence		Coml	bo and
		other			
		penses.			
					£
The estimate of revenue for 1	1875 w	as	_	-	20,791
The revenue collected	- 1		-		22,700
					7 000
Excess collected	over es	timate	-	-	1,909
The estimate expenditure was	; -	_	-		20,791
Amount actually expended			-	-	24,358
					0 7 0 7
Increased expend	liture o	ver estima	te		3,567

I would here call attention to the fact that while only 1,537l. was estimated to be remitted to the crown agents, 4,800l. was actually sent, an increase of 3,263l.

Now, as to financial position of the Settlement at the close of

GAMBIA.

Now, as to financial position of the Settlement	at the c	close	of
$1875:$ — \mathscr{L} s. d.	£	e	d
On the 1st January 1875 we had cash in the Colonial chest - 767 18 3 During the year money was re-	S	0.	<i>a.</i>
ceived at the Treasury to the amount of 22,700 8 7			
Making a total of	23,468	6	10
Which is accounted for as follows:—			
Ordinary expenditure on the spot 16,660 17 0 Remitted to Crown agents - 4,800 0 0			
Advance to head of departments:—			
\mathscr{L} s. d.			
During the year - 960 0 0 Repaid during year 558 1 8			
Trepaid during year 558 1 8			
Balances of advances unpaid 401 18 4 Repaid a deposit on account of			
postage 175 9 7			
Advance for maintenance of sick			
liberated Africans - 9 2 6	22,047	7	5
	,011		U
Balance in hand 31st December 1875	1,420	19	5
Balance in hand 31st December 1875 The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:—			-
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at	31st Dec	cem	ber
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December		cem	ber d.
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans	£ 1,420	cem	ber d. 5
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus: Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 2981.	£ 1,420 91	s. 19	d. 5 6
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans	£ 1,420	s. 19	ber d. 5
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	£ 1,420 91 573 2,085	s. 19 3 12	d. 5 6 1 0
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus: Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 2981.	£ 1,420 91 573	s. 19 3 12	d. 5 6 1 0
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	£ 1,420 91 573 2,085	s. 19 3 12 15 9	d. 5 6 1 0 11
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus: Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	### 1,420 91 573 2,085 1,961	s. 19 3 12 15 9	d. 5 6 1 0 11
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government Excess of liabilities over assets Liabilities. Due Crown agents on account advances prior to	£ 1,420 91 573 2,085 1,961 4,047	s. 19 3 12 15 9	d. 5 6 1 0 11 11
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus:— Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	### 1,420 91 573 2,085 1,961 4,047	s. 19 3 12 15 9 4	d. 5 6 1 0 11 11 11
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus: Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	£ 1,420 91 573 2,085 1,961 4,047	s. 19 3 12 15 9 4	d. 5 6 1 0 11 11
The assets and liabilities of the Settlement at 3 1875 stood thus: Assets. Balance in hand 31st December Due for advances on account of liberated Africans Due on account of advances, including about 298l. due from Sierra Leone Government	### 1,420 91 573 2,085 1,961 4,047	s. 19 3 12 15 9 4	d. 5 6 1 0 11 11 11

Militia.

The Combo Militia was not called out during the year 1875. The militia at McCarthy Island, the number of which is decreasing yearly, drilled for 28 days during the year was in accordance with the law.

Public Works.

The public buildings generally were repaired, and the usual repairs and cleaning of the streets and drains were carried on. A new roof to the Colonial church was put up, the old one having been blown off during a tornado.

Legislation.

Ten ordinances were passed during the year.

No. 1 and No. 8 were supply ordinances.

No. 2. To amend the quarantine regulations. This ordinance provides for the appointment of an inspector of health of shipping, and gives increased powers for the isolation of cases of any infectious disease.

No. 3. To prohibit the storage of gunpowder in private houses

at McCarthy Island.

Prior to the passing of this ordinance each trader at McCarthy Island kept his stock of gunpowder on his premises. A magazine has been fitted up at the public cost, and in it all gunpowder is stored at a trifling cost to the owners of the article.

No. 4. To regulate the travelling allowances of Government

officers.

No. 5. To regulate the period of enlistment in the Gambia

police force.

Much inconvenience resulted from there being no engagement entered into by men joining the police force to serve a certain time. This ordinance fixes the period of enlistment at three years.

No. 6. To provide for the payment of a fee to the Postmaster

for attending at the Post Office on Sundays and holidays.

No. 7. To amend the law relating to public nuisances.

The amendments render it lawful to impound asses found astray, and give the superintendent of police the same powers that are given to justices of the peace and sheriff at fires.

No. 9. To extend the use of standard weights and measures in

the Settlement on the River Gambia.

No. 10 is a naturalization ordinance.

Education.

The returns of the schools of the Established Church show a slight falling off in the number of scholars at the school at Bathurst, and an increase in the number at the Iola School at Sabbajee, B. Combo, the latter of which, as well as a new school at Bathurst for the Serere children, are supported by voluntary contributions.

The day and Sunday schools of the Wesleyans at Bathurst, Combo, and McCarthy Island exhibit a marked increase in the

attendance, the number of scholars at the day school at Bathurst having arisen from 161 in 1874 to 179 in 1875; and at the Sunday school from 144 in 1874 to 210 in 1875. The day school at Combo has increased by 33, and at McCarthy Island by 21.

There is an increase of 19 in the attendance at the Roman Catholic schools at Bathurst, the number of pupils being 205 in

1874, and 224 in 1875.

Gaols and Prisoners.

One hundred and eighty-two persons were committed to gaol during 1875, being 10 less than in 1873. There is a great decrease in the committal of old offenders. One only was committed who had been before convicted once; three who had been convicted twice; and one who had been convicted thrice or more.

The year 1875 shows 11, 8, and 6 under these heads.

There is a decrease also in the number of offences reported to the police magistrate.

In 1874 there were 548 reported offences. In 1875 ,, ,, 532 ,,

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports in 1875 was
, , , 1874 ,, - 130,301

Showing an increase of - 12,453

The value of the exports in 1875 was
, , , , 1874 ,, - 180,094

Showing a decrease of - 32,629

The increase in the imports is mainly attributable to increased importation of rice to the value of 8,800%, and of cotton goods 7,038%. Several other items of imports show a slight increase, and, on the other hand, some exhibit a falling off.

	£		£
Tobacco increased	1,418	Lumber decreased	1,079
Gunpowder		Cola nuts	2,000
Guns and pistols	785		

The trifling increase or decrease in the other items of imports

does not call for special remark.

Nearly the whole of the decrease in the value of exports is owing to a reduction in the official value placed on ground nuts. In 1874 it was 8l. 10s. per ton; in 1875 the value is calculated at 7l. per ton, This causes a decrease of 28,528l.

The remainder of the decrease is owing to the decreased export

of ground nuts in 1875 of 734 tons.

In 1874 In 1875		of ground	nuts shipped	was	Tons. 19,753 19,019	
	Decrease in	n 1875	-12/12/4	-	734	

The export of hides fell from 20,154 in 1874
To - - - 15,272 in 1875.

The export of tobacco shows a considerable increase.

In 1874 it was $\begin{array}{c} \text{lbs.} & \mathscr{L} \\ 645 \text{; value} & 32 \end{array}$

In 1875 ,, 75,410; ,, 2,839

There was a trifling decrease in the export of wax.

Shipping,

233 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 57,262 tons entered the port, 199 of which were with cargoes and 34 in ballast, 101 were British vessels, 107 French vessels (21,437 tons), and 25 of various other nationalities (27,476 tons).

In the number of the British vessels is included the mail steamers which are of large tonnage and on which no tonnage

duty is paid.

240 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 55,096 cleared from

the port. 138 with cargo and 102 in ballast.

101 were British, 26,553 tons (mail steamers included); and 116 French, 21,096. 23 of various other nationalities.

General Remarks.

The health of the settlement during the year 1875 was very good. There were but few cases of fever during the rainy season,

and none terminated fatally.

There was much privation felt among the natives of the upper river, many of whom died from starvation. The scarcity of food was owing to two causes, the native wars prevented in some cases the culture of provisions, and predatory bands of so-called warriors scoured the country, pillaging as they went.

The protracted war in Combo between the Marabouts and Sonnikes ceased in 1875, the contending parties having concluded a "treaty of peace," which was signed and ratified by the

head men of the several tribes in the presence of myself.

The old Sonnikee King became a convert to Mahomedanism, and a tiresome long continued war which hampered the trade of

Combo was put an end to.

The ever restless Marabouts however almost immediately directed their attention towards the Jolah country, which they at once attacked, and war is now raging between the Jolahs and themselves.

This does not so much interfere with the trade and agriculture in British Combo as the Sonnikee war did.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator

His Excellency O. H. KORTRIGHT, Acting Administrator. Governor-in-Chief,

&c. &c. &c.

Sierra Leone.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 14.

Lieutenant-Governor LEES to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My Lord, Government House, Cape Coast, June 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1875.

2. No changes have taken place during the year affecting taxes, duties, and other sources of revenue.

3. The total revenue of the year from all sources was 67,368l., being 7,500l. less than the amount collected in the previous year; this falling off has been attributed to the loss occasioned to trade by the war between Coomassie and Juabin, which lasted some months. Of the gross amount, the customs contributed 59,523l., the other principal heads of revenue being:—

		£
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court		1,895
Postage		323
Sale of Government property -	1.2	643
Licenses		1,768

4. The expenditure of the year amounted to 71,644l, being 4,276l in excess of the revenue, which was due to the erection of public buildings at Accra, to which place it is contemplated to transfer the seat of Government. There is a Parliamentary grant of 35,000l to defray the cost of these buildings and other necessary works. The principal items of expenditure were:—

				-		
						£
	Establishments					42,712
Ser	vices exclusive of	establish	ments:			
	Customs and Tre	easury	-		_	628
	Post Office			-	-	466
	Constabulary	-	-	-	-	2,993
	Gaols -	-			-	1,369
	Public Works an	d Surve	y Depar	tment	-	10,943
	Medical -		-	-	-	990
	Marine -	-	-	-	-	953
	Rent -	-		-	-	1,219
	Transport	-	-		-	2,797
	Aborigines	-		-	-	583
	Stationery	- 81.4	-	-	-	761
	Special expenses	-	-	-	-	2,546
	Pensions, retired	allowan	ces, and	gratuitie	es	731

5. There are no local revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any municipal or other body not accounted for in the general revenues. GOLD COAST.

- 6. The Colony does not incur any expenditure on account of its military defence beyond a small allowance to the officers and soldiers in lieu of exemption from import duties.
- 7. There is no militia. The establishment of the constabulary, however, was fixed at 1 inspector general, 10 assistant inspectors, 1 pay and quartermaster, 1 native officer, 8 sergeant-majors, 44 sergeants, 46 corporals, 1 drum-major, 700 privates, 1 armourer sergeant, 2 clerks; at a cost of 21,684*l*.
- 8. The expenditure on public works, roads, buildings, &c. not of a military nature amounted to 10,943*l*., and was incurred chiefly on account of providing the necessary accommodation at Accra for the removal there of the seat of Government.
 - 9. Seven Ordinances were passed during the year, viz. :-
- No. 1. To amend the Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874.

No. 2. To allow and confirm certain expenditure for the ser-

vice of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.

No. 3. To apply a sum out of the revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.

No 4. To apply a sum out of the revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Govern-

ment of that Settlement for the year 1875.

No. 5. To regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.

No. 6. To make provision for the authentication and for a record of Ordinances.

No. 7. For regulating the sale of Spirits.

- 10. In the civil establishment the changes in appointments of a responsible nature were as follow: Mr. Butler was promoted to the office of collector and treasurer, in the place of Mr. Brown, appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary at Lagos; six vacancies took place among the officers of the constabulary, three having left the service, and three having died, though only one death actually took place on the Gold Coast; the other changes are numerous, chiefly owing to the frequent absence of officers on leave or through sickness.
- 11. The total expenditure under the head of pensions amounted to 113l. 6s. 8d., being the same as that of the previous year.
- 12. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is the only country represented by a consul, who is resident at Elmina.
- 13. The native population may be roughly estimated at 400,000; no means at present exist for obtaining any accurate information. The superstition of the natives throws very great difficulties in the way of any scheme of registration.
- 14. The influence of the Church of England is confined to Cape Coast. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions are the principal religious establishments in the Settlements. Both of them exercise great influence towards civilising as well as Christianising

the people; the former principally through the aid of native GOLD COAST. teachers, whilst the latter learn the native dialects, and preach and instruct generally in the language of the people they are stationed among.

15. There is at Cape Coast a school in connexion with the Church of England, for both male and female children. The Wesleyan and Basle Missions, however, afford the main sources of education; the last-named combine also instruction in various industries, such as those of carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. From the returns furnished the number of scholars of both sexes would appear to be :-

> Church of England Wesleyan Missionary Society - 1,978 ditto

To the Wesleyan Mission a grant of 100l. was made, and to the Basle Mission of 250l., for the promotion of education.

16. The value of imports and exports for the year have been respectively 364,672l. and 327,012l. Large importations of dry goods came from the United Kingdom, and of spirits and tobacco from America. The principal exports are gold dust, palm oil, and palm kernels.

17. The number of vessels entered was 104, with an aggregate tonnage of 27,282 tons, and the same number cleared. This return is exclusive of the mail steamers calling on their outward and homeward voyages.

18. Not much progress is visible in agriculture; the natives, as a rule, still use rude and laborious implements, and look down upon the occupation as derogatory. Besides the palm tree, little is cultivated with a view to exportation, corn, yams, and plantains being grown for home consumption. There are native looms to make country cloths, but the best made come from beyond the limits of the Protectorate. There is, no doubt, a considerable quantity of gold in certain districts; the natives find it by digging a number of pits of various depths; a quantity of water collects in these bits during the rainy reason, which puts an end to mining operations till the return of the dry weather. In some parts of the country the Chiefs will only allow the pits to be worked on one day of the week.

The fisheries are carried on by canoes, and is followed as a trade by considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the seaboard towns and villages; nets and deep sea lines are used. At one season of the year herrings are most abundant; they are dried, and large quantities sold into the interior.

19. The number of prisoners committed in 1875 were 603, among whom three deaths occurred at Cape Coast. The character of the crimes were principally larceny and assaults.

20. The Colonial hospital dispenses medicines free to the inhabitants, and is entirely supported by Government. The daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year was

Gold Coast. 13. The Colonial surgeon reports that the principal diseases were

those of the lungs, fever, and Guinea worm.

21. In conclusion, I would observe that tranquillity has been preserved throughout the Protectorate; the authority and in fluence of the Government has been strengthened; the slave abolition scheme has worked satisfactorily, and progress has generally been made towards good government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES,

Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

LAGOS.

LAGOS.

No. 15.

Lieut.-Governor LEES, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Cape Coast,

MY LORD,

May 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875, together with the Acting Adminstrator's report thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES,

Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, Lagos, May 17, 1876. SIR, I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book of this Settlement for the year 1875, and to submit the following report thereon:-

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue collected in 1875 amounted to 43,366l. 13s., being an increase of 4,030l. 18s. 7d. as compared with the previous year.

3. The total expenditure was 44,379l. 12s., including the sum of 10,000l. refunded to the Imperial Treasury in repayment of

the first moiety of the loan of 20,000l.

4. The excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to 1,012l. 19s. was covered by a balance of 2,053l. 17s. 8d. to the credit of the Government on the 1st January 1875.

Public Works.

LAGOS.

5. The largest item of expenditure under this head was for the rebuilding of the Court House (847l. 14s. 2d.), which at the present slow rate of progress will not, I regret to state, be completed for some months to come.

6. The remaining items were for current repairs to public

buildings, roads, drains, streets, and bridges.

Pensions.

7. The changes in the pension list were as follows:-

Increase by the retirement of Mr. C. Foresythe,
late Chief Clerk and Treasurer - 119 3 4

Decrease by the death of Mr. Walter Lewis,
formerly Chief Clerk and Treasurer - 80 0 0

Total increase - £39 3 4

Population.

8. The population at the taking of the census in 1871 was returned as—

Males - - 27,863 Females - - 32,358 Total - - 60,221

but owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining reliable information on the subject, these numbers cannot be accepted as accurate.

Ecclesiastical.

9. Religious services were conducted by agents of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and by Roman Catholic Missionaries, without pecuniary aid from the Government.

10. The returns furnished for the Blue Book show the number

of persons generally attending divine worship as-

Church Missionary Society - - 2,051
Wesleyan Missionary Society - 1,340
Roman Catholic Missionaries - 319

11. I may here state that the Mahomedans form a very powerful religious body, and are daily increasing in number by converts from heathenism.

Education.

12. The sum of 300l. was granted for educational purposes, viz., 100l. to the Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Missionaries respectively, and the number of scholars of both sexes is stated to be—

Church Missionary Society - - 996
Wesleyan Missionary Society - - 388
Roman Catholic Missionaries - - 251

LAGOS.

Imports and Exports.

13. The value of the imports of the year is returned as 459,376*l.*, and that of the exports (consisting principally of palm kernels, oil, and cotton) as 517,535*l.*, showing an increase in the former of 111,100*l.*, and in the latter of 31,208*l.*, as compared with the previous year.

Shipping.

14. The number of vessels entered inwards, exclusive of mail steamers, was 206, of an aggregate tonnage of 38,452, and the number cleared outwards 119, of an aggregate tonnage of 36,535.

15. Besides the above, 201 mail steamers, representing a tonnage of 202,378, called off the port to discharge and receive cargo.

Gaols and Prisoners.

- 16. The number of commitments in 1875 was 393, comparing favourably with the previous year, when 514 persons were committed.
- 17. The sanitary state of the prison is reported by the medical officer to have been good.

Crime.

18. The number of offences reported was 229 less than the previous year, viz., 1,099 in 1875, and 1,328 in 1874.

Hospitals.

19. The hospital continues in the same efficient condition as last reported, and calls for no special remark.

General Remarks.

20. Notwithstanding the partial stoppage of trade for one or two months during the investment of Abeokuta by the Dahomians, the year was comparatively a prosperous one, and were it not for this annual invasion of the Egba territory, with its attending atrocities and wholesale destruction of villages and farms, produce would flow uninterruptedly into the local markets, and Lagos, from its position and extensive inland water communication, would rapidly become the great emporium of the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G.

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 16.

Governor H. R. Janisch, Esq., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

My LORD, St. Helena, March 2, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1875.

- 2. The returns are nearly similar to those of the preceding year, and will require therefore only a brief report.
- 3. The revenue of the year was estimated at 13,500l., and amounted to 13,615l. 11s. 7d. The expenditure, estimated at 13,563l. 13s. 6d., amounted to 13,289l. 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}d$. exclusive of 750l. advanced by the Crown Agents for the redemption of debentures.
- 4. The pension list has been reduced by the deaths of Mr. George W. Melliss, late Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, at 164l. 16s. 8d., and Mr. John Thompson, late Clerk in the Customs, at 80l. 13s. 4d. per annum; against this reduction are some small additions to Messrs. Goodwin, Bagley, and Hayes, amounting in all to 20l. 14s. 6d. per annum.
- 5. The shipping returns show that 138 vessels have entered and that 40 vessels have cleared at this port.
- 6. In a memorandum from the Board of Trade, forwarded in your Lordship's Circular Despatch dated June 29, 1875, referring to similar returns for the year 1873, it is desired that steps should be taken to obtain a distinction in the number of vessels only calling from those bonâ fide entered and cleared. The apparent discrepancy in the returns of ships entered and cleared does not however, arise from the neglect of this distinction. As for instance, in the present year the total number of vessels arriving at this port was 605, but only 138 are returned as "entered," imports having been landed from each vessel in the latter number. At the same time it is to be observed that the quantity landed from the majority of those vessels was comparatively trifling, and in this manner a large part of the imports into the Island are obtained by taking advantage of casual supplies from the passing shipping.
- 7. In the same manner the return of vessels cleared includes all vessels which have shipped cargo from the Island, however small the quantity, or vessels which having landed the whole of their cargo have cleared outwards in ballast.
- 8. The returns of gaols and hospitals show the same favourable results as the last year. There were only four convictions for indictable offences (being trivial larcenies), and the deaths in the whole Island during 1875 did not exceed 49.

39680.

ST. HELENA.

- 9. The Colonial Surgeon, at my request, prepared a table (a copy of which I enclose), giving the particulars of the death-rate of the Island for some years past, and proving that the comparison with that of other countries in temperate latitudes is favourable to St. Helena not only for one but for a long series of years.
- 10. Additional and improved machinery for the preparation of fibre has been provided during the year by the Colonial and Foreign Fibre Company. There are now seven machines at work, which are estimated to clean about 20 tons of raw material weekly requiring an engine of 25 effective horse-power to drive them. The factory gives employment to about 20 hands in town and more than that number in various parts of the Island. I examined a bale of the fibre prepared by these patented machines which was forwarded to Philadelphia for the exhibition. It seemed to me to be much superior to the bales which frequently pass this port in vessels from the East, and Mr. Erridge, the manager of the factory, informs me he has received a letter from one of the largest hemp and flax brokers of New York acknowledging the receipt of the bale of fibre, and pronouncing it to be equal, if not superior, in every degree to Manilla hemp.
- 11. The whale fishery in the neighbourhood of the Island has been prosecuted with great success in the last season by American vessels, and the evident wealth to be obtained from this source has at last stimulated the fitting out of a whaler from this port, well adapted and furnished for the fishery. I am happy to add that fair success has already attended the effort, and I hope it will prove the commencement of an industry which may hereafter be largely extended to the benefit of the Island.
- 12. The Cinchona Plantation has had no increase since last year, from the want of funds to extend the cultivation. The trees continue to improve, and the largest have attained the height of nearly 18 feet. I have made several attempts to increase the number from cuttings, but without success, in consequence of the want of skilled management and constant attention.

I have, &c. (Signed) HUDN. R. JANISCH.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Notes and Tables concerning Mortality on the Island of St. Helena.

Saint Helena.

The first Table has been prepared to show for 17 consecutive years the total annual deaths with the proportions at various ages, the proportion of deaths to the population, and the ratio per-centage of deaths at various ages.

The second Table is designed to show the ratio of the most fatal

diseases to the whole number of deaths.

TABLE No. 1.

		ber of		Deaths.		Number	Ratio of D	eaths to who	ole Number
Year	rs.	Total Number Deaths.	Under 5 Years.	Between 5 and 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.	of Deaths per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Under 5 Years.	Between 5 and 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	***	134	73	5	56	20.79)		
1860	-	128	52	11	65	19.86	A	C C C'	V.
1861	-	163	48	4	111	25.29	38.96	age for Six	
1862	-	140	59	6	75	21.72	\$ 30.90	4.66	56.36
1863	-	123	34	6	83	20.63			
1864	-	105	43	5	57	16.29)		
1865	-	163	84	9	70	26.29)		
1866	-	113	49	3	61	16.61	Avon	and for Cim	V
1867	-	141	35	2	104	22.63	37·9	age for Six	
1868	-	106	36	1	69	16.96	7 3/ 9	2.82	59.1
1869	-	105	45	2	58	16.93			
1870	-	80	20	3 1	57	12.62			
1871	-	89	28	1	60	14.49			
1872	-	67	24	1	42	11.75	Avera	ge for Five	Years.
1873	-	78	32	4	42	15.44	> 32.57	2.85	64.57
1874	-	67	17	1	49	14.04			
1875	-	49	13	3	33	10.35			NAME OF BRIDE

Table No. 2.—Ratio per cent. of Deaths from Diseases named to whole number of deaths.

Diseases.		Average for Six Years, 1859 to 1864.	Average for Six Years, 1865 to 1870.	Five Years,
Pulmonary consumption -	NA.	11.61	14.1	14.
Disease of the nervous system		5.49	8.47	10.3
,, ,, liver	-	1.27	•423	•28
", heart	-	2.04	3.81	5.71
Natural decay	-	9.7	8.61	11.42
Fever	-	10.47	4.66	4.
Teething and convulsions -	-	7.66	4.23	4.
Diarrhœa	-	1.	5.5	2.3
Dysentery	-	4.98	6.07	4.
Inflammation of bowels	-	2.68	4.37	5.43

A comparison of the death rate with that of other countries in temperate latitudes is favourable to St. Helena not only for one but for a long series of years.

ST. HELENA.

It will be seen that consumption is more largely and steadily fatal than any other disease, and that the mortality from this cause has increased of late years, that diseases of the nervous system are more fatal than formerly, that mortal diseases of the heart are on the increase, that disease of the liver, for which St. Helena once had, deservedly or undeservedly, an infamous reputation, scarcely exists, and certainly fewer deaths occur from this cause in proportion to population than in England. A very large and increasing per-centage of deaths is attributed to natural decay. I record this statement as the result of my examination of the registrar's returns, but I am bound to add it is not in accordance with my personal experience, death from natural decay uncomplicated with disease of any kind being in my experience in Saint Helena, as elsewhere, a rare occurrence; deaths from dysentery and diarrhea are diminishing, as are those from teething and convulsions, which, as usual, are accelerated by improper feeding, especially among the very large number of illegitimate children born here. The genus "fever" includes but one species, viz., enteric, malarial fever being unknown here except by numerous imported cases.

(Signed) CHARLES H. FOWLER, M.D., Colonial Surgeon.

St. Helena, February 25, 1876.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 17.

Acting Governor Low to The Earl of Carnar von.

My Lord, Labuan, March 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual returns composing the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1875, with the following explanatory remarks:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The receipts on account of revenue reached a total of 8,757l. 13s. 7½d.; the expenditure was 6,721l. 10s. 5d.

3. The following table presents the annual totals of revenue and expenditure of Labuan for the seven years succeeding 1868, the last of those in which the colonial revenues were assisted by a grant from the Imperial Parliament:—

Year.	Year. Revenue.	
	£	£
1869	5,528	6,396
1870	7,158	7,301
1871	7,115	8,226
1872	7,079	7,518
1873	6,917	7,090
1874	7,083	7,187
1875	8,757	6,721

4. The ordinary revenue of the Colony was derived chiefly from the excise licenses, which are farmed out, and from land revenue.

5. The excise licenses produced 3,625l. In 1874 the receipts from this source amounted to 3,980l., the decrease in 1875 being principally due to an alteration in the Ordinance regulating the sale of tobacco, which permits the free export of this article in quantities of not less than one case, or 80 lbs., of Chinese tobacco, 67 lbs. of Javanese tobacco, 500 "beleis" of Borneon tobacco, and 67 lbs. of all other tobaccos; and also to the abolition of the monopoly of the sale of fruit, vegetables, and poultry, which was formerly included in the exclusive privileges of the market farmers, these being now limited to the sale of fish only within certain defined limits and under strict regulations.

6. The receipts from land revenue were 968l. 10s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$., against 1,301l. 18s. 5d. in the previous year; but a sum of 500l., due by the Oriental Coal Company for the last half year's rent of

their mines, has been paid since the close of 1875.

7. This item includes 50l. 12s. 6d., being part payment of annual licenses for the cultivation of padi on lands belonging to the Crown which have been recently imposed, and on which account a further sum of 64l. 15s. 8d. remained uncollected on the 31st December. The greater part of it has since been paid.

8. The chief receipt on account of revenue of a more fluctuating character was the sum of 3,090*l*. 10s. 2d., derived from the sale of copper coin, being the share of profit realised by Labuan on the sale of \$72,500 of the copper money of the Straits Settlements.

9. The expenditure of the Colony was kept down to the lowest possible limit, the greater part of it being appropriated to the payment of fixed salaries, 4,557l., of pensions, 439l., the cost of the armed police force, 1,858l., being included in the former The Convict Department, exclusive of establishments, cost the Colony 620l. 3s. 3d., and special payments amounted to 566l. 17s. 5½d. Under this last head of service is included every expenditure of an unusual character, or which was not foreseen at the time of passing, nor provided for by, the Appropriation Ordinance. It covers, in 1875, a gratuity and passage money to Major Hervey, whose appointment of Chief Superintendent of Police was abolished; the passage money from England to the Colony of the newly appointed Surveyor General, Mr. Roach. and his family; the cost of the passage of the family of the Colonial Apothecary from Europe; one-third passage allowance to the Colonial Treasurer to England, and many other smaller items, a detailed statement of which I have had the honour to forward to your Lordship in another despatch.

10. 308l. 9s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. were devoted to works and buildings. This money was spent entirely in the purchase of materials, all labour being furnished by the Convict Department, except to the value of 50l., which was assigned provisionally to a master carpenter as

instructor of convict artizans.

11. The results of the financial transactions of the year are in very close accordance with the calculations of Sir Henry Bulwer,

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

in his despatch No. 74 of 26th December 1874, forwarding the estimates.

12. On the 31st December the cash balances stood as under:-

In the Treasurer's hands - 702 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$ In the Crown Agent's hands - 398 3 7*In the Singapore Agent's hands - 2,894 16 $6\frac{1}{2}$

13. The statement of assets and liabilities made up to the same date shows a balance in favour of the Colony of 5,297l. 10s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$., of which 2,797l. 13s. 5d. are a debt due by the Oriental Coal Company for the rent of their lands and mining privileges for 1871, 1872, and 1873, at the rate of 1,000l. per annum, subject to a deduction on account of royalty already paid on coal actually raised and sold, and of 6d. per ton for coal supplied to Her Majesty's Navy.

Civil Establishment.

14. His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer left the Colony on the 29th December 1874, and has since been appointed to the government of the Colony of Natal. Mr. Herbert Ussher, C.M.G., was appointed Governor of Labuan towards the end of the year, but had not arrived at its close. The appointment of Chief Superintendent of the armed police force was abolished, Major Hervey retiring, on the payment to him of a moderate gratuity, in June. The chief constable of the force was obliged to leave it a fortnight subsequently, the duties being taken over by Mr. Boyd, the next senior officer. The appointment of Surveyor General was vacant during part of the year, Mr. Roach, the present incumbent, having arrived on the 9th of August, and the Colonial Treasurer was absent on leave from the 21st February, so that the Executive Staff was exceedingly small. I am happy to inform your Lordship that the public service has in no way suffered from this greatly reduced number of officers, those who remained having, not only by unusual diligence and devotion to their duties, kept thoroughly up with the current work, but have satisfactorily disposed of considerable arrears; so that the result has been a large saving in salaries without any injury to the service. In another place I have discharged the duty of bringing to your Lordship's notice the great assistance I have received from Mr. W. H. Treacher, the Acting Colonial Secretary, under these circumstances.

15. At the commencement of the year the draughtsman of the Surveyor General's department, Mr. Lant, undertook, at my desire, a survey of the Island. This was completed and mapped out in August, being the first complete survey of the Colony; a copy of this map was forwarded to the Colonial Office in my despatch No. 69 of the 12th October 1875.

^{*} The Crown Agent's accounts are to the 30th November.

Public Accounts.

LABUAN.

16. Your Lordship having been pleased to direct that, as the Colony had for some years existed without the aid of Parliament, the accounts should be audited on the spot instead of, as hitherto, being forwarded to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General in London, Sir Henry Bulwer considered that the best method of carrying out the wishes of the Colonial Office would be for the Legislative Council to sit as a Board of Audit once in every three months. It was also part of his Excellency's plan that minutes of all proceedings of the Board of Audit, and detailed accounts of all expenditure of an unusual character, should be regularly forwarded to your Lordship. The Board assembled for the first time on the 3rd May 1875.

17. So far as it has gone, the result of this experiment seems to me to be highly satisfactory, and it has received your Lordship's approval. A very searching examination of the books has been instituted, which resulted in the discovery of some intricacies in the accounts, these have been simplified by certain transfers in the books having been ordered and made; so that I believe myself able to report that the books and accounts of this Colony are now in a very correct state, and may easily be kept so with

ordinary care on the part of the financial officers.

Works and Buildings.

18. Not much could be done in this department with so limited a command of money and no labour to fall back upon but that of uninstructed convicts. Every effort was, however, made to carry out Sir Henry Bulwer's plans for the year.

Civil Hospital.

19. A row of new buildings was erected at the Civil Hospital, of 60 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, which is divided into a ward for casualties, a convenient kitchen, two bath rooms, and The foundations of this building are of stone, three latrines. and the upper work of timber and planking.

New Courts of Justice.

20. The central building of the public offices, the front part of which had been used for the general court, and the back part as a police court from the beginning of the Colony, having become altogether unserviceable and dangerous from its decayed condition, was taken down, and the rebuilding of the edifice on a larger and better ventilated scale was commenced. It was not possible to finish it during the year, as neither the necessary timber nor planking could be procured.

New Government Wharf.

21. A quantity of very fine timber was secured and preparations made for building a Government wharf at a convenient spot. It was expected by Sir Henry Bulwer, who designed this and all other works undertaken during the year, that when it should be

LABUAN.

completed a permanent addition to the revenue may be derived from wharfage dues, as it will provide great securities and convenience for the shippers of cargo.

Sundry minor Works.

22. Some necessary outbuildings at Government House were completed and painted. Extensive repairs, painting, and general improvements in the sanitary state of the gaol and its surroundings were effected, and a cut stone drain was carried round two sides of the outer walls of the building, which carries the water over a cliff into the sea. All the barracks, police stations, and other public buildings were kept in proper repair; the cost of the whole of the foregoing works being, as before stated, 3081. for materials, the labour being found by the Convict department.

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

23. No money was spent under this head during the year. A gang of men was employed for four months on the North Road, and effectually drained some parts of it which had been long in very bad condition in wet weather; the worst places were also metalled with a native conglomerate stone, so that they now remain hard in all weathers. Considerable repairs were effected to the Gangara Bridge, but this having been built originally of very inferior timber is still in an unsatisfactory state, and will require to be attended to, probably at considerable expense, in 1877.

Trade.

24. The total imports into the Colony during the year were valued by the importers at 119,362l.; of these there came from Singapore 67,105l., and from the coast of Borneo 52,257l.

25. The exports were in all 114,332l., of which 63,229l. went to Singapore; the exports to the coast of Borneo, being, as on former occasions, taken as of equal value to the imports with which they are purchased, represent a total of 51,103l.

26. The increase in the value of the imports over that of the preceding year amounts to 29,385l., that of the exports to 15,228l.

27. This improvement to the trade is due, to some extent, to the liberal policy of Sir Henry Bulwer, in relieving commerce of some restrictions which had been injurious to it. It is also partly attributable to the introduction of a plentiful supply of copper coinage, which is replacing on the coast of Borneo the cumbrous forms of metallic currency formerly prevalent there.

Shipping.

28. The trade of the Colony and of Brunei was chiefly carried by a steam vessel, the establishment of which is due to the persistent efforts of Sir Henry Bulwer. It has turned out a profitable speculation and a great convenience in many ways, though the monopoly it gives to its proprietor is beginning to be felt as too oppressive, and measures are in contemplation by the trading

community, which it is believed will result in a relief of this

grievance.

29. The amount of tonnage entered was—from Singapore six sailing ships of 1,575 tons, with 104 men, 15 steam ships of 4,544 tons, with 385 men; from the East Coast of Borneo 16 steam vessels of 1,583 tons, with 299 men; from Siam one steamer of 764 tons, and 23 men. This last put into our harbour in distress.

30. The amount of tonnage cleared outwards was—to Singapore six sailing vessels, 1,333 tons, 93 men, and 14 steam vessels, 4,227 tons, 352 men; to coasts of Borneo one sailing vessel, 340 tons, 11 men, and 16 steam vessels of 1,817 tons, 305 men; to

Hong Kong one steam vessel, 764 tons, 23 men.

31. The entries and clearances from Labuan to the east coast of Borneo are chiefly made up of 12 voyages of a British-built steamer of about 100 tons burthen, sailing under German colours. and owned by merchants in Singapore, and merely using this harbour for the transhipment of her cargoes, which consists of pearl shell, pearls, birds' nests, trepang, bees-wax, tortoise-shell, and rattans, collected at Sandakan Bay on the east coast of Borneo by the company's agents resident there. As she does not land her cargoes in Labuan, she is entered in our returns as arriving and departing in ballast, and the values of her cargoes do not enter into our trade returns, which would be more than doubled if they did so. This prosperous trade formerly came to Labuan in native vessels, but the high price put upon opium and tobacco by the monopolists of the trade in those articles, which arose under the Ordinances No. 3 of 1870 and No. 1 of 1868, did much to discourage their voyages, and enabled the Singapore firm to operate with advantage in the country itself in which the valuable articles above enumerated are collected.

32. The vessels employed in this trade were supplied with

Labuan coals during 1875 at the price of \$5.50 per ton.

Coal Mines.

33. I am unable to report anything satisfactory of these; the year has presented nothing but a continuous succession of disasters and disappointments. In the month of March, at a moment when I was given to understand that everything promised speedy success, two of the boilers exploded, killing seven and injuring eight men. For the remainder of the year the servants of the company have been struggling against the water with insufficient and worn-out machinery, and no sign of any successful results was apparent at its close.

Education.

34. The Labuan National Free School, which is another of the many benefits for which the Colony is under obligations to Sir Henry Bulwer, was pretty well attended during the year; the average number of scholars for the whole year being 21.91, against 13.5 in 1874.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

General Observations.

35. Cholera, which was very destructive in the city of Brunei and on the opposite coast of Borneo in 1875 twice appeared in the Colony during the year. On the first occasion it broke out in two fishing villages situated on the south-west side of the Island. These having heen successfully isolated it spread no further, and having carried off 11 persons, disappeared till the month of December, when it broke out amongst the Malay population in the town of Victoria; it had not ceased at the end of the year, but there have been no seizures or deaths reported since the 25th of January. Twenty-eight persons fell victims to it on its second visit. We receive reports that it still lingers in some places on the opposite coast, and continual vigilance is necessary to prevent, so far as possible, its further introduction into the Island. With the exception of the cholera epidemic the Colony was healthy during 1875.

36. On the 1st January 1875 there were, in the town of Victoria, 26 houses and shops unoccupied; all of these were tenanted before the first six months had expired. As a further sign of returning confidence in the prospects of the place, I may mention that a joss house, the first stone of which had been laid in 1868, but which was not further proceeded with till 1874, was finished in the beginning of 1875. Some new houses were also erected or commenced in Victoria, a few of them being of brick. No buildings of any kind had been undertaken by the

people since 1867.

37. The long continued prevalence of cholera has had a very depressing effect on trade. That in sago, our most important staple, had at one time increased considerably beyond any former monthly average, but for the last three months of the year it,

from this cause, fell off, and continues depressed.

38. A duty of \$10 per loyan was collected on salt during 1874 and 1875. Sir Henry Bulwer, in reporting the necessity of its imposition, expressed his hope of soon being able to dispense with it, and I have accordingly submitted for your Lordship's approval the withdrawal of this item in the estimates for the current year; the result has been the importation already, directly from China, of more than double the quantity which was brought into the Colony during the whole of 1875.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hugh Low,
Administering the Government.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 18.

Governor SIR W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Singapore, January 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for the year 1874.

As it was only in May that I assumed the Government of this Colony, and as the Blue Book has issued so long after the usual time, I have not thought it necessary to offer any observations on the statistics contained therein.

I should inform your Lordship that on my arrival in the Colony in May last, it was found that the printing of the Blue Book had scarcely been begun, and that to this cause is mainly attributable, so far as my Government is concerned, the very late date at which it has been issued.

I may add that the printing of the Blue Book 1875 has already been commenced, and it is hoped that the whole of it may be finished by the end of May. I propose then to submit a report, taking up the narrative of affairs from the close of 1872, which is the last year in regard to which a detailed report has been furnished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Wm. F. Drummond Jervois.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

My LORD,

VICTORIA.

No. 19.

Summary of Statistics of the Colony of Victoria, for the year 1874, compiled by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners from more detailed records prepared in the Colony.

Discovery and settlement.—General description.—Soil.—Gold deposits.— Productions.—Climate. —Population.—Towns.—Religion.—Schools.—Occupations.—Agriculture.—Manufactures.—Gold mining.—Trade.—Financial and other statistics.—Communications.—Disposal of land.

First discovery.—Victoria, then part of New South Wales, was discovered by Captain Cook in April 1770. The eastern part of the coast line, as far as Western Port, was first visited by Mr. Bass in 1798, and the southern coast, to near the South Australian boundary, by Captain James Grant in 1800. The inlet of Port Phillip was discovered by Lieut. Murray in 1802.

A convict settlement was formed at Port Phillip in 1803, and was shortly after abandoned, as was also a similar settlement

formed at Western Port in 1826.

First settlement.—The actual settlement of Port Phillip was commenced by colonists from Tasmania in 1835, but in the previous year a whaling and farming establishment had been formed at Portland Bay by the Messrs. Henty from that Colony. The first exploration of this part of Australia was by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1836. The first emigrants from this country to Port Phillip sailed in 1838, and the first ship with Government emigrants in June 1839.

The Colony was separated from New South Wales on the 1st

of July 1851.

Description of Colony.—Victoria is situated to the south of the older Colony, and occupies what may be called the south-eastern portion of Australia. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and 141° and 150° of east longitude. It has the River Murray* for a great part of its northern and north-eastern boundary, the sea for its southern and eastern, and South Australia for its western boundary. Its greatest length from east to west is about 420 miles, and its breadth about 250 miles. The coast line, broken by several bays and capes, is estimated at about 600 miles.

Area.—The Colony contains an area of about 56,446,720 acres, or 88,198 square miles, somewhat less than the united area of England, Scotland, and Wales, which is 89,644 square miles. It

is divided into 37 counties.

^{*} In 1824 Hume and Hovell, travelling overland from Sydney, discovered the river Murray, now the northern boundary of Victoria, which they named the Hume. Thence proceeding southerly, they reached the shores of Port Phillip Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong.

Though the country is generally low and level, there is a great range (a part of the Australian Cordillera) extending from the sources of the River Murray to Wilson's Promontory, the highest peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 6,000 feet; and there is also a great spur running westward at a distance of 60 or 70 miles, from the coast, which, in some places, is very high. The ranges running at right angles to the main dividing range are not very lofty.

Gipps Land.—Gipps Land, which lies to the east, and is bounded by the great dividing range on the north and west, and by the sea on the south and south-east, has a cool and rather moist climate. There snow lies on the high lands during a great part of the year, and cool and refreshing streams flow from the great range all through the year. The country south of the great spur, extending westwards from Melbourne to the 141st meridian, consists of plains broken by schist ranges and volcanic hills of inconsiderable height.

Mountains.—The dividing range occupies the centre of the colony from west to east, and the Australian Alps extend in a north-easterly direction from this range into New South Wales. The other considerable ranges of hills are the Grampians, the

Serra, the Victoria Pyrenees and the Dundas.

Rivers.—The Murray, which rises in the Alps, is the only important river for navigation in Australia, and with its tributaries, has a course of about 2,400 miles, for 670 of which it flows along the Victorian Border, and is traversed for over 1,000 miles by numerous steamers from the confines of South Australia to New South Wales. The Glenelg rises in the Grampian Hills and falls into the sea close to the western boundary of the Colony. The Yarra Yarra rises in the Alps and flows into Port Phillip The Goulburn, about 230 miles in length, falls into the Murray near Echuca. The Snowy River draining a very large area, and having its sources in New South Wales, flows from north to south for a distance of 60 miles or more, through Victorian The Murray and the Goulburn are now navigated for a considerable distance, and the Snowy River can be made navigable by removing the dead timber, &c., which have fallen into Several smaller streams also rise in the Grampian Hills, and after short courses fall into the sea on the south-east.

Lakes.—There are several inland lakes, both of salt water and fresh. The largest is the Corangamite, a salt water lake, which covers an area of about 76 square miles, and has no visible outlet. There are 31 islands within the jurisdiction of Victoria, but all except Phillip Island, in Western Port, are uninhabited, or nearly so. French Island, in Western Port Bay, with about 10 inhabitants is the largest.

Soil.—The following information respecting the soil of Victoria is chiefly taken from a paper prepared by Mr. R. Brough Smyth,

secretary for mines for the Colony of Victoria.

Victoria contains, in addition to its mineral wealth, fine soils suitable for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, the grape,

olive, fig, date, coral tree, sugar, millet, and tobacco; and in certain favoured situations of the tea plant. There are also some

parts suitable for cotton and rice.

Gold.—One third of the total area of the Colony may be considered as occupied by gold bearing rocks. In all places, the schists and claystones, with the intersecting veins of quartz, are not exposed to view; they are covered with thin strata of alluvions and tertiaries; but having penetrated these, we come at once on the old bed rocks.

But a small portion of this vast area has been properly explored. There are 25,600,000 acres open to the miner, over nearly every part of which occur auriferous quartz veins and auriferous alluvions; but at the end of the year 1874, only 680,320 acres, or about one

thirty-seventh of the whole, had been opened up.

Auriferous quartz Veins.—Numerous quartz veins are found in all those parts of the Colony where the schist rocks appear at the surface; and they are met with also cutting the older sedimentary rocks under the tertiaries. The strata in which they occur present generally a low degree of metamorphism, and in many places are unaltered. The veins vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch to 150 feet; and some, almost as thin as paper, intersect rocks containing palæozoic fossils, and in such a manner as almost to cut the fossils, but the delicate structure of the casts is not altered, nor are any of the interspaces filled with quartz.

The magnetic bearings of all the known auriferous reefs show that the northerly and southerly veins, with rare exceptions, follow the strike of the rocks which they intersect, and are confined within the lines of oscillation of the magnetic declination, and the easterly and westerly veins conform to the same law. This is true of the quartz veins intersecting the palæozoic rocks; but there are auriferous quartz veins in granite, where this rock abuts on metamorphosed slate, which appear to be of more recent formation; and lately veins of remarkable richness have been discovered lying as flat and nearly parallel bands in dykes of syenitic diorite.

Gold deposits.—Deposits of gold are found at various depths; in some places in the soil at the surface, and at others in quartz veins as far down as 1,700 feet. The strata are of different ages, and their character and position determine the mode of operations.

Gold is obtained in many places from the shallow gullies and

the auriferous soils in the vicinity of quartz veins.

Auriferous drift. - The quantity of auriferous drift varies in thickness from 1 to 12 feet, and the average yield of gold from 10

dwts. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per cubic yard.

The auriferous earth is composed of quartz, gravel, sand, and clay, and the gold occurs in small grains, scales, and occasionally in large waterworn pieces, weighing sometimes as much as 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000 ozs.

Description of soil.—It is estimated* that the Colony contains

^{*} Homes and Homesteads, Handbook of Victoria.

36,000 square miles of rich light loamy soil. This is to be met with on terraced flats along the river valleys, and generally runs in narrow belts along the sea coast. It is also found in extensive level plains with stunted timber and thinly grassed undulating forest country. The geological features of these stretches are clay, sand, lime, gravel, tertiary, and superficial deposits including alluvial.

Cold sandy clays and poor light sandy loams cover 28,000 square miles in country of a hilly and undulating character abounding in iron and stringy bark trees. The geological

features are clay, slates, schist, and sandstone.

There are also 12,000 square miles of rich black and chocolate coloured soils, noted for their fertility, in open plains slightly undulating with isolated wooded hills, sometimes stony, and generally well timbered. These soils belong to the tertiary period, and are volcanic in origin.

It is computed that there are about 8,000 square miles of light and sandy soils to be found in undulating and hilly country, openly timbered and generally well grassed, and also in mountain ranges densely timbered extending to 6,000 feet above the sea

level. These belong to the granite formation.

Of rich sandy loams there are about 3,000 square miles in open and well grassed downs and hilly country with dense forests, which in geological features show shales and soft sandstones.

Indigenous products.—The indigenous products of Victoria present few fruits or vegetables which are acceptable to Europeans, but all the plants and trees which have been imported flourish luxuriantly.

Timber.—As a timber producing country it has many advantages. Its indigenous trees in the higher moist ranges, where rich soils derived from porphories and other plutonic and volcanic

rocks reach the height of 300, 400, and 480 feet.

In the ranges at Dandenong, at Mount Juliet (near Coranderck), and at Cape Otway, colossal Eucalypti are common, and there are trees at Mount Juliet and Mount Macedon which would dwarf some of the finest specimens of other countries. Some of the larger trees measure more than 50 feet in circumference at a height of three feet above the base. In such places there is usually a dense undergrowth of ferns and shrubs. In the thickly wooded tracts as many as 40 and 50 large trees, and 10 or 15 saplings, are found within an area of an acre.

Nearly all the Acacias can be turned to profitable account, the bark being extensively used for tanning, and the flowers for

scent, while the gums have already a marketable value.

From the Sassafras is obtained a valuable sudorific; and in the native hop a principle nearly as useful in medicine as quinine. From the *Melaleuca* an oil is extracted resembling the cajeput of India, and all the *Eucalypti* yield oils which could be made useful and profitable in the laboratories and manufactories of Europe. The resins of *Xanthorrhea Australis* produce picric acid, and the resins themselves are of commercial value.

VICTORIA.

The woods of nearly all the trees are durable and many o them are beautiful and admirably fitted for the finer kind of cabinet work. The coniferous trees flourish exceedingly. *Pinus insignis, Pinus pinea, Wellingtonia gigantea*, and other similar forms of vegetation exceed in rapid growth all that is known of the same species in other lands.

Cereals.—Cereal crops are heavy, even on the soils derived from the palæozoic rocks, and in the basaltic and porphyratic tracts the yields are generally very large. As many as 50 and 60 bushels of wheat per acre are got in some parts; and 60 bushels of oats and 42 bushels of barley per acre are not uncommon. The average, however, as will be seen hereafter, is much below these figures; both because of the differences in the soil and climate, and in the modes of farming.

From a return furnished by the Government statist it appears that the average yield of wheat per acre during the last 11 years, ending 31st March 1875, was 16·10 bushels; of oats 20·24 bushels; and of barley 20·26 bushels. The greatest weight recorded of a bushel of wheat is 69 lbs. 4 ozs.; and the average weight about 60 lbs.

weight about 60 lbs.

Wine.—From the nature of her soils, and the favourable character of her climate, wine and oil of good quality can be produced with ease in Victoria. Already the wines made in the Colony have taken a high place in the estimation of European connoisseurs, and the cultivation of the grape will form a source of great wealth. Large vineyards have been planted, and, while the quality of the wine is such as to command a ready sale at a high price, the yield per acre is large; the average being about 250 gallons per acre.

Fruits and vegetables.—The apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, gooseberry, currant, fig, oranges, and lemons; and the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, parsnip, asparagus, pea, bean, water melon, rock melon, and tomatoes may be seen all growing together luxuriantly in the same plot of ground; while the borders blossom with the fuchsias, geraniums, and other

common flowers of the English garden.

Animals.—All the domestic animals of Europe thrive in this part of Australia, and many varieties of game also do well. The hare and the rabbit are naturalized, and in many parts are a nuisance to gardeners and farmers. Deer are found in the scrubs on the mountain ranges. Partridges, pheasants, quails, white swans,

and foreign ducks are far from uncommon.

Temperature and climate.—The mean temperature for the year in Melbourne, as deduced from a series of meteorological observations taken in the shade and extending over a period of 14 years is 57.6. This temperature more closely resembles that of Lisbon and its neighbourhood than of any other part of the continent of Europe on the corresponding isothermal lines. January and February are the warmest months and June and July the coldest. In the last 17 years the thermometer in the shade at Melbourne has 61 times risen to or above 100° Farenheit, the highest being

109°, on the 15th Feb. 1870, and during the same period has fallen 52 times to or below freezing point, the lowest being 27° on the 21st July 1862. The mean due point for the year 1874 is 47.6°.

VICTORIA.

The mean rainfall in Melbourne for 14 years is 25.65 inches, as shown by the following table:—

V.					Mean number of days' Rainfall.	Mean number of inches of Rain.
Spring Summer Autumn Winter	-			-	40.3	7.97
	-	-	-	-	24.4	6.41
	-	-		-	28.9	5.78
	-	-	-	-	41.9	5.67
					135.3	25.65

In autumn and winter the northerly winds exceed the southerly, and in spring and summer the southerly winds exceed the northerly. In summer the north winds are dry and often hot, but at night the wind most often changes to the south-west or south; and from either of these points it is always cool and refreshing. The mean rainfall in the year is nearly 28 inches.

Government.—The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown. A Legislative Council of 30 members elected for six provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 78 members returned by 49 electoral districts. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved, but one member for each electoral province retires in rotation every two years. The duration of the Assembly is three years.

Freeholders, leaseholders, or occupiers of property rated in some municipal district within the province at not less than 50l. a year, lawyers, medical men, ministers of religion, schoolmasters' and retired naval or military officers are qualified as electors of members of Council. As regards the Legislative Assembly, all property qualification has been abolished, and universal manhood suffrage now prevails. 21 Vict., Nos. 12 and 13 of 1857. The election for the members of both chambers is by ballot.

Towns:—Melbourne.—Melbourne is the capital of Victoria, and is distant from England 11,807 miles. It is situated on the

Yarra, a small river which falls into Hobson's bay.

In 1874 Melbourne and its suburbs, consisting of an area of 10 miles round the city, contained an estimated population of 240,932. The streets are wide and intersect each other at right angles. There are several public parks and gardens. The city is lighted by gas and supplied with water obtained from hills about 20 miles distant, called the Plenty Ranges. The population of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, in 1871 amounted to 54,993, occupying 10,043 separate dwellings. It contains many public buildings, some of which are handsome. The Colony contains 60 municipalities, of which, besides Melbourne, the most important are the following:—

Williamstown.—Williamstown, on Port Phillip Bay, and near to Melbourne, in 1871 had a population of 7,126 and 1,395 inhabited houses. Sandridge on the opposite and east shore of the Bay, had 1,354 inhabited houses and a population of 6,388.

Geelong.—Geelong on the west side of Port Phillip Bay, and connected with Melbourne by a railway of about 45 miles, contained in 1871 2,863 inhabited dwellings, and a population of

15,026.

Other towns.—The principal towns at the gold diggings are Ballarat city, having in 1871 a population of 24,308 inhabiting 4,888 houses; East Ballarat, 16,397 population and 3,654 houses; and Sebastopol, with a population of 6,496, occupying 1,437 houses. Ballarat is about 97 miles from Melbourne, with which there is communication by railway. Sandhurst, 100 miles from Melbourne, had 4,734 houses and a population of 21,987. Near to Sandhurst is Eagle Hawk, with 1,431 dwellings and 6,590 inhabitants.

Revenue.—The revenue is raised chiefly by duties on imports by excise duties, by the disposal of the Crown lands, by the income derived from public works, postage, and fees of court.

Public debt.—The tariff imposes duties on many imported articles of general consumption, as for instance, 2d. per lb. on biscuits, bacon, butter, candles, cheese, soap, starch, and glue; 9d. per gallon on ale and porter; 3s. per 100 lbs. on oatmeal; 3s. to 25s. per dozen on boots and shoes; 20 per cent. ad valorem on wearing apparel, hats, caps, and bonnets (except straw), stationery, oilmen's stores, saddlery, and umbrellas, and 10 per cent. on a portion of the woollen piece goods, blankets, and rugs. Cotton and linen, and about one third of the woollen goods imported, are, however, free, and as provisions of all kinds are abundant, and the manufacture of articles of clothing is increasing, the cost of living may be said to be moderate.

Population.—The census taken on the 2nd of April 1871 showed the population on that date to be 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females; including 17,935 Chinese and 1,330 were Aborigines. On the 31st December 1872 the estimated population was 770,727, consisting of 419,903 males and 350,824 females. On the same date in 1873, it was 790,492, consisting of 430,042 males and 360,450 females. On the 31st December 1874 it was 808,437, of whom 439,159 were males and 369,278 were females. The increase of 1874 over 1871 was 76,909, of whom 38,109 were males and 38,800 females. The population on 31st March 1875, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was

810,422.

The population on the gold fields in 1871 was 270,428. The total number of miners at the end of 1874 was estimated to be 45,151, of whom 12,180 were Chinese. There was a computed decrease of 5,444 in the number of miners during the year 1874*.

^{*} Colonial Government Statistics, Victorian Year Book for 1874.

Population and death-rate.—The estimated population of the whole Colony at the end of 1874 was 808.437,* of whom 439,159 were males and 369,278 were females. The proportions of deaths on the estimated mean population was 14·38 per mille and of births 35·95 per mille. The mean of the 10 years 1862–71 was 16·31, births 40·48 per mille. The proportions of the sexes in 1874 were 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females.

Aborigines—In 1835 the aborigines were estimated at about 5,000. In 1851 their number was officially reported at 2,693, and in May 1875, according to the report of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, they had decreased to 1,553, of whom it is estimated 915 are males and 638 females. 557 are living on aboriginal stations under the control and partial support of the Government, and the rest are wandering. Every effort is made for their civilization. They are trained to labour and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. As a rule they are apt scholars. The amount spent on them by Government in 1874 was 7,7971, and the estimated gross value of the produce they raised in the year was 2,6441.

Military.—The military force of the Colony consisted in 1874 of an artillery corps, which numbered 118, and a volunteer force, which consisted in all of 3,953 men, of whom 230 were officers and 272 were sergeants. In 1874 there were 1,082 men employed in

the colonial police.

Immigration and emigration.—During 1874, 30,732 persons (including 386 Chinese), consisting of 21,876 males and 8,856 females, arrived in Victoria by sea. Of these 27,309 were adults. 24,709 came from the neighbouring Colonies, 4,645 from the United Kingdom, 141 of whom were partly assisted by colonial funds, and 1,378 from foreign ports.

The departures numbered 27,365. Of these 23,468 (including 531 Chinese) were adults. The excess of immigration over emigration was therefore 3,367, viz., 2,452 males and 915

females

It was estimated that the population of the various cities, towns, and boroughs, amounted in 1874 to 395,238, and of the shires

and road districts to 378,473.

Religious denominations.—The religious denominations of the colonists according to the census of 1871 were as follows:—Members of the Church of England, 257,835, Presbyterians of various denominations, 112,983, Wesleyan Methodists, 94,220, Independents, 18,191, Baptists, 16,311, Lutherans, 10,559, besides small numbers of various other denominations of Protestants, and 170,620 Roman Catholics. The number of Pagans (including it is presumed chiefly the Chinese) 17,650.

Clergy.—The number of regular clergymen in the same year was 633, of whom 131 were clergymen of the Church of England, 76

^{*} The population, estimated up to the 30th June 1875, was males 441,742, females 371,846, total 813,588.

of the Church of Rome, 42 Baptist, 81 Wesleyan, 25 Primitive Methodist, 49 Independent, 4 Jewish, and 1 Unitarian, besides clergymen of other sects.

The total number of clergymen of all denominations registered

at the end of 1874 was 654.

Places of worship.—2,455 buildings were used for public worship, of which 1,524 were churches and chapels, 244 were schoolhouses, and 677 were dwellings and public buildings. These afforded accommodation for 403,126 persons, and the number usually attending at the principal Sunday or Sabbath Service was 285,601.

Schools.—The number of schools supported by the State in 1874 was 1,111, with an average attendance of 104,375 children, out of 188,380 children who attended the schools during the year.

The number of teachers of all grades employed was 3,715. The amount expended from local contributions was 4,437*l*., and from

Government 537,539l.

There were 605 private schools throughout the Colony, with an attendance of 21,424 scholars. The number of private school teachers was 1,459.

In addition to these, there were five grammar schools and colleges, the number of students in them being 1,024, and the

number of masters or professors being 50.

Occupations.—The occupations of the colonists according to the census of 1871 were returned as follows: persons engaged in the general or local government or in the defence or protection of the country 3,524, including a police force of 1,045 men.

Professionals.—Persons engaged in the learned professions, 10,607, of whom 633 were clergymen, 14 judges, 432 lawyers, 462 lawyers' clerks, 434 medical men, and 575 chemists and druggists, 444 connected with the fine arts, 186 civil engineers, 5,375 teachers and governesses, and 339 teachers of music.

Domestic servants.—There were 2,324 males and 20,219 females employed as domestic servants. Of the females 10,151 were under 20 years of age. These are exclusive of 1,975 males and 2,862 females employed as servants in inns, club houses, and eating houses.

Traders.—The commercial class numbered 13,590, of whom 7,136 were capitalists, merchants, bankers, brokers, and the like, 2,611 being commercial clerks; 6,454 persons were employed as shopkeepers and general dealers.

Agriculturists.— Agriculture gave employment to 54,150 persons, of these 25,580 were farmers or market gardeners, whose sons and daughters or other relatives to the number of 11,660 assisted in their farms or gardens; 11,933 were engaged as in-door farm servants, and 2,468 as out-door agricultural servants. No females were employed in the latter capacity; but as in-door farm servants there were 501 females, of whom 270 were under 20 years of age. There were also 1,499 gardeners not reckoned as domestic servants.

Pastoral pursuits gave employment to 1,236 squatters, graziers, and sheep or cattle farmers, 654 station managers or superintendents, 4,731 station or grazing farm servants in-door or at out stations.

The total number of persons employed in agriculture and pastoral engagements including the above and others not specified was 61,427.

Printers, &c.—Of printers, compositors, booksellers, and the like there were 2,345, printers and compositors counting for 1,496.

Other occupations.—The chief other industrial pursuits in the Colony were saddlers and harness makers 1,064, wheelwrights 701, millwrights 81, shipwrights 378, builders 638, carpenters and joiners 6,107, bricklayers 1,080, masons and paviors 1,869, painters, paperhangers, and glaziers 1,942. Furniture makers, cabinet makers, and upholsterers 940, and 1,263 sawyers, 21,751 persons were working and dealing in textile fabrics, in dress, and in fibrous materials. The chief occupations under this head were drapers, mercers, and assistants 2,324, of whom 2,046 were males and 278 females; tailors 1,510 and tailoresses, 1,313, of the latter 706 were under 20 years of age; milliners and dressmakers 6,579, of whom two were males and the rest females, 2,420 being under 20 years of age and 4,157 being older. Of boot and shoemakers and dealers there were 4,916, all but 73 of whom were Washerwomen, &c. were returned as 1,372, of whom 51 were under 20 years of age, 1,321 over that age, and 4 were males.

Producers and dealers in food, drinks, &c .- The number of persons working and dealing in food and drinks was 13,669, of whom there were cowkeepers and dairymen 1,530, cheesemongers 21, butchers and meat salesmen 3,975, provision curers 229, and fishmongers 137, bakers 1,854, confectioners and pastry cooks 386, greengrocers and fruiterers 593. The total number of people employed in connexion with animal food was 6,115, and with vegetable food 3,935. There were 2,032 grocers, 540 brewers, 335 fellmongers, 376 tanners, and 215 curriers.

Workers in minerals.—Working or dealing in minerals gave employment to 53,128 persons as follows: gold miners (alluvial) 21,529, puddlers 1,357, sluicers 4,036, gold miners (quartz) 8,818, quartz crushing 592, gold miners, miners and diggers not otherwise described 16,093, miners (other metals or minerals) 36, others engaged in mining 667.

Workers in coal, &c .- Work in coal, stone, clay, earthenware, and glass afforded occupation to 7,570 persons, the chief occupations being quarry owners or workers 946, brickmakers 1,175, road and railway excavators and labourers, 4,295.

Workers in metals.—Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers counted for 248, and of 6,122 workers in metals other than gold and silver 3,825 were blacksmiths and whitesmiths.

General labourers.—General labourers amounted to 15,289.

Inmates of charitable institutions.—The persons supported by the community, exclusive of the criminal class, were 8,702, of whom 5,869 were inmates of charitable institutions and 2,319 were inmates of industrial schools.

Criminals.—The criminal class amounted to 2,466, of whom 2,913 were males and 553 females, and under 20 years of age there were 229 males and 91 females.

Birthplaces of settlers.—The census of April 1871 showed that out of the population of 731,528 there had been born in the Colony 329,597 persons, 164,287 in England, 6,614 in Wales, 56,210 in Scotland, 100,468 in Ireland, 28,669 in other Australian colonies, 3,870 in other British possessions, 1,170 in France or French colonies, 8,995 in Germany, 269 in Austria, 6,206 in other European countries, 2,423 in the United States, 17,857 in China, and 315 in other countries not included in the foregoing summaries. The number born at sea was 2,035 British subjects and 29 Foreigners; unspecified 2,514.

Agriculture.—In 1875 the number of occupiers of land in holdings of not less than one acre in extent, for other than pastoral purposes, was 38,468. The following table shows the number of holders, the extent of land occupied, and the extent of land cultivated, during the last seven years:—

Year ending 31st March.	Number of Holders.	Extent of Land occupied.	Extent of Land cultivated.	Proportion of occupied Land which is cultivated.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Per Cent.	
1869	29,218	8,884,193	712,865	8.0	
1870	30,214	8,849,486	827,534	9.4	
1871	31,842	9,530,638	909,015	9.5	
1872	33,720	10,100,679	937,220	9.3	
1873	34,596	10,711,745	963,091	9.0	
1874	36,692	11,493,545	964,996	8.4	
1875	38,468	12,264,576	1,011,776	8.3	

Number of holders of lands.—The increase in the number of holders from 1869 to 1875 was 9,250, or 31.6 per cent.; in the extent of land occupied, 3,380,383 acres, or 38.0 per cent.; and in the extent of land cultivated, 298,911 acres, or 41.9 per cent.

In March 1875 there were, as shown above, 38,468 occupiers of land whose holdings varied as follows:—

1 Acre to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	30 to 50 Acres.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 200 Acres.	200 to 350 Acres.	350 to 500 A cres.	500 Acres and upwards.
1,567	3,625	3,892	3,355	6,320	7,378	8,229	1,408	2,694

Size of holdings.—The average size of the holdings was 319 acres. The average size of farms, assuming each holding between 5 and 500 acres to be a farm, was 135 acres. The average area

in the occupation of each person in the Colony was 15 1 acres. The average area cultivated by each holder was 26 3 acres, and the number of persons in the Colony to every 100 acres in cultivation was 80.

Area under crop and produce.—The area of land under the principal crops during 1875, and the quantity of produce raised, were as follows:—

Produce. Area. - 4,850,165 bushels. Wheat - 332,936 acres - 114,921 " 2,121,612 Barley -29,505 619,896 99 35,183 124,310 tons. Potatoes -99 157,261 119,031 Hay

The extent of land under wheat was less by 17,040 acres, and that under oats was greater by 3,930 acres in the year ending 31st March 1875 than in the previous year. The quantity of wheat produced in the first-named period was 97,876 bushels in excess of the quantity produced in the previous year, and the excess in oats was 380,161.

Potatoes.—Potatoes occupied 35,183 acres in the year ending 31st March 1875, and 38,349 acres in the previous year; the produce was, however, 14,488 tons more in the first-named period than in the year ending 31st March 1874.

Hay.—There was an increase of 3,359 acres in the extent of land under hay, and of 9,863 tons in the produce therefrom, in

the later period compared with the former year.

Vines.—With respect to vines, there was a decrease of 285 acres in the extent of land occupied by them. The number of vines was less by 1,039,984 in 1874-5 than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the amount of grapes gathered, consisting of 5,709 cwt. made into wine or brandy, but a decrease of 372 cwt. in that not made into wine or brandy; and an increase of 14,780 gallons in the amount of wine produced. There was an increase of 48 gallons in the quantity of brandy manufactured.

Flax.—Seven acres were occupied by flax, the produce of which was 63 bushels of linseed and 48 cwt. of fibre.

Average produce.—The average produce per acre of the principal crops during 1874 and 1875 was as follows:—

Year ending 31st March.		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
874 -	-	13.58	15.69	3.86	1.27
1875 -	-	14.57	18.46	3.53	1.32

Other crops.—The attention paid to the cultivation of crops of minor importance, and the produce obtained, is indicated by the following statement:—

VICTORIA,

		Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Bushels.
Maize (grain)	-	1,523	24,263
Rye and bere	-	1,096	15,620
Peas, beams, millet, and sorghum -	-	16,170	317,382 Tons.
Turnips	-	241	1,901
Mangold-wurzel		1,281	17,899
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	-	721	3,887
Onions	-	374	2,794

Tobacco.—The number of acres under tobacco during the year 1874-5 was 733, compared with 583 in the previous year. The quantity of tobacco obtained was 6,839 cwt. in the first-named year, and 3,694 cwt. in the second.

Prices of produce.—The average prices of agricultural produce during the months of February and March 1875 were as follows:—wheat, 4s. 5d. per bushel; oats, 4s. 3d. per bushel; barley, 4s. 6d. per bushel; maize, 4s. 8d. per bushel; hay, 4l. 9s. per ton; potatoes, 4l. 9s. per ton; mangel-wurzel, 1l. 8s. per ton.

The average weight per bushel of the principal cereal crops raised in the Colony during the season 1874-5 was—wheat, 61 lbs.; oats, 40 lbs.; barley, 51 lbs.; maize, 55 lbs.

Agricultural machinery.—The agricultural machinery and implements employed on farms and squatting stations during the year ended 31st March 1875 were valued at 1,567,309l., which included 284 steam engines of the power of 2,267 horses in all, 6,311 reaping machines, and 920 mowing machines, besides the implements commonly in use in this country.

Value of machinery and improvements.—The total value of agricultural implements and machines in operation upon farms in the Colony during the year 1874-5 was 1,486,558l. On squatting stations their value was 80,751l. The approximate value of improvements on farms, such as fencing, wells, dams, &c., was 10,410,609l. Those on stations 1,920,516l. The average price paid for machine labour was 6s. 5d. per acre for machine reaping, 5s. 3d. per acre for machine mowing, and 24s. 8d. per 100 bushels for machine thrashing.

The improvements upon farms and squatting stations including the value of buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but not the cost of cropping land, was estimated at the same period to be 12,331,125l.

The number of machines of all kinds in use on the gold fields at the end of the year 1874 was 5,220; and the approximate value of all mining plant, 2,078,936l. Of these, 3,086 were used for alluvial mining, and 2,134 for quartz mining. In addition to these, the number of stamp-heads was 7,022.

Mills.—There were 49 steam mills and 2 water mills employed for grinding and dressing grain, giving work to 749 hands and 485 pairs of mill stones. The quantity of grain operated upon

171

during the year (March 1875) was 71,866 bushels of wheat, and 233,150 bushels of other grain.

VICTORIA.

Wages on farms, &c.—The average rates of wages paid upon farms and stations for labourers of various descriptions during February and March 1875 are as follows:—

On Farm.

		S.	d.
Ploughmen		- 20	3 per week.
Farm labourers	-	- 16	9 ,,
Married couples	-	- 23	1 "
Females -	-	- 10	6 "
Mowers -	-	$-\begin{cases} 30 \\ 5 \end{cases}$	5 ,, 0 per acre.
		32	3 per week.
Reapers -	-	$=$ $\begin{cases} 0.2 \\ 1.3 \end{cases}$	9 per acre.
Threshers -	-	-	7 per bushel.

On Stations.

		£	s.	d.
Stockmen -	-	46	13	0 per annum.
Shepherds -	-	35	17	0 ,,
Hutkeepers	-	29	6	0 "
Married couples	-	56	15	0 "
Females -	-	28	11	0 ,,
Station labourers	-	0	17	3 per week.
Sheep washers	-	0	19	6 ,,
Shearers -	-	0	14	4 per 100 sheep shorn.

Live stock.—The quantity of live stock in the Colony in the first quarter of 1875 was as follows:—

Horses	-	180,254	Sheep	-	11,221,036
Cattle	-	958,658	Pigs	-	137,941

Breweries.—There were during the year ended 31st March 1875, 107 breweries in operation, employing 925 men and 663 horses. The materials used were 8,816,864 lbs. of sugar, 670,928 bushels of malt, and 988,863 lbs. of hops, which produced 13,653,531 gallons of beer.

Potteries.—Brickyards and potteries numbered 296, having 184 machines for tempering or crushing clay, and 77 for making bricks or pottery. The number of hands employed was 1,271, and the number of bricks made during the year was 83,337,000, and the value of bricks and pottery made was nearly 200,000l.

There were also 172 stone quarries employing 1,009 men, and 362,467 cubic yards of stone valued at 81,388l. were raised during the year.

Manufactories.—The miscellaneous works and manufactories in addition to the above were 1,545, giving occupation to 20,442 males and 4,649 females. The number of hands employed in some of the principal industries were:—

_		No. of Works.	No. of Hands.
Meat curing		21	413
Sugar refinery	-	2	270
Moulding and saw mills	-	172	2,800
Iron, brass, and copper foundries -	-	65	1,403
Machinists, engineer's	-	46	1,252
Boot manufactories	-	42	1,809
Chemical works	-	8	41
Clothing manufactories	-	43	3,897
Coach and waggon manufactories, steam	m -	96	1,140
Cabinet ,, ,, ,,	-	-5	217
Gas works	-	14	330
Glass manufactory and works -	-	2	14
Paper manufactories	-	1	129
Woollen and cloth manufactories -	-	6	512

Gold fields.—The gold fields are comprised in seven proclaimed districts; viz., Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough,

Castlemaine, Ararat, and Gippsland.

Gold mining.—The mines at Ballarat are rapidly extending southwards and westwards; and, travelling from the Dividing Range towards Rokewood, one sees everywhere tall chimneys and engine-houses, and vast spoil heaps. The shafts vary in depth from 50 to 800 feet. They are lined and supported by wooden slabs about eight inches in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and there are two compartments fitted with slides in which cages run.

Many of the mines are extensive and well conducted.

In working a quartz vein, a shaft is sunk either on the crown of the hill where the vein is found, or the reef is penetrated by an adit. The quartz brought to the surface is broken into pieces, and passed through inclined spouts to the stampers, which resemble the ordinary stamps used in other countries for dressing ores. They weigh about seven hundredweight each, and one stamp strikes about 60 blows per minute. A ten horse-power engine will give motion to eight stamps. The crushed quartz is carried by water over copper ripples, where the gold is brought in contact with mercury. Once a week, or oftener, the ripples are cleaned out, and the amalgam retorted.

Quartz mining is prosecuted remuneratively to great depths. In many quartz mines the average yield of gold from thousands of tons of quartz got at from 400 to 870 feet in depth, ranges

from 10 dwts. to over 2 ozs. per ton.

Average yield of quartz.—Since the first publication of the mining statistics, information has been obtained up to 31st December 1874 respecting the yield of gold from 11,441,638 tons of quartz crushed in the Colony. The average per ton was 11 dwts. 6.49 grs. The price of crushing ranged from 2s. to 1l. 8s. (In Nova Scotia the average is 17 dwts. 0.66 grs.)

Auriferous alluvions.—The quantities of gold obtained by the alluvial miners during the past 10 years are, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:—1863, 1,133,567 ozs.; 1864, 1,041,831½ ozs.; 1865, 1,093,801 ozs.; 1866, 958,177 ozs.; 1867, 873,160 ozs.;

1868, 1,069,804 ozs.; in 1869, 810,777 ozs.; 1870, 673,815 ozs.; 1871, 691,322 ozs.; 1872, 616,082 ozs.; 1873, 525,999 ozs.; and 1874, 456,308 ozs.

VICTORIA.

Large nuggets.—The following are some of the largest nuggets that have been discovered in Victoria; at depths ranging from 1 inch to 195 feet under the surface:—

Year.	Name of 1	Nugget.	Weight.	Place.	
				oz.	14:0
1869	Welcome Stranger	- 12	-	2,280	Moliagul.
,,		-	-	893	Berlin.
"	Viscount Canterbur	у -	-	1,105	Do.
"	Viscountess Canterl	oury -	-	884	Do.
1870	-	-	-	1,121	Do.
22			-	896	Do.
"		_ ***	-	452	McIntyre's Diggings
1871	Precious -	_	-	1,621	Berlin.
"	Kum Tow -	_	-	718	Do.
"	Needful -			247	Do.
1872	Crescent -	_	-	179	Do.
"			-	447	Do.
"	Schlemm -	_	-	478	Dunnolly.
,,	Spondulix -			130	Do.
1873		-	-	129	Smythesdale.
"	The Alma -	_	-	125	Maryborough.
10.75			-	170	Smythesdale.
"			-	116	Berlin.
"				152	Buningong Napoleon
1874				110	Ballarat.

Besides the above numerous other nuggets ranging from 20 to 200 ozs. have been found in various parts of the Colony.

Area of gold mines.—The areas actually occupied by the miners for mining purposes in December 1874 were as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Held and worked "claims" under the			
byelaws of the Mining Boards -	53,529	3	37
	3,858	3	36
Leases for years, 1,996 for	26,601	1	33
Total -	83,980	1	26
1 Otal	00,000	1	20

It appears from a return from the Office of Mines that the number of square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon in the several mining districts during the year 1874 was 1,063, or 680,320 acres.

The total estimated value of the mining claims on the 31st December 1874 was 7,424,024l., and of the machinery employed in

mining 2,078,936l.

Number of miners.—The number of miners employed during the quarter ended 31st December 1874 was 45,151, of whom 32,971 were European and 12,180 Chinese. In the Ballarat district 10,057 were employed, and in the Maryborough 8,787.

Value of ores.— The estimated value of the metals and minerals

raised in the Colony from the first discovery of the gold fields to 31st December 1874 was 178,311,601l.

No estimate can be formed of the quantities of gold sent out of the Colony privately, nor of the quantity used and manufactured for colonial purposes.

From the 1st January 1868 the export of gold has been free of

duty.

The quantity and value of the gold, exclusive of coin, exported from Victoria from the first discovery of the gold fields in 1851 to 31st December 1874 was 45,629,122 ozs.; value, 178,258,947l.

The quantity exported in 1874 was 1,012,153 ozs.; value,

4,053,2881.

Exports and imports, revenue, expenditure, public debt.—The following table shows the value of the exports, imports, and the amount of revenue, expenditure, and public debt for the five years ending 1874:—

-	Exports.	Imports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
1870	£ 12,470,014	£ 12,455,758	£ 3,261,883	£ 3,428,382	£ 11,924,800
1871	14,557,820	12,341,995	*1,691,266	*1,754,251	11,994,800
1872	13,871,195	13,691,322	3,734,422	3,659,534	11,984,800
1873	15,302,454	16,533,856	3,644,135	3,504,953	12,445,722
1874	15,441,109	16,953,985	4,106,790	4,177,338	12,485,433

The value of articles "Exported for Drawback" in 1874 was 753,033l., and the amount paid thereon 62,895l.

The value of goods laden on ships arriving in the Colony and transhipped to other colonies or countries during the year was 3,527,461*l*.

Shipping.—The number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered

inwards and outwards was as follows:-

_		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Entered inwards -		2,100	777,110	36,834
Entered outwards	-	2,122	792,509	36,472

Coins.—The coins in circulation are the same as those used in the United Kingdom. Accounts are kept in sterling money.

Banks; liabilities, assets.—Of the 11 banks in Victoria at the end of 1874, which furnish sworn returns pursuant to the colonial "Banks and Currency Statute of 1864," the notes in circulation amounted to 1,395,502l., bills in circulation to 82,877l, balances

^{*} The revenue and expenditure for 1870 is made up to the 31st December. After that date the financial year was made to end on 30th June, consequently the figures for 1871 represent only half a year.

due to other banks to 188,495*l.*, their deposits not bearing interest to 4,922,187*l.*, and bearing interest 7,516,399*l.*, making their total liabilities 14,105,460*l.* On the other hand their assets amounted to 20,456,852*l.*, and consisted of coin 2,279,502*l.*, gold and silver bullion 466,848*l.*, landed property 705,598*l.*, notes and bills of other banks, 183,777*l.*, balances due from other banks, 302,883*l.*, and all debts due, 16,518,244*l.* The amount of their capital stock was 8,503,033*l.*, on which the last dividend declared amounted to 479,500*l.*, the average rate of interest received by the shareholders being 11.7 per cent.

Savings banks.—There were in 1874, 146 post office savings banks, with 37,800 accounts, and an aggregate balance at the end of the year of 637,090l., giving an average of 16l. 17s. 1d. to each

depositor.

There were 11 other savings banks, having 980,211*l*. to the credit of the depositors. The number of depositors was 26,214, of which 15,345 were males, and 10,869 were females. Of the total number of depositors on the 30th June 1874, 14,852 had amounts not exceeding 20*l*. to their credit, their balances amounting in the aggregate to 72,541*l*. 1s. 7d., and 281 had upwards of 200*l*., their balances amounting to 75,226*l*. 5s. 8d.

Building societies.—The Government Statist's return shows that in 1874 there were 60 building societies, having 20,303 members. The societies had advanced during the year more than 649,423*l*.,

and their total income for the year was 898,857l.

Rateable property in towns.—In the various cities, towns, and boroughs the estimated population for 1874 was 395,238, the number of dwellings 87,314, the number of ratepayers 88,222, the total value of rateable property 27,324,605l., of a net annual value estimated at 2,856,482l.

Post offices.—There are upwards of 800 post offices throughout the settled parts of the Colony. The postage for inland letters is 2d. for every half oz. or fraction of half oz. Many of the offices issue money orders payable in the Colony and in this

country.

Telegraphs.—Telegraphic lines were first laid in the Colony in 1853. In 1874 there were 148 stations. Messages are transmitted to or from any station in Victoria at the rate of 1s. for every 10 words, and 1d. for each word in excess. The Colony is also in telegraphic communication, viâ South Australia, with this country.

Communications.—Roads have been formed between most of the principal towns. The number of shires and road districts in the Colony in 1874 was 110, of which 98 were shires; their

revenue was 535,440l., and their expenditure 625,459l.

Railways.—Railways proceed from Melbourne to Ballarat, and Ararat, passing through Geelong, 157 miles; from Melbourne to Echuca on the River Murray, 156 miles; from Melbourne, through Castlemaine and Sandhurst with a branch to Maryborough and Dunolly; and from Melbourne, through Seymour and Wangaratta, to the River Murray at Wodonga, about 187

miles. Short lines have also been formed between Melbourne and St. Kilda, Sandridge, and Brighton respectively. The total number of miles open in January 1876 was 599. The gauge is 5 feet 3 inches for all. With the exception of three short suburban lines held by private companies, all the railways belong to the Government.

Demand for labour.—The demand for labour in the squatting districts has considerably increased, especially for shearers, woolcleaners, &c. in the shearing season—October. The iron trade is reviving in certain quarters, and some of the shops have been doing very well this month. The supply of good servants is less than the demand, though there is a small overplus of applicants of an inferior class. In the clothing factories work is slack, and the number of persons employed is less than ordinary, though the rates for those who are employed are the same as usual. The boot trade is in a more depressed condition than it has been for many years, and the factories are consequently doing a very slack business. A good many of the hands are out of work. The building trade is at present rather dull, but with the approach of fine weather is likely to improve rapidly. The day's work throughout the Colony is now universally fixed at eight hours.

Clothing.—The cost of clothing, including boots and shoes, is rather high in Victoria. Articles of apparel made up wholly or in part of silk, cotton, linen, or wool, bonnets, shoes and boots, and hats and caps, except straw, being chargeable with a duty of 20 per cent., and boots and shoes of 3s. to 25s. per dozen pairs

on their importation into the Colony.

Distance from capitals of neighbouring Colonies and England.
—Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is distant about 600 miles from Sidney, the capital of New South Wales; about 540 miles from Adelaide, the capital of South Australia; about 420 miles from Brisbane, the capital of Tasmania; about 1,200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland; about 1,690 miles from Perth, the capital of Western Australia; and about 11,807 miles from England. Except with Perth there is frequent communication by steamer between those places.

Disposal of Land.

The mode of disposal is varied. Sales by auction are made at the greatest advance on the upset price, which is from 1l. to 5l. per acre for country lands, and 1l. to 10l. for suburban. For town allotments a price is named in agreement with the general

value of the locality.

Land may be occupied under license at 1s. half-yearly per acre for three years, paid in advance; and within 30 days after the three years, if the conditions of license have been fulfilled, the licensee can claim a Crown grant on payment of 14s. per acre, or a lease for seven years at 2s. per acre yearly, payable on the commencement of every half year, and a grant on the expiration of the seven years. The maximum amount of land so to be selected by one person is 320 acres.

VICTORIA,

Licenses are issued for special allotments on gold fields, for cutting timber, quarrying, sites for mills, and other works.

Commonage is provided for the use of selectors, that they may

have facilities for grazing stock.

Licenses for pastoral lands are issued under Part 5 of the Land Act, No. 360 of 1869, subject to an assessment at the rate of 8d. for every sheep, or 4s. for every head of cattle that the run is estimated to be capable of carrying, and to adjustment by the

Board of Land and Works in special cases.

Land alienated.—During the year 1874 the purchase of 531,538 acres of Crown lands was completed, and 44 acres were granted without purchase. The amount realised for these lands, a portion of which had been purchased on deferred payments extending over a series of years prior to 1874, was 579,051l., or an average of 1l. 1s. 9d. per acre. A large portion of the unalienated land is in the hands of the pastoral tenants, but open for selection for cultivation purposes according to public requirement. A further extent of land, amounting at the end of 1874 to about 5,650,000 acres, was in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments. In estimating the quantity still available for settlement, a considerable deduction must be made for mountains, forests, low lands, lagoons, and watercourses, and for numerous reserves.

Squatters.—The number of squatters or pastoral licensees during 1874 who held annual licenses for larger tracts of Crown lands was 864, and the approximate area occupied by them was

24,230,128 acres.

Area.—The area of the Colony is estimated to be 56,446,720 acres; the amount alienated and in course of alienation up to the 31st December 1874 was 15,600,000 acres; the amount remaining for alienation about 41,000,000. Of this it was estimated that about 15,000,000 acres were available for settlement.

Free and assisted passages are for the present suspended.

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1874. Prepared by the Government Statist of Victoria.

1. At the end of 1874 the estimated population of Victoria was Population at as follows:—

Males - - - 439,159
Females - - - 369,278

Total - 808,437

2. The mean or average population of the year was 798,688, Mean populationsisting of 434,073 males and 364,615 females.

3. The increase of population during 1874 amounted to 17,945. Increase of Of this increase 14,578, or more than four-fifths, resulted from population, excess of births over deaths; 3,367, or less than a fifth, was due 1874. to excess of immigation over emigration.

VICTORIA.

Increase of population, 1864–1874.

4. The increase of population was less than in any year of the previous 10 years, except 1866 and 1867, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Increase of Population.

1864	_	-	29,784	1870		-	26,809
1865	-	-	19,752	1871	-		25,846
1866	-	-	15,887	1872		-	18,282
1867	-	-	14,589	1873	-	-	19,765
1868		-	23,043	1874			17,945
1869	-	-	25,176				

Males and females. 5. The proportions of the sexes in 1874 were the same as they were in 1873, viz.:—84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females.

Aborigines.

6. According to the latest estimate the aborigines in Victoria number 1,553, viz., 915 males and 638 females.

Chinese.

7. The Chinese in Victoria have not been enumerated since the last census, 2nd April 1871. Their numbers were then 17,935, of whom all but 36 were males.

Immigration, and emigration, 1874.

8. The immigration and emigration during the year under review were as follow:—

Immigration and Emigration, 1874.

					Persons.	Males.	Females
Arrivals		Ón.	-	-	30,732	21,876	8,856
Departures					27,365	19,424	7,941
Immigration	in exce	ss -		-	3,367	2,452	915

Excess of immigration over emigration.

9. The excess of immigration over emigration was less in 1874 than in any year of the previous decenniad except 1867, 1872, and 1873. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Excess of Arrivals over Departures.

1864	-		14,377	1870	-		11,467
1865	-	-	5,684	1871	-	-	8,382
1866	-	ht -	4,549	1872		-	1,752
1867	-	-	2,100	1873	-	-	3,166
1868		-	7,253	1874	-	-	3,367
1869	-	-	11,152				

Arrivals and departures of males and females. 10. Of the persons who landed in the Colony during 1874, 21,876 were males and 8,856 were females. Of those who left it 19,424 were males and 7,941 were females. The excess of

179

arrivals over departures of males was thus 2,452, that of females VICTORIA. was 915.

11. It is the custom of the immigration authorities to classify Adults, chilthe immigrants and emigrants as adults, or those from 12 years fants arriving of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and and departing. 12 years; and as infants, or those under one year Adopting this classification adults arriving exceeded those departing by 3,841, but children and infants taken away from the Colony exceeded those brought there by 169 and 305 respectively.

- 12. The only assisted immigration which took place in the Assisted immiyear under review was that of 64 male and 85 female "warrant gration. passengers."
- 13. The mining population in 1874 numbered 45,151. Of Mining populathese 30,678, or 68 per cent., were working in alluvial mines, and tion, 1874. 14,473, or 32 per cent., in quartz reefs; 32,971, or 73 per cent., of the number were Europeans, and 12,180, or 27 per cent., were Chinese. All the Chinese except 124 were employed in alluvial mining.
- 14. The number of marriages solemnized in Victoria during Marriages, the year 1874 was 4,925, or 49 less than in 1873. With this 1874. exception, however, the number of marriages was greater in 1874 than in any other year since Port Phillip was first settled.

15. Chiefly, no doubt, as a result of the increasingly large Marriage rate proportion of children in the population, the marriage rate has in Victoria. been declining pretty steadily for some years past. This will be seen by the following figures, which give the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during the eleven (11) years ended with 1874:—

Annual Marriage Rate, 1864 to 1874.

	Per 1,000 of the I	Mean Population.
Year.	Mumber of Marriages.	Number of Persons married.
1864	7.73	15.46
1865	7.29	14.58
1866	6.71	13.42
1867	6.91	13.82
1868	6.99	13.98
1869	6.79	13.58
1870	6.67	13.34
1871	6.35	12.70
1872	6.30	12.60
1873	6.37	12.74
1874	6.17	12.34
Mean of 11 years	6.71	13 · 42

39680.

Former condition of persons married. 16. At least four fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters, about 4 per cent. are between widowers and widows. The parties to the remainder are bachelors and widows and widowers and spinsters in about equal proportions. The following are the numbers and per-centage of these different classes in 1874 and their per-centage in the previous 10 years:—

Former Condition of Persons married.

	Year	Per-centage	
Previous Condition.	Number of Marriages.	Per-centage.	in 10 Years.
Bachelors and spinsters -	3,941	80.02	80.60
Bachelors and widows -	382	7.75	8.08
Widowers and spinsters -	391	7.90	7.27
Widowers and widows -	211	4.33	4.05
	4,925	100.00	100.00

Re-marriages.

17. Of the men who married during the year 602, and of the women 593, or, in either case about one in eight, had been married before. In the last 11 years the re-marriages of widowers were in about the proportion of one to every nine marriages which took place, and the re-marriages of widows of one to every eight marriages which took place. In England and Wales re-marriages of widowers are much more frequent than remarriages of widows, the former being in about the proportion of one to every seven marriages, and the latter in about the proportion of one to every 11 marriages celebrated.

Relative ages of husbands and wives. 18. The age of both husband and wife was specified in the case of 4,886 out of the 4,925 marriages which took place. An analysis of the returns shows the following to have been the positions of the parties to these unions as regards their relative ages:—

Husband and wife same age in - 1,144 instances.

Husband older than wife in - 3,417 ,,

Wife older than husband in - 325 ,,

Total - - 4,886

Marriages of minors.

19. The proportion of males marrying under the age of 21 is not so great as it is in England, that of females so marrying is greater, and that of the mean of both sexes so marrying is also greater here than there. The following are the proportions during the past year and the 10 previous ones in Victoria, and during a period of 10 years in England and Wales:—

181

Marriages of Persons under Age in Victoria and England and Wales.

VICTORIA.

				In every 100 Persons married, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.					
				In Vi	In England and Wales.				
				Year 1874.	Mean of 10 Years.	Mean of 10 Years.			
Bridegrooms Brides -	-		-	2·76 30·10	1·50 26·57	6.60			
	Mean	-	-	16.435	14.032	13.255			

20. The next table shows in combination the ages of males and Ages of husfemales who married during the year. It presents as may be bands and expected, some curious inequalities of age, and of these the wives in combination. following will be observed as amongst the most striking:-Six youths between 18 and 19 married women older than themselves, the bride of one being between 20 and 21, the brides of four between 21 and 25, and the bride of the sixth between 25 and 30. A man between 40 and 45 linked himself to a partner who had passed the mature age of 60, and two men between 45 and 50 chose wives who had passed the still more mature age of 70. the other hand two girls who had not attained their fifteenth year married men between 21 and 25, and one girl at the same age married a man between 30 and 35, a female between 18 and 19 united herself to a man between 50 and 55, one at the same age took a husband between 60 and 65, and one between 20 and 21 married a man between 70 and 75.

Ages of Persons married.

						0	0													
								Age	es of	Wive	es.									ds.
Ages of Husbands.	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	Total Husbands.
17 to 18 yrs. 18 to 19 " 19 to 20 " 20 to 21 " 21 to 25 " 25 to 30 " 30 to 35 " 35 to 40 " 40 to 45 " 45 to 50 " 50 to 55 " 55 to 60 " 60 to 65 " 65 to 70 " 70 to 75 " Unspecified Total wives			- 1 2 2 2 27 23 9 4 - 1 - - 69	1 2 8 11 87 76 26 8 3 ——————————————————————————————————	2 3 10 146 116 40 15 7 3 1 — 1 — 1 345	9 17 163 154 47 222 10 1 1 424	1 5 20 133 132 65 25 6 4 1 — 1 4 397	-4 3 25 547 593 286 110 36 7 2 1 - 2	1 1 5 76 315 254 143 80 19 15 2 — 1 — 912				$ \begin{array}{c c} -\\ -\\ -\\ 2\\ 6\\ 15\\ 23\\ 16\\ 9\\ 4\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ \hline 76\end{array} $							1 12 31 91 1,201 1,493 884 505 312 177 98 43 22 12 5 38 4,925

VICTORIA.
Signing with marks.

21. The law requires that all males and all females entering the married state should affix their signatures to the marriage register, and as it may be assumed that all would sign in writing who could, those who sign with marks are fairly set down as unable to write. In the past year the following are the numbers of either sex who signed with marks, and their proportion to the total numbers who married:—

Signing Marriage Register with Marks, 1874.

					Signing with Marks.			
				Numbers married.	Total Number.	Number in every 100 married.		
Bridegrooms Brides -		-	-	4,925 4,925	321 488	6·52 9·91		
	Mean	-	-	4,925	404.5	8.213		

Cases of both signing with marks.

22. During 1874, only in the case of 107 marriages, equal to about 2 per cent. of the whole, did the husband and wife both sign with marks. In the 4,818 other instances one party or the other to the marriage signed in writing.

Proportion of each sect signing with marks.

23. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following tuble of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects, so far as the position of a sufficient amount of rudimentary instruction to enable them to write their names is concerned. The experience is that of the 11 years ended with 1874. If the figures in the last column in the previous table be compared with those in the lower line of this, it will be noted that the results of the past year show a very considerable improvement over those of the 11 years:—

Signing Marriage Register with Marks, 1864 to 1874.

Marriages performe	ed acco	rding	to	Number signing with Marks in every 100 married.				
the Usages of	the—		Men.	Women.	Mean.			
Church of England			-	6.10	11.90	9.00		
Presbyterians -			-	5.07	11.10	8.08		
Wesleyans -			-	5.94	10.36	8.15		
Independents -			-	4.67	10.79	7.73		
				4.62	7.59	6.11		
Baptists - Lutherans -	5.000	Nivo I		1.81	5.26	3.54		
	1	d design			6.25	3.12		
Unitarians Calvinistic Methodists					9.28	4.64		
			200	9.31	9.04	9.18		
Other Protestants				14.86	29.18	22.02		
Roman Catholics				1.44	3.83	2.63		
lews		I SANG	201	6.63	16.42	11.52		
Lay registrars -	-	-		0 00				
	Total			7.62	15.21	11.42		

24. In England and Wales during 10 years 23 29 per cent. of all the males married and 32 5 per cent. of all the females married, Signing with resulting in a mean of 27.9, signed the register with marks. marks in Vic-These figures indicate that the proportion of uneducated adults in toria and Eng-England and Wales is greater than it is amongst even the least land. instructed of the religious sects named in the above table.

25. During the nine years ended with 1874, 163 marriages of Marriages of Chinese males took place in Victoria. Of these only three married Chinese. with their own countrywomen. The nationalities of the other

women marrying Chinese were as follows:-

Australians 84, English 39, Scotch 10, Irish 21, of other British possessions 1, French 1, German 2, American 1, born at

26. The births registered in 1874 numbered 26,800, or 1,300 Births, 1874. less than those registered in 1873. The births in 1874 were also exceeded in each of the four years immediately preceding it, and in 1868, but in no other year since the first settlement of the Colony.

27. The number of births in proportion to the living popula-Birth rate in tion has, like the marriage rate, been decreasing for years past. Victoria. The following are the figures for the year under review, and each

of the 10 years which immediately precede it:-

Annual Birth Rate, 1864 to 1874.

	Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.
1864	- 43.59	$1872 - 35 \cdot 95$
1865	- 42.04	1873 - 36 · 01
1866	- 39 · 44	1874 - 33 · 56
1867	- 39 · 41	
1868	- 40.59	Mean for 11
1869	- 37 · 36	years - 38 · 23
1870	- 38 · 25	
1871	- 37 · 07	

28. It is a well known fact that in all parts of the world more Births of male males are born than females. In Victoria, during the year under and females. review, the former numbered 13,659, and the latter 13,141. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103 · 94 males to 100

females. In the last 11 years the average in Victoria has been 104'06 males to 100 females, which is exactly the same as that in the whole of the Australian Colonies during the last two years, and does not differ much from the average in England and Wales, where in 10 years 104'4 males were born to every 100

29. Twins were born during the year in 217 instances, and Twins and triplets in one instance. In the last 11 years 2,946 cases of twins triplets. and 26 cases of triplets have been recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 292,290. There were thus 289,292 confinements during the 11 years, and it follows

that at 1 out of every 98 of these confinements twins were born, and at 1 out of every 11,127 three children were born.

Illegitimate births.

30. The births set down as illegitimate during the year numbered 984, or 1 in every 28. The average proportion of children born out of wedlock in Victoria is 1 in 35, and in England and Wales 1 in 16. The proportion during the year under review was, therefore, above the Victoria average, but not nearly so high as the average for England and Wales.

Deaths, 1874.

31. The deaths in 1874 numbered 12,222, and exceeded those in 1873 by 721. In 1866, 64 more deaths occurred than in 1874, but, with this exception, the deaths in 1874 were more

numerous than those in any former year.

Excess of births over deaths.

32. The births in 1874 exceeded the deaths by 14,578, or 119 per cent. This proportion is below the average. In the last 11 years the births have numbered 292,290, and the deaths 118,956. The excess of the former over the latter, was, therefore, 173,334,

or 146 per cent.

Deaths of males and females.

33. The males who died during the year numbered 6,994, and the females 5,228, or about 75 females to every 100 males. In the total population the proportion was 84 females to 100 males, so that more males and fewer females died than might have been

expected from their numbers in the population.

Death rate in Victoria.

34. The annual death rate fluctuates considerably, but in all years presses more heavily upon males than upon females. During the 11 years ended with 1874 it was higher than in the year under review in three years only, viz., 1865, 1866, and This will be readily observed by the following table:-

Annual Death Rate, 1864 to 1874.

Year.		ed Mean lation.	Number	of Deaths'	Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.			
rear.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1864	336,627	252,533	5,202	3,685	15.45	14.59	15.08	
1865	349,662	266,713	6,158	4,303	17.61	16.13	16.97	
1866	356,460	277,617	7,016	5,270	19.68	18.98	19.37	
1867	362,417	287,409	6,613	5,120	18.25	17.81	18.06	
1868	371,817	299,405	5,865	4,202	15.77	14.03	15.00	
1869	384,267	312,675	6,221	4,409	16.19	14.10	15.25	
1870	390,480	319,359	6,114	4,306	15.66	13.48	14.68	
1871	404,983	333,742	5,845	4,073	14.43	12.20	13.43	
1872	415,605	345,386	6,308	4,523	15.18	13.10	14.23	
1873	424,729	355,633	6,565	4,936	15.45	13.88	14.74	
1874	434,073	364,615	6,994	5,228	16.11	14.34	15.30	
	Me	an of 11 year	ars	-	16.28	14.66	15.56	

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

35. The death rate of males in Victoria is usually greater than that of females at all periods of life, except between the ages of 25 and 35; but in the year under notice the death rate of females was the greater at the five divisions occurring between 5 and 45.

In England and Wales, during 30 years, relatively to the population more males died than females at all the periods, except those between 10 and 35. This will be seen by reference to the following table which gives, for the year under review, and for a period of 10 years, the number of males and females in Victoria who died at various ages in every 1,000 at the same ages in the living population; also for a period of 30 years, a similar comparison of the mortality of England and Wales with its population:—

VICTORIA.

Mortality per 1,000 living at different Ages in Victoria and England.

	Nur	nber of De	aths to eve	ery 1,000 liv	ring at eac	ch Age.
		Vic	England and Wales. Average of 30 Years.			
Ages.	Yea	Year 1874. Average of 10 Y				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages -	- 16.11	14.34	16.68	16.13	23.33	21.51
Under 5 years	- 44.32	37.39	55.08	49.66	72.42	62.46
5 years to 10 years	- 5.25	5.36	7.52	6.95	8.79	8.67
10 , 15 ,	- 3.37	3.49	3 · 27	3.25	4.95	5.10
15 ,, 25 ,,	- 5.46	6.62	4.95	4.81	7.90	8.22
25 ,, 35 ,,	- 7.32	8.29	7.85	8.28	9.93	10.15
35 ,, 45 ,,	- 10.08	11.90	12.09	11.12	13.03	12.30
45 ,, 55 ,,	- 20.74	17.63	17.52	13.20	18.16	15.67
55 ,, 65 ,,	- 38.36	28.91	29.71	21.98	31.53	28.56
65 ,, 75 ,,	- 76.80	53.72	53.79	43.10	68.54	57.52
75 and upwards*	- 173.21	151.37	111.71	93.02	147.74	135.36

36. According to the experience of the 10 years, the mortality Death rate in at all periods of life of both males and females is considerably Victoria lower lower in Victoria than in England and Wales, and, according to than in England. the experience of the year under review, this holds good at all periods below 45 years. The figures relating to the period "75 "years and upwards," in Victoria, are not strictly comparable with those of England and Wales, since the former relate to the whole period from 75 to the end of life, the latter to the period between 75 and 80 only. All the figures show the mortality of children to be very much lower in Victoria than in England.

37. Probably the best method of judging of the suitability of Death rate of a climate to the sustainment of infantile life is to compare the infants. number of children dying under 1 year of age with the number of births. This is done for a period of 11 years, as follows. will be seen that the mortality rate of infants in the year under

^{*} The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 80 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

review was slightly above the average, and was higher than in the four previous years :-

		Deaths of infants under 1 year of age to every 100 births.	Deat 1 ye	hs of infants under ear of age to every 100 births.
1864	-	- 10.8	1871	11.3
1865	-	- 13.6	1872	12.5
1866	-	- 15.3	1873	11.3
1867	-	- 13.8	1874	12.5
1868	-	- 11'2		
1869	-	- 12.6	Mean of 11 years	12.4
1870		- 11.8		-

Death rate of

38. In England and Wales about $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children infants in Eng- born die before they complete their first year. It is therefore evident that infantile mortality is much higher there than in Victoria.

Deaths of infants in the Lying-in Hospital.

39. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 421 infants were born alive in 1874. Of these 31, or upwards of 7 per cent., died before leaving the institution.

Death rate of male and female infants.

40. As in all parts of the world, so far as is known, more births of males occur than of females, so also in almost all countries do a larger proportion of male than female infants die. In England and Wales, during seven years, the proportion of male infants dying before completing their first year was 17 to every 100 births of boys, and the proportion of female infants dying was 14 to every 100 births of girls. In Victoria, during the past year, the proportion of male infants dying was 13'46, and the proportion of female infants dying was 11.43 to every 100 births of males and females respectively.

Causes of death, 1853-1874.

41. In 1853 an Act for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages came into force in Victoria. Between that period and the end of the year under review, 207,804 deaths took place, of which 206,311 were from specified causes. In the following table these have been arranged in the order of their fatality, and the number of deaths from each cause has been shown:-

Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1853-1874.

Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.
1	Accidents	16,576	6	Typhoid fever, &c.† -	8,714
2	Atrophy and debility	15,489	7	Pneumonia	8,041
3	Phthisis*	15,386	8	Convulsions	7,897
4	Diarrhœa	13,499	9	Heart disease, &c	7,276
5	Dysentery	11,084	10	Diphtheria	6,362

^{*} Including deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis.
† A few cases of true typhus are included in this line. They are of persons who have been affected by the disease on board ship prior to their arrival in the Colony. The disease has never spread in Victoria.

Order of Fata-lity.	Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fata- lity.	Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths
			1103.		
11	Teething	6,278	65	Miasmatic diseases not	296
12	Bronchitis	5,699	00	classed	200
13	Brain disease -	5,188	66	Ulceration of intestines	288
14	Scarlatina	5,079	67	Hernia	283
15	Enteritis	3,931	68	Hydatids -	278
16	Premature birth -	3,586	69	Diseases of the organs	210
17	Whooping-cough -	3,498	00	of generation not	ALL PER
18	Apoplexy	3,371		classed	27
19	Hydrocephalus -	3,353	70	Tumour	263
20	Cephalitis	3,221	71	Insanity	240
21	Croup	2,750	72	Skin disease, &c	239
22	Cancer	2,596	73	Nephritis	229
23	Liver disease, &c	2,475	74	Purpura and scurvy -	228
24	Old age	2,415	75	Cyanosis	210
25	Childbirth and metria	2,378	76	Cystitis	17.
26	Measles	2,287	77	Diathetic diseases not	
27	Gastritis	1,795		classed	16
28	Tabes mesenterica -	1,789	78	Diabetes	15
29	Hepatitis	1,731	79	Intussusception -	13
30	Dropsy	1,711	80	Ulcer	12
31	Paralysis	1,551	81	Arthritis	10
32	Alcoholism	1,423	82	Gout	9
33	Congestion of the		83	Ovarian dropsy -	8
	lungs, pulmonary		84	Ague	7
40.24	apoplexy	1,385	85	Spleen disease, &c	6
34	Want of breast milk -	1,374	86	Stone, gravel	6
35	Suicide	1,187	87	Execution	6
36	Lung disease, &c	1,152	88	Paramenia	5
37	Peritonitis	1,151	89	Worms	5
38	Aneurism	1,069	90	Stricture of intestines	50
39	Pleurisy	1,009	91	Noma	4
40	Cholera	959	92	Carbuncle, boil -	4
41	Stomach disease, &c	956	93	Ischuria	4
42	Rheumatism	838	94	Phlegmon, whitlow,	
43	Thrush	788	0.5	&c	4
44	Epilepsy	762	95	Chicken-pox, &c	3
45	Scrofula	742	96	Chorea	3
46	Influenza, coryza, ca-	710	97	Fistula	3
100	tarrh, &c	712	98	Dietic diseases not	0
47	Kidney disease, &c	704 688	99	classed	2 2
48 49	Erysipelas Malformations -	678	100	Ostitis, periostitis, &c. Small-pox -	2
50	Laryngitis	632	101	Parasitic diseases not	2
51	Remittent fever -	613	101	classed	1
52	Jaundice, gallstone -	587	102	Pancreas disease, &c.	1
53	Tubercular disease not	301	103	Developmental diseases	1
00	classed	553	100.	of children not	
54	Quinsy	527	MA TO	classed	1
55	Venereal diseases -	516	104	Polypus	1
56	Ileus	505	105	Glanders	
57	Pericarditis	490	106	Developmental diseases	13014
58	Asthma	468		not classed	
59	Nephria	432		Deaths from specified	
60	Murder and man-			causes	206,31
	slaughter	382	1200	Deaths from unspeci-	,01
61	Joint disease, &c	378		fied causes	1,49
62	Ascites	338			
63	Privation	324		Deaths from all causes	
	Mortification	319	P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4 P 4	in $21\frac{1}{2}$ years -	207,804

VICTORIA. Deaths in public institutions.

42. The following deaths occurred during 1874 in institutions either wholly or partially supported by the State:

Deaths in Public Institutions, 1874.

			Nu	mber of Deaths.
General hospitals -	-	-	-	1,441
Hospital for diseases of w	omen a	and childs	ren	11
Lying-in hospital -	-	-	-	38*
Benevolent asylums	E-Car	-	-	169
Melbourne Immigrants'	Home	- 10	-	92
Orphan asylums -		-	-	10
Hospitals for the insane	-			168
Blind asylum -	0-11	Parameter 1	-	2
Retreat for inebriates		-	-	2
Female refuges -	-	-	-	3
Industrial schools -		-	-	34
Gaols		-	-	27
Penal establishments	_	-	-	3
Total -	-		-	2,000

Proportion in public institutions.

43. The total number of deaths during the year being 12,222, it follows that the death of 1 out of every 6 persons who died took place in a penal or charitable institution. This is the same proportion as obtained in 1873.

Vaccinations.

44. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1874 was returned as 22,291. It was at the same time stated that the vaccinators in a few small districts had omitted to send in returns. The number of births during the year being 26,800, it follows that the provisions of the Vaccination Statute were effective in the case of upwards of 83 per cent. of the children born in the This is an improvement upon the experience of the previous year, when the returns showed that only 80 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated.

Persons taken into custody.

45. The number of persons † taken into custody by the Victorian Police in 1874 was 23,856, as against 24,959 in 1873. The following table gives a statement of the numbers taken into custody and the manner in which they were dealt with by magistrates in 1874, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:-

* This includes the deaths of 31 children born in the institution.

[†] In some instances, no doubt, the same person was arrested more than once during the year, but as no distinction of such cases has been made in the returns each arrest has necessarily been treated throughout this part as of a separate individual.

Persons arrested by the Police, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

VICTORIA.

		1864.	1869.	1874.
Taken into custody	-	23,493	24,770	23,856
Discharged by magistrates -	-	7,572	7,730	6,929
Summarily convicted or held to bail	-	14,890	16,198	16,233
Committed for trial	-	1,031	342	694

46. The numbers, it will be observed, are not increasing. In Criminals not partial explanation of this fact it will be remembered that, not-increasing. withstanding the total population has largely increased, persons at the ages at which crimes are generally committed are probably not more numerous now than they were 10 years since.*

47. The numbers and proportions of either sex taken into Sexes of percustody in the three years named were as follow. It will be sons airested. observed that the proportion which females bore to the total arrests was higher at the second period than the first, but that at the third period it was identical with that of the second:-

Males and Females arrested by the Police, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

			Nun	nbers.	Proportions per Cent.		
,	Zear.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1864		-	19,177	4,316	82	18	
1869	-	-	19,827	4,943	80	20	
1874	-	-	19,049	4,807	80	20	

48. The following is a condensed statement of the offences for Causes of which arrests were made in the same three years:—

Causes of Arrest, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

Offence.	1864.	1869.	1874.
Murder and attempts at murder	40	31	10
Manslaughter	20	36	28
Wounding or poisoning with intent to do			
bodily harm	58	47	73
Assaults	1,090	1,547	1,643
Rape and indecent assaults on females -	88	57	49

^{*} Males between 20 and 35 years, enumerated at the census of 1871, were fewer by 48,766 than those enumerated in 1861; and females, between 25 and 30 years of age, were fewer by 1,394 in 1871 than at the former period. See Report by the Government Statist on the Census of Victoria, 1871, pp. 12 and 13: Ferres, Melbourne.

Offence.	1864.	1869.	1874.
Unnatural offences and assaults with intent to			
commit the same	14	22	11
Other offences against the person	102	112	118
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c	287	215	179
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c	220	167	185
Other offences against property	4,133	3,943	3,374
Forgery and offences against the currency -	86	105	91
Drunkenness	9,344	10,647	10,981
Other offences against good order	5,868	5,676	5,058
Offences relating to carrying out laws -	837	625	473
Smuggling and other offences against the			
revenue	148	90	73
Offences against public welfare	1,158	1,450	1,510
Total	23,493	24,770	23,856

Diminution of serious offences.

Increase of drunkenness.

Decrease of smuggling, &c.

Age and education of persons arrested. 49. It is satisfactory to find that a diminution has taken place in the number of serious offences, especially murder, rape, and indecent assaults on females, and robbery with violence.

50. An increase appears in the arrests for drunkenness. This may, perhaps, be due not so much to the greater prevalence of the crime as to the greater vigilance exercised by the police in apprehending drunken persons. The numbers arrested for this offence in 1874 (10,981) were fewer than those in 1873 (11,195).

51. It will no doubt surprise some that notwithstanding the inducement which the high import duties placed on certain articles might be supposed to offer to smuggling, arrests for that offence and other offences against the revenue were not half so numerous at the last as they were at the first period, and were less by a fifth than they were at the middle period.

52. The ages of those taken into custody in the year under review, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

Degree of Instruction of Persons arrested, 1874.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years -	_	9	69	421	499
10 to 15 ,, -		83	428	195	706
15 to 20 ,, -	1	368	877	195	1,441
20 to 25 ,, -	9	674	1,313	290	2,286
25 to 30 ,, -	15	717	1,561	388	2,681
30 to 40 ,, -	61	1,750	3,744	1,012	6,567
10 to 50 ,, -	29	1,355	3,267	938	5,589
50 to 60 ,, -	18	609	1,497	566	2,690
30 years and upwards	10	245	732	402	1,389
Unknown	-	3	3	2	8
Total -	143	5,813	13,491	4,409	23,856

53. Of those over 15 years of age who fell into the hands of the police about a fourth could read and write well, but of these Education of

only 1 in 41 was possessed of superior instruction.

When the last census was taken all the population over 15 and of whole years of age, except about a seventh, were returned as able to population. read and write. Nearly a fifth of those at the same age arrested were unable to read. At the census less than a tenth of the population at that age were similarly uneducated. These facts speak for themselves in respect to the connexion which has often been alleged to exist between crime and the absence of education.

54. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of Birthplaces the persons taken into custody and the persons committed for and religions of trial during the year under review; and the ratio of those of those arrested. each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population brought on to that year, according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census:-

those arrested,

Birthplaces and Religions of Persons arrested and committed for Trial, 1874.

	Person	s arrested.		committed Trial.
Native Country.	Number.	Proportions per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Proportions per 10,000 of the Population
Victoria	2,987*	8.25	104†	2.87
Other Australasian Colonies -	1,004	31.88	55	17.46
England	7,494	41.52	206	11.41
Wales	234	32.20	8	11.01
Scotland	2,376	38.47	56	9.07
Ireland	7,983	72.32	163	14.77
Other British possessions -	201	47.27	8	18.81
France	91	70.76	5	38.88
Germany	303	30.66	16	16.19
United States	284	106.69	13	48.84
China	438	22.33	38	19.37
Other countries	448	60.05	22	29.49
Unknown	13	-		- 1-/4
Total	23,856	29.87	694	8.69
Religion.				
Protestants	13,832	23.96	442	7.66
Roman Catholics -	9,286	48.79	204	10.72
Jews	66	16.57	9	22.60
Mahometans	. 37	266.19	-	-
Pagans	442	22.45	37	18.79
No religion	163	29.71	2	3.67
Unknown	30	10 mm to 10 mm		-

^{*} Including 84 aborigines.

[†] Including 1 aboriginal.

Relative numbers of different birthplaces.

55. It is a remarkable fact that, both in 1873 and 1874, more persons born in the United States, in proportion to their numbers in the population, were arrested, than those of any other nationality. The chief causes of arrest were, as in the case of citizens of most other countries, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; still there were a not inconsiderable number of arrests for more serious offences, and the proportion committed for trial was much greater than that of persons born in any other country The number of Americans settled in Victoria is but small, and it is not impossible that it is to a certain extent made up of those who, in consequence of their misdeeds, have found it desirable to absent themselves from the country of their birth, and that they conduct themselves no better here than they did at home. In the year under review, next to Americans, the Irish, in proportion to their numbers, contributed the largest number to the arrested; and next to them the French. In 1873, more of the last-mentioned fell into the hands of the police than those of any other country, except the United States. In 1874, Frenchmen were next to Americans in the numbers committed for trial. The remark applied to the latter with reference to the probable reason for their leaving their own country will perhaps also be applicable to them. Although the proportion of Irish committed for trial was greater than that of either English, Welsh, Scotch, or Victorians, it was less than that of persons of any of the other nationalities. Fewer Victorians, in proportion to their numbers, were taken into custody in 1874, and fewer were committed for trial, than those of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the circumstance that they embraced a proportionately smaller number of persons old enough to commit crime than any other section of the community. Next to Victorians, fewer Chinese, relatively to their numbers, were arrested than people of any other country. The Chinese do not contribute many to the ranks of drunkards, and hence their comparative immunity from arrest. The numbers sent for trial, however, show that they commit their full share of the more serious offences.

Relative numreligions.

56. In regard to religious relatively to their respective numbers, bers of different the Roman Catholics contributed more than twice as many to the persons arrested as the Protestants, and nearly three times as many as the Jews. They also, in proportion to their strength in the population, contribute a third more to the numbers committed for trial than the Protestants. The nine persons of the Hebrew faith, however, committed for trial, compared with their total numbers, furnish a proportion more than twice as great as that of The proportion of Pagans committed for the Roman Catholics. trial is next to that of the Jews. Proportionately to their small numerical strength in the population, the largest numbers arrested both in the past and the previous year were Mahometans. In both cases those arrested were all Lascar seamen, who seem to have a special faculty for falling into the hands of the police. The causes of arrest were the comparatively light offences of

VICTORIA. drunkenness and insubordination on board ship, and in 1874 not one of this sect was committed for trial.

57. Subjoined are the occupations of persons of either sex Occupations of taken into custody during the year.

those arrested.

It will be seen that labourers contributed the largest number of arrested males, and next to them contractors, artisans, and mechanics.

Only 26 males were set down as belonging to the criminal and pauper classes. These classes which include public prostitutes, supplied the largest number of arrested females, and next to them domestic servants:-

Occupations of Persons arrested, 1874.

Occupation.			Males.	Females
Government officer		-	1	
Others ministering to government, defence, or	r protecti	on -	12	
Missionary		-	1	_
Medical men, druggists, nurses, &c	-	-	61	7
Lawyers, law court officers		-	46	-
Teachers, tutors, governesses		-	38	4
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors -	-		33	
Actors, vocalists	te crafts	-	52	1
Authors, editors, reporters		201-0	10	
Others ministering to art, science, or literatur	e -	-	12	
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers, &c.	- H - 10	-	641	29
Bank official	-	-	1	_
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors -		_	105	_
Commercial clerks	-	-	289	
Others assisting in the exchange of money or	commod	ities	36	
Hotel, boarding, eating-house keepers, servar		_	152	12
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, barbers, &		_	928	99
Domestic servants	-	_	269	676
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics -	-	-	2,627	1
Miners and others connected with mining -	and the	-	1,482	_
Squatters, drovers, station labourers, &c		-	137	_
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants, &c.	THE PARTY	-	699	_
Engaged in land carriage, &c	-	-	616	_
Engaged in water carriage and navigation -		-	1,498	_
Butchers, bakers, and others dealing in food	-		600	2
Labourers		_	6,998	_
Miscellaneous pursuits		-	326	1
Of independent means			7	_
Criminal and pauper classes		-	26	1,566*
No occupation, unspecified†		-	1,346	2,409
Total -	-		19,049	4,807

* Including 1,565 prostitutes.

[†] Including 803 male and 297 female children.

VICTORIA.

Results of summary disposal.

58. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year under notice were as follows:—

Summary Disposal by Magistrates, 1874.

	Sentence.		Males.	Females
Imprisonment f	or 2 years		15	
,,	1 year and under 2 years -	-	155	55
"	6 months and under 1 year -		285	164
,,	4 months	-	23	1
,,	3 months	-	627	304
"	2 months and under 3 months -	-	217	58
"	1 month and under 2 months -	-	699	243
,,	15 days and under 1 month -	-	81	12
,,	8 days and under 15 days -	-	519	177
,,	7 days and under	-	3,612	1,119
Fined -		-	5,651	649
Ordered to find		-	281	65
Sent to industria	al school or reformatory	-	425	242
Otherwise dealt	with	-	388	166
	Total sentenced -	-	12,978	3,255
Discharged		-	5,452	1,477
	Total summarily disposed	of -	18,430	4,732

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

59. In addition to terms of imprisonment as above stated, whipping formed part of the sentence of six of the males, in five of which cases the offender was sentenced to be whipped once, and in the remaining instance twice. In one case the number of lashes ordered was not stated, but the aggregate number in the other five instances was 190. The offender sentenced to be whipped twice was ordered 25 lashes on each occasion; the average to the other four offenders was therefore 35 lashes. Corporal punishment is not often ordered by magistrates, and can only be so, under statute 35 Vict. No. 399. sec. 33, in cases of "indecent exposure of person" by males over 16 years of age. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped, once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench, and to receive any number of lashes not exceeding 50 on each occasion.

Result of commitments for trial.

60. The result of the commitments for trial in the three years already referred to was as follows:—

Result of Commitments for Trial, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

			1864.	1869.	1874.
Committed for trial -		-	1,031	842	694
Convicted and sentenced		-	620	507	436
Acquitted	-	-	323	256	194
Not prosecuted	-	-	88	79	64

Proportion of convictions obtained.

61. It thus appears that convictions were obtained in the case of about 60 per cent. of those committed for trial at each of the first two periods, and nearly 63 per cent. at the last period.

62. The following are the sentences passed on those who were convicted after commitment for trial in the year under review:

VICTORIA. Sentences in superior courts.

Sentences of Prisoners tried and convicted, 1874.

Sentence.		Males.	Females.
Death	-	2	
Hard labour for 10 years and under 15 years	-	8	
,, 7 years and under 10 years	-	8.	
,, 4 years and under 7 years	-	68	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	-	145	9
,, 1 year and under 2 years	-	83	13
" 6 months and under 1 year	-	35	11
,, 1 month and under 6 months	-	25	5
under 1 month	-	11	1
,, awaiting pleasure of the Crown	-	2	
Fined	-	4	_
Otherwise dealt with	-	4	1
Total sentenced		395	41
Acquitted or not prosecuted	-	224	34
Total committed for trial -	_	619	75

63. Five of the males included in the above statement were Whipping sentenced to whipping as well as to imprisonment. Of these, two ordered by were sentenced to be whipped once, two twice, and one three superior courts. The total number of lashes ordered was 200, or an average of a fraction over 22 at each whipping.

Judges of the Supreme Court and courts of general sessions can sentence males over sixteen years of age to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233., for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, or for robbery under arms; and, under 35 Vict. No. 399., for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where the sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

64. No criminal was executed during the year under review. Executions. This is the first year since Victoria was proclaimed an independent Colony that no execution has taken place.

In the 10 previous years 38 persons were executed.

65. The state of the gaols and penal establishments during the Gaol and penal establishlast three years was as follows: ments.

> Gaols and Penal Establishments, 1872 to 1874. GAOTS

Year. Number of Institutions.		age Numb Prisoners.	er of	Number of Cases	Number	Number of Punishments for Offences	
	les.	Females.	Total.	of Sickness.	-	within the Institution.	
1872	10	6421	234	$876\frac{1}{2}$	3,139	24	867
1873	10	$624\frac{1}{2}$	238	$862\frac{1}{2}$	3,294	21	739
1874	9	621	265	886	3,777	23	662

39680.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Year. Number of Institutions.	Ave	rage Numb Prisoners.	er of	Number of Cases	Number	Number of Punishments for Offences	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	of Sickness.		within the Institution.	
1872	3	713		713	922	8	1,218
1873	3	706		706	770	7	1,123
1874	3	$708\frac{1}{2}$	_	$708\frac{1}{2}$	624	3	1,075

Proportion of prisoners to population.

66. Taking the mean population of the Colony during 1874 as 798,688, consisting of 434,073 males and 364,615 females, the average number of prisoners in both classes of establishments throughout the year was 1 in every 501 of both sexes; 1 male in every 326 males; 1 female in every 1,376 females.

Numbers passing through gaols, &c.

67. The number of persons who were detained in these establishments during the year was 9,842; viz., 8,362 in gaols, and 1,480 in penal establishments. It is not possible to determine accurately how many of these were separate individuals; deducting, however, 2,234 stated to have been transferred from one institution to another, and, therefore, certainly included twice in the total, and assuming that 608 of the remainder had been imprisoned twice in the year, the residue (7,000), or 1 in every 114 of the population, would represent the probable number of distinct persons who had passed some portion of the year in gaol.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners. 68. Subjoined are the birthplaces and religions of the prisoners confined during the year, reduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion given as passing through the institutions, to the average number confined, in order that the result may be comparable with the totals of the same nationality and religion in the estimated mean population of the year:—

Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners, 1874.

Native Country.	Estimated. Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
Australasian Colonies -		393,621	299	7.60
England and Wales -	-	187,766	555	29.55
Scotland	-	61,757	127	20.56
Ireland	-	110,382	437	39.59
Other British possessions	-	4,252	30	70.55
Foreign countries, not China	-	21,291	82	38.51
China	-	19,619	65	33.13
Total -	-	798,688	1,595	19.98

Native Country.				Estimated. Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Religion.						
Protestants			-	577,307	931	16.13
Roman Catho	lics		-	190,324	581	30.53
Jews -	7-1		-	3,983	9	22.60
Pagans -	-		-	19,688	64	32.51
Other sects	-		100	1,934	6	31.02
No religion	4	-	-	5,452	3	5.50
Unknown	-	-	-		1	

69. It will be observed that natives of all the countries shown Numbers of except the Australasian colonies, contributed more than their each birthplace and religion share to the number of inmates of prisons, the immunity of the compared. latter being doubtless to a great extent, if not altogether, due to the large proportion of children included in their numbers. will also be observed that all sects except Protestants were more largely represented amongst the prisoners than the average; and the Protestants much less so; also, that prisoners of "No Religion," were much fewer in proportion to their numbers in the population than any of those professing some religion.

70. Inquests were held on 1,602 dead bodies during the year. Inquests. In 747 cases, or 47 per cent. of the whole, death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 37 cases, from intemperance; in 747 cases, from external causes; in 63 cases, from doubtful causes; and in eight cases, a verdict of still-born was given.

71. Fifteen fire inquests were held during the year. In seven Fire inquests. of them, or about half, the verdict was to the effect that the fire

had been occasioned purposely.

72. The public revenue of the year ended 30th June 1874, was Revenue and not so great as the expenditure by 70,000%. The surplus, how-expenditure, ever, brought forward from the previous year, amounting to 240,000l. not only enabled the engagements of the year to be met, but left a balance of 170,000l. to be carried forward to the next financial year. The following are the precise figures of revenue, expenditure, and balances:

Balance brought forward from 1872-3 Net revenue, 1873-4	-	£ 241,038 4,106,790	17	11
Total amount available for 1873–4 Net expenditure, 1873–4		4,347,829 4,177,337		
Balance to carry forward to 1874-5	-	170,491	9	9

73. The figures of revenue for the financial year, under review, Revenue larger represent the largest amount ever raised in the Colony during former year. one year, and those of expenditure the largest amount ever spent in the Colony during any year except 1854. In no former year did the revenue, and only in 1854 did the expenditure, reach

4,000,000*l*. The year in which the revenue came nearest to that under review, was 1871-2, in which it amounted to 3,734,422l. The revenue of the year 1873-4 was in the proportion of 5l. 4s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$., and the expenditure in the proportion of 5l. 5s. 10d. to each individual of the population.

Heads of revenue.

74. The figures of net revenue of the year under review may be classified under the following heads, which are those suggested by a conference of representatives of several of the Australian Colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January 1875:—*

Net Reve	nue, 1873	-4.	£	s.	d.
Customs duties	-	-	1,761,098	17	7
Excise		-	32,868	10	1
Ports and harbours -	-	-	20,653	11	7
Licenses (business) -	-	-	10,135	3	3
Duties on estates of deceased	persons	-	72,085	9	5
Land sales (including rents		to-			
wards purchase money)		-	558,316	1	3
Rents of Crown lands (not	counting	to-			
wards purchase money)	-	-	196,114	6	3
Railways	-	-	851,425	VIVA:	9
Water supply	-	-	103,492	17	9
Public works (exclusive of	railways	and			
water supply)	-	-		11	0
Post and telegraphs -	-	-	186,637		10
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	•	-	110,930		2
Rents (ordinary) -	-	-	1,393		6
Reimbursements in aid -	-	-	25,580	13	
Interest and exchange -	-	-	84,077	7	3
Miscellaneous receipts -		-	90,340	15	8
Total	-	•	4,106,790	9	10

Heads of expenditure.

75. Adopting in like manner the classification recommended by the Intercolonial Conference in regard to expenditure, the following are the amounts under the respective heads:—

Net E	xpenditu	re, 1873	-4.	£	s.	d.
Legislature -		-	-	56,613	15	7
Civil establishment	-	-	-	95,993		
Judicial and legal	-	-	-	177,368		10
Public instruction, scien	ce, &c.	-		537,758		4
Charitable institutions,	medical,	&c.	-	272,289		
Mining			-	33,008		
Police	-	-	-	194,328		9
Gaols and penal establis	shments	-	-	61,787		6
Mint		-	-	21,666		4
Crown lands and survey	-	-	-	118,329	10	11
Railways and roads	-	-	-	442,624	6	8
				Name of the last o		

^{*} See Report of Conference of Government Statists, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

				£	s.	d.	VICTORIA.
Water supply -	-		-	15,708	11	10	
Public works (exclusive	e of ra	ilways,	roads,				
and water supply)	-			563,770	14	2	
Customs -	-	-	-	93,839	18	1	
Harbours and lights		-	-	24,638	0	8	
Defences -	-	-	-	56,628	15	10	
Post and telegraphs	-	-	-	309,111	13	7	
Retiring allowances and	d pens	sions	-	31,508	7	10	
Redemption of loans	-	-	-	35,100	0	0	
Interest	-	- 1	-	726,142	2	10	
Civil list (Governor's	salar	y, salar	ies of				
ministers, executive	counc	l, and	public				
worship) -	-		-	76,570	4	3	
Aborigines -	-	1	(120)	7,054	17	10	
Placed to railway loan l	iquid	ation and	l con-				
struction account*	-		-	200,000	0	0	
Miscellaneous services	-	- 11	of dark •	25,493	12	1	
Total -	1 -	-	-	4,177,337	18	0	
70 The Home of novem	,	. ,	,	• 1 1		-	
TC The stores of morrow	TA YYY	TON MOOTE	no oor	DOMONIOS	1 209	COTIO	11 / 11 a A

76. The items of revenue which may be considered as taxation Taxation. are the receipts under the heads of customs, excise, and inland revenue, and ports and harbours. The sum of these in 1873-4 amounted to 1,896,842l.; dividing this by the mean population the result shows that the taxation during the year was at the rate of 2l. 8s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. per head of the population. This exceeded by 1s. $8\frac{3}{4}d$. the taxation per head in the previous year.

77. On the 30th June 1874, the public debt of Victoria Public debt. amounted to 12,485,432l. 12s. This amount is made up as

follows:

Public Debt, 30th June 1874.

be	£ s.	d.	£	10.00	d.
-			13,948,100	0	0
		0			
- 868	8,100 0	0			
		-	1,475,769	6	0
on conv	version o	of 5	12,472,330	14	0
ures into	4 per co	ent.			
		-	13,101	18	0
		-	12,485,432	12	0
	- 60% - 868	- 607,669 6 - 868,100 0	- 607,669 6 0 - 868,100 0 0 on conversion of 5 ures into 4 per cent.	- 607,669 6 0 - 868,100 0 0 - 868,100 0 0 1,475,769 12,472,330 on conversion of 5 ures into 4 per cent. 13,101	- 607,669 6 0 - 868,100 0 0 - 1,475,769 6 12,472,330 14 on conversion of 5

^{*} This account was created under the Land Act, 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360. secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of 200,000*l*. proceeding from the alienation of land should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing in the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1874 was 900,000*l*., of which had been expended, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, 540,546*l*. 2s. 9d,

78. The debt was contracted for the following purposes:-

Purposes for which loans were raised.

			2.2	01 1		
				£	S.	d.
Construction of railways	-		-	10,657,000	0	0
Waterworks -	-		-	960,000	0	0
Public works and water sup	oply		-	505,330	14	0
Alfred graving-dock	-		-	250,000	0	0
Defences	-	-	-	100,000	0	0
				12,472,330	14	0
Increase by conversion of d	leben	tures as abo	ve	13,101	18	0
Total -		-		12,485,432	12	0
				distances out of the Particular States	PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PERSONAL PROPERTY PROPERTY AND PERSONAL PROP	THE PERSON NAMED IN

Rates of interest.

79. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the present debt is composed:—

Rate of In	Rate of Interest.			
			£ s. d.	
6 per cent.	-	-	11,180,320 0 0	
5 per cent.	-		312,900 0 0	
4 per cent.		-	992,212 12 0	
Total			12,485,432 12 0	

Amount of indebtedness per head.

80. The estimated population on the 30th June 1874 was 797,731. If the amount of debt at the same period be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the Colony is shown to have been $15l.\ 13s.\ 0\frac{1}{4}d.^*$

Interest on loans.

81. The interest on loans and expenses connected therewith in the financial year under review amounted to 709,462l. 0s. 1d. The estimated mean population during the same period was 789,438. This gives an average payment on behalf of each individual in the Colony amounting to 17s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$.

Expenditure on immigration.

82. But little is now expended on the introduction of immigrants into Victoria. During the financial year under review the amount spent with that object was 1,797l. 9s. 11d. only. During the nine and a half years prior to that period, however, the cost of bringing over immigrants amounted to 331,143l.

Expenditure on public works.

83. The following amounts have been expended on public works, roads, and bridges, and railways, during the year under review by the general Government. Large sums have been expended in addition by local bodies on public works, roads, &c.; and the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company have, as a matter of course, borne the expense of maintaining their own lines.

^{*} At the end of 1874 the public debt amounted to 13,990,553l., or to 17l. 6s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per head of the estimated population at that date (808,437).

Amount expended 1873-4.

VICTORIA.

				£	S.	d.	
Public works	-	- 11		390,955	4	7	
Roads and bridges	-	-	-	98,365	10	8	
Railways, construction		-	600	741,616	9	2	
" maintenan		-	-	74,999	1	3	
	Cotal	-	-]	,305,936	5	8	

84. Since 1858, the year in which Government railways were Expenditure on first commenced in Victoria, the amounts spent on their construc- railways from commencetion and maintenance were as follows:-

Victorian Railways—Expenditure, 1858 to 1873-4.

				£	S.	d.
Construction		-	-	11,557,483	19	6
Maintenance	-	-	-	698,548	2	0
	Total	-	-	12,256,032	1	6

85. During the ten and a half years ended on the 30th June Expenditure on 1874, 2,612,726l. have been spent by the Government on public public works in ten years.

works, and 801,100l. on roads and bridges.

86. Some provision has been made for the defence of Victoria Defences.

both by land and sea. The land forces embrace a paid artillery corps and volunteers of various arms. The sea defences consist of ships with a certain number of hands always kept to form a nucleus of a complete crew and of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a retaining fee in consideration whereof they are required to attend a certain number of drills per annum, and to hold themselves in readiness to serve either by land or sea.

87. The following figures show the strength of the land forces Land forces.

at the end of 1874:

it the	end of 1874:—-				
	Officers -			- 232	
	Sergeants -			- 277	
	Rank and file	-	_	- 3,474	
	Supernumeraries	-		- 88	
		Total	-	- 4,071	
88.	The naval forces at the	e same per	iod w	rere as follow:	Naval forces.
	Officers -	-	-	- 19	
	Petty officers and s	seamen	7.4	- 280	
	Boys -	~		- 40	
		Total	-	- 339	

89. The war ships consist of the Cerberus ironclad, having two War ships. turrets, each of which contains two 400-pr. guns, and the Nelson wooden line-of-battle ship carrying at present 48 guns.

Wilitary and naval expenditure.

90. The expenditure on defences during 1874 was as follows:—
It will be observed that more than twice as much was spent
upon shore defences as upon defences at sea:—

Military and Naval Expenditure.

Naval Expenditure. H.M.V.S. Cerberus, salaries 4,666 3 9 " , contingencies - 3,868 14 5 " Nelson, salaries 4,437 16 9 " , contingencies - 1,294 11 8 Naval Reserve, salaries 2,757 12 6 " contingencies 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9 Total Expenditure on Defences - 56,737 9 8	Military Expenditure. Staff Salaries Volunteer Force, contingencies General contingencies - Artillery Corps, salaries - contingencies -	-	18,394 4,824	16 11 19 17	d. 0 6 5 0 0
H.M.V.S. Cerberus, salaries 4,666 3 9 ,, ,, contingencies - 3,868 14 5 ,, Nelson, salaries 4,437 16 9 ,, , contingencies - 1,294 11 8 Naval Reserve, salaries 2,757 12 6 ,, contingencies 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9	Total -	-	39,064	18	11
,, ,, contingencies - 3,868 14 5 ,, Nelson, salaries - 4,437 16 9 ,, ,, contingencies - 1,294 11 8 Naval Reserve, salaries - 2,757 12 6 ,, contingencies - 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9	Naval Expenditure.				
" Nelson, salaries - - 4,437 16 9 " " contingencies - 1,294 11 8 Naval Reserve, salaries - - 2,757 12 6 " contingencies - 647 11 8 Total - - - 17,672 10 9	H.M.V.S. Cerberus, salaries -	-	4,666	3	9
", contingencies - 1,294 11 8 Naval Reserve, salaries - 2,757 12 6 ", contingencies - 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9		-		14	5
Naval Reserve, salaries 2,757 12 6 ,, contingencies 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9		-		16	9
,, contingencies 647 11 8 Total 17,672 10 9		-			
Total 17,672 10 9		-			
	" contingencies -		647	11	8
Total Expenditure on Defences - 56,737 9 8	Total		17,672	10	9
	Total Expenditure on Defences	-	56,737	9	8

Pensioners and pensions.

91. The number of persons entitled to pensions in 1874 was 132, and the amount liable to be paid was 24,4381. These figures, as compared with those given in the returns for 1873, represent an increase of 7 pensioners to the list, and of 1,2711. to the amount payable. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1874, also the authority under which the pensions were respectively granted:—

Pensioners and Pensions, 1874.

Authority under which pensions were granted.					Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.		
						£ s. d.		
Civil Service Act		-	-	200	118	17,089 13 5		
Lunacy Statute	-		-	-	5	81 11 5		
County Courts Statu	te	_	-		2	1,500 0 0		
Other Authority -		-	-	CM.	7	5,766 13 4		
		Total	-	-	132	24,437 18 2		

Pensions under head "Other Authority." 92. It will be observed that the amount of the pensions set down under the head "Other Authority" is equal to nearly a fourth of the whole. This includes the pension of Lady Darling, widow of Sir Charles Darling, formerly Governor of Victoria; of Mrs.

Petrie, who was awarded a pension of 100l.* per annum, as a recognition of the value of the discoveries on the Australian coast made by her father, the late Captain Flinders, R.N.; of Mr. Hoddle, first surveyor-general of this colony; and of ministers relieved from office on the introduction of responsible government and on political grounds.

VICTORIA.

93. The average of all the pensions is 185l. 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to each Average pensioner; the average of those under the Lunacy Statute is amount of 161. 6s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$, the average of those under the Civil Service Act is pensions. 1441. 16s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$., the average of those under the County Courts Statute is 750l., and the average of those under "Other Authority"

is 823*l*. 16s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$.

94. The crown land sold in 1874 amounted to 531,538 acres, Crown lands and the extent granted without purchase to 44 acres. Of the sold, 1874. former, 49,656 acres were sold by auction. The remainder was selected under the various Land Acts.

95. The total extent sold, from the first settlement of the Colony Crown lands to the end of 1874 was 9,929,388 acres, and the extent granted sold, 1836 to 1874. without purchase was 3,245 acres, making a total of 9,932,633 acres.

96. The fee simple of the whole of this land had passed to the Crown lands purchaser. A further extent of land, amounting at the end of selected. 1874 to about 5,650,000 acres, was in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments, and this too, should the legal conditions be duly complied with, will pass away from the Crown in the course of a few years. Then there is land occupied by roads, the sites of towns, state forests, auriferous, pastoral and timber preserves, and land which is at present useless owing to its mountainous character, or to its being covered with mallee, scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting the whole of these lands from the Balance of area of the Colony, estimated at 56,446,720 acres, the area avail- public estate. able for selection at the end of 1874 is found to have amounted to nearly 15,000,000 acres. This will be better seen by the following table, which shows the condition of the public estate at that period:

Public Estate of Victoria on 31st December 1874.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acre	
Land alienated in fee simple	9,932,633	
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	5,650,395	
Roads in connexion with the above	779,157	
Land included in cities, towns, &c	231,040	
Reserves in connexion with pastoral occupation, about -	350,000	
Auriferous lands, about	1,000,000	
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges -	215,100	
Timber reserves ,, ,, ,, -	306,976	
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. about.	23,000,000	
Area available for selection at end of 1874	14,981,419	
Total area of Victoria -	56,446,720	

^{*} A pension of a like amount is paid to Mrs. Petrie by New South Wales.

Amount realized on land sales, 1874.

97. The amount realised for lands sold during the year was 579,051*l*., or an average of 1*l*. 1s. 9d. per acre. Of this sum only 206,897*l*. was paid during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years under the deferred payment system. The land sold by auction included in the above realised 92,696*l*., or an average of 1*l*. 17s. 4d. per acre, and the land sold otherwise than by auction realised 486,355*l*., or an average of 1*l*. 0s. 2d. per acre.

Amount realised on land sales, 1836 to 1874.

Squatting runs, number and area.

- 98. From the first settlement of the Colony to the end of 1874 the amount realised by the sale of land has been 16,786,146*l.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 13s. 10*d.* per acre.
- 99. Subjoined is the number of squatting runs and the area of crown lands embraced therein in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

	Number of Runs.	Approximate Area.
		acres.
1864	1,177	30,463,999
1869	1,067	27,703,314
1874	864	24,230,128

Rent of runs.

100. The rent paid for runs is fixed in accordance with the grazing capabilities of the land upon the following scale:—4s. yearly for each head of cattle and horses the run can depasture, and 8d. for each sheep. In the year under review the amount of rent received was 125,938l., or at the rate of 1.247d. per acre. In the previous year the amount received was 140,786l., or at the rate of 1.308d. per acre.

Land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated.

101. The following is a statement of the number of holdings and of the area occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads:—

Holdings and Land* occupied, enclosed, and cultivated, 1865, 1870, and 1875.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings.	Acres occupied.	Acres enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1865	18,355	6,125,204	5,030,978	479,463
1870	30,214	8,849,486	8,054,623	827,534
1875	38,468	12,264,576	11,281,142	1,011,776

^{*} The holdings and land referred to in connexion with the agricultural statistics are exclusive of crown land held under squatting licenses, except where the contrary is stated.

205

102. The following is the acreage placed under the principal crops in each of the three years already referred to:-

VICTORIA. Landfunder principal crops.

Land under Principal Crops, 1865, 1870, and 1875.

Princi	pal Cı	ons		Yes	ar ended 31st Ma	irch.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	·par O	.ops.		1865.	1870.	1875.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
Wheat -	-		-	125,040	288,514	332,936
Oats -	-	-	-	144,303	144,791	114,921
Barley -	-	-	-	7,648	28,115	29,505
Potatoes	-	-	-	31,172	41,216	35,183
Hay -	-	-	-	85,146	140,435	119,031
Green forage	-	-	- 1	40,061	102,530	254,329

103. The produce of the same crops, except green forage, of Produce of which no return of produce is made, was as follows in the years principal crops. named:

Gross Produce of Principal Crops, 1865, 1870, and 1875.

Principal C	rons.		Year ended 31st March.				
1 morpui o	rops.		1865.	1870.	1875.		
Wheat, bushels -			1,899,378	5,697,056	4,850,165		
Oats, " -		-	2,694,445	3,761,408	2,121,612		
Barley, ,, -	-	-	124,849	691,248	619,896		
Potatoes, tons -		-	59,828	127,645	124,310		
Hay, " -	_	-	97,731	224,816	157,261		

104. The yields of all the crops were less in the season 1874-5 Average prothan those of the same crops in the season 1869-70, and the duce of principal crops. yield of oats was less than that of the season 1864-5. It may, however, be remarked that 1869-70 was a year in which the yield of all the crops was exceptionally good. This will be noticed by the following figures, which show the average produce per acre of all the principal crops during each of the last 11 years :-

Average Produce of Principal Crops, 1865 to 1875.

Year ende	d 31st N	Tarch		Averag	re Produce p	er Acre of	
I car ende	Q OIST I	Tai Cii.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1865 -	-	-	15.19	18.67	16.32	1.92	1.15
1866 -		-	19.70	22.17	22.29	2.65	.98
1867 -	-	-	22.25	30.01	30.18	2.74	1.74
1868 -	49	_	15.72	18.61	20.32	3.29	1.30

VICTORIA	١.
----------	----

**	01 - 1		Average Produce per Acre of					
Year ended	Year ended 31st March.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	
1869 -	-	-	16.28	19.65	15.23	2.21	1.09	
1870 -	-	-	19.75	25.98	24.55	3.09	1.60	
1871 -	-	-	10.10	14.98	12.26	3.27	1.13	
1872 -	-	-	13.45	18.76	20.00	3.22	1.40	
1873 -	-	-	16.51	19.55	20.86	3 · 45	1.32	
1874 -	-	-	13.58	15.69	19.84	2.86	1.27	
1875 -		-	14.57	18.46	21.01	3.53	1.32	
Average of	f 11 yea	ars -	16.10	20.23	20.26	2.93	1.30	

Land tenure.

105. The different kinds of tenure under which land is held in Victoria, together with the number of acres occupied under each kind during the last two years, are given as follow. In addition to the occupied land shown in the agricultural statistics, this table includes the crown land held under pastoral licenses:—

Land Tenure, 1874 and 1875.

Description of Tenure.		1873-4.	1874-5.
		acres.	acres.
Freehold land	-	7,212,041	7,815,994
Purchased land rented	_	1,414,221	1,337,180
Crown land selected, leased, &c	-	2,867,283	3,111,402
Crown land under pastoral licenses -	-	25,830,641	24,230,128
Total area in occupation	-	37,324,186	36,494,704

Classification of holdings.

106. The following is a classification of the holdings throughout the Colony according to size, and of the number of acres embraced in and cultivated on each class. This does not include any holdings occupied under squatting licenses:—

Classification of Holdings as to Size, 1874-5.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Purchased Land in Occupation.	Land in Cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres -	1,567	4,615	2,670
5 15 -	3,625	31,978	14,088
15 20 -	3,892	80,366	26,104
20 50 -	3,355	129,137	35,992
100	6,320	454,501	104,684
100 900	7,378	1,033,358	194,539
200 , 350 ,, -	8,229	2,317,799	274,633
350 , 500 ,	1,408	580,823	88,364
500 acres and upwards -	2,694	7,631,999	270,702
Total	38,468	12,264,576	1,011,776

207

107. A slight falling off has taken place in the number of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the Hands emyear under notice, as will be seen by a comparison of the results ployed on farms in the following table, which shows the number of persons and stations. employed on farms and the number on squatting stations in the last two years. It may be mentioned that only those holdings of which some portion is subject to a pastoral license are considered as stations, all others are set down as farms. The proprietor or manager is included amongst the hands employed in the case of both farms and stations:

VICTORIA.

Hands employed on Farms and Stations, 1874 and 1875.

Description of Holding.		Year.	No. of Hands employed.				
Description	or mora	ing.	T car.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Farms -			1873-4	56,581	25,420	82,001	
,, -		-	1874-5	56,520	25,231	81,751	
Stations -	-	-	1873-4	5,128	1,546	6,674	
" -	-	-	1874-5	4,638	1,275	5,913	
Total		-	1873-4	61,709	26,966	88,675	
"	-	-	1874-5	61,158	26,506	87,664	

108. The following are the numbers of live stock returned for Live stock. the year under notice:—

> 180,550 Horses -956,688 Cattle -11,225,206 Sheep -138,594 Pigs

109. The following is a summary of the number of manufac-Summary of tories and works of all kinds, and of the hands employed therein, manufactories, &c.
during the year under notice and during the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods; also of the amount of capital invested at the same periods as represented by the total value of premises and plant:-

Manufactories and Works of all kinds,* 1865, 1870, and 1875.

Year.			Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands employed.	Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
				国用题之上	£
1864-5		-	705	7,046	2,269,696†
1869-70	-	-	1,534	18,941	4,628,433
1874-5		-	2,109	28,036	6,798,820

* Stone quarries are not included.

[†] This valuation is for the year 1865-6. The values were not given in the returns for the previous year.

Victoria.
Yield of gold.

110. The yield of gold in Victoria may be assumed to be equal to the quantity of Victorian gold exported added to that sent to the Mint for coining. The yield in 1874 compared with that in 1873 shows a falling off of nearly 65,000 ounces. The following are the quantities in the two years:—

Gold ra	aised in V	ictori	a, 1873		ozs. 1,220,879
"	,,	"	1874		1,155,972
		De	crease	-	64,907

Gold raised from first discovery to 1874.

111. Adding the gold raised in 1874 to the estimated quantity raised in former years, it results that the whole quantity raised in the Colony from the period of the first discovery of gold to the end of the year under review has been $44,414,177\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., representing at 4l. per ounce a value of 177,656,709l.

Minerals other than gold.

112. The following are the estimated values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria since the first discovery of gold in 1851.

The value of such metals and minerals raised in 1874 was 35,453l.:—

			Value.			Value.
Silver	_		7,007	Kaolin -		£ 7,444
·Tin -	-	-	325,847	Flagging -	-	35,629
Copper	-	-	6,555	Slate -	-	940
Antimony	-	-	90,870	Magnesite -	-	12
Lead	-	-	4,200	Diamonds -	-	104
Iron	-	-	944	Sapphires -	-	571
Coal	-	-	8,233			
Lignite	-	-	2,120	Total	-	490,476

Municipal districts, 1874.

113. In the year 1874, including Melbourne and Geelong, there were 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 110 shires in existence. The area, estimated population, number of ratepayers, and estimated number of dwellings they contained were as follow:—

Municipal Districts—Area, Population, Ratepayers, and Dwellings 1874.

Municipal Districts.	Number of Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
Cities, towns, and bo-	60	240,966	395,238	88,222	87,314
a.	110	47,277,920	378,473	83,524	81,900
	170	47,518,886	773,711	171,746	169,214

209

114. The estimated total value of property rated was 60,215,443l., and the estimated annual value was 5,995,477l. The property Value of ratein shires was set down as of somewhat higher value than that in able property. boroughs. This will be observed in the following table, which shows the total and annual value of rateable property in the two descriptions of districts at different amounts of rating:

VICTORIA.

Classification of Value of Rateable Property, 1874.

		Estimated Total Value of Rateable Property.					
Rateable Values		In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.			
		£	£	£			
Under 50l	-	12,620,396	12,352,195	24,972,591			
50l. to 100l	_	5,201,090	4,778,797	9,979,887			
100 <i>l</i> . to 200 <i>l</i>	-	3,717,516	3,128,595	6,846,111			
2001. and upwards	-	5,785,603	12,631,251	18,416,854			
Total -	-	27,324,605	32,890,838	60,215,443			
in the second se		Estimated Ann	ual Value of Rate	able Property.			
Rateable Values	· ·	Estimated Ann In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	ual Value of Rate In Shires.	able Property. Total.			
		In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		Total.			
Under 50 <i>l</i>		In Cities, Towns,	In Shires.				
Rateable Values Under 50l 50l. to 100l 100l. to 200l		In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires. 1,220,327	Total. 2,573,006			
Under 50 <i>l</i> 50 <i>l</i> . to 100 <i>l</i>	i.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. 1,352,679 537,885	In Shires. 1,220,327 492,313	Total. 2,573,006 1,030,198			

115. The declared values of Victorian imports and exports in Imports and 1874, their sum being the total value of external trade, and their exports, 1874. difference being the excess in favour of imports were as follow:-

			£
Value of imports, 1874 -	-	-	16,953,985
,, exports, ,, -			15,441,109
Total trade		-	32,395,094
Excess of imports over exports			1,512,876

116. The imports exceeded those in the previous year by Imports and 420,1291, and the exports exceeded those in the previous year by exports, 1873 and 1874 com-138,655l. The total excess of external trade over that in 1873 pared. was thus 558,784l.

VICTORIA.

Imports and exports per head.

Imports and exports, the produce of various countries.

117. The value of imports per head of the population was 21l. 4s. 7d. in 1874. The value of exports per head was 19l. 6s. 8d.

118. Nearly half, according to value, of the imports are set down as the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and more than a third of other British possessions. Upwards of a third of the latter consists of wool from New South Wales which enters the Colony at the Murray Ports. Nearly three fourths, according to value of the exports, are the produce or manufacture of Victoria. The following table shows the value of the produce of the United Kingdom and Foreign States imported, and of the same countries, and of Victoria exported:—

Imports and Exports the Produce of different Countries.

Articles the Produce or	Imp	oorts.	Exports.		
Manufacture of—	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage	
Victoria The United Kingdom - Other British Possessions Foreign States	£ - 7,962,642 6,006,618 2,984,725	46·97 35·43 17·60	£ 11,352,515 1,258,749 2,098,358 731,487	73·52 8·15 13·59 4·74	
Total	16,953,985	100.00	15,441,109	100.00	

Trade with various countries.

119. The value of imports from and exports to various countries is shown in the following table. It will be observed that nearly half the imports are from the United Kingdom, and a third from the adjacent Colonies, whilst of the exports about two thirds are to the United Kingdom, and a fifth to the adjacent Colonies:—

Imports from and Exports to different Countries.

Q	Imports	therefrom.	Exports thereto.		
Countries.	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.	
	£		£		
The United Kingdom -	8,369,523	49.37	9,649,397	62.49	
Australasian Colonies -	5,496,776	32.42	3,002,924	19.45	
Other British Possessions	1,380,481	8.14	2,285,360	14.80	
The United States -	517,823	3.05	486,815	3.15	
Other Foreign States -	1,189,382	7.02	16,613	•11	
Total	16,953,985	100.00	15,441,109	100.00	

and in the first year of the two previous quinquenniads, the names Imports, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

Imports, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

		Value of Imports.			
Articles.	1864.	1869.	1874.		
	£	£	£		
Apparel and slops	- 186,860	335,642	301,430		
Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	- 121,907	101,936	204,831		
Beer and cider	335,019	244,566	295,016		
Books	87,443	88,886	128,726		
Boots and shoes	- 572,410	407,273	208,177		
Candles	- 183,360	195,853	152,279		
Carpeting and druggeting -	3,287	63,789	65,328		
7 - 1	- 174,579	176,501	244,614		
Coffee	58,345	65,920	109,682		
Cottons	- 27,722	475,649	692,778		
	128,209	83,082	80,121		
Fish	97,698	87,025	121,785		
Fruit (including currants and raisins)	- 181,897	136,566	128,028		
	93,329	76,397	93,587		
01	-	61,429	57,822		
Gold (exclusive of specie) -	- 193	1,415,473	881,717		
0 . 0 11 1 . 7 . 7	- 954,991	864,404	566,659		
	- 2,418,483	316,619	369,933		
	366,133	125,118	87,652		
	- 52,876	127,066	120,003		
TT' T	- 4,968	21,409	85,912		
	- 52,729	88,890	55,000		
	9,232	158,216	150,983		
fron and steel	390,860	391,547	564,173		
T 11	- 73,440	50,585	55,692		
	- 18,764	47,717	119,701		
	- 5,192	78,498	52,133		
	215,881	712,333	1,178,583		
F 1:	68,447	75,745	104,024		
7.1.		37,194	332,299		
T 14 4	- 60,156	67,360	50,910		
Oil of all kinds	198,974	278,845	255,654		
	121,994	109,843	58,453		
Paper and stationery	244,916	209,873	235,292		
7:11	68,055	228,952	323,609		
Y	- 980,992	292,753	186,797		
	484,702	347,110	517,723		
	- 638,286	948,982	1,081,048		
	- 519,287	500,140	490,998		
	318,122	274,497	478,403		
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff -	- 728,477	223,302	278,060		
77 7 7 7	42,268	91,145	78,483		
	- 261,642	135,223	170,779		
	542,730	67,126	2,026,477		
CYT 11	- 191,551	1,110,493	1,096,870		
All other articles	2,688,409	1,912,018	2,015,761		
Total imports -	- 14,974,815	13,908,990	16,953,985		

121. The exports during the same years were as follow, the Exports, 1864, 1869, and 1874. names of 33 articles being distinguished:-39680.

VICTORIA.

Exports, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

			1	Value of Expor	ts.
Articles.		1864.	1869.	1874.	
			£	£	£
Apparel and slops -		_	83,781	75,225	174,996
Black sand			7,360	17,566	5,300
Bones and bonedust -		-	3,894	14,208	10,911
Books	_	-	31,725	18,034	27,753
Boots and shoes -		_	97,695	43,864	77,357
Coffee	2 7	-	24,395	23,922	39,840
Drapery	- 2 4	_	491,806	347,812	163,075
Flour and biscuit -	-	-	123,152	28,336	60,213
Gold (exclusive of specie)		-	6,206,237	6,804,179	4,053,288
Grain of all kinds -		_	70,269	52,678	70,050
	includi	ing			
galvanized ironware)	_	-0	82,681	50,522	96,328
Hides	-	-	94,551	19,472	3,923
Horns and hoofs -	_	-	2,477	1,575	3,783
Leather and leatherware		-	55,204	110,432	194,479
Live stock		-	216,687	80,540	113,151
Machinery	-	-	50,510	45,900	48,063
Oil	2 3 3 3	_	67,072	62,545	64,884
Potatoes	_	_	43,568	33,711	40,891
Provisions, preserved -		-	5,279	80,835	176,013
" salted -		-	49,904	13,268	6,614
Skins and pelts -	_	_	9,074	40,989	53,070
Soap	_	-	11,009	16,022	6,685
Specie, gold	2	_	1,029,872	684,819	1,354,751
" silver		-	3,806	7,000	5,050
Spirits		-	96,125	237,549	148,448
Stationery		-	26,883	32,338	47,283
Sugar	-	-	127,313	137,562	277,354
Tallow	- House	-	60,230	237,084	199,564
Tea	rea .	-	209,530	167,846	238,749
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff		-	307,832	139,525	171,668
Wine	- 3,7	-	76,427	50,536	56,514
Wool	-	-	3,250,128	3,363,075	6,373,676
Woollens and woollen piece go	oods	-	26,317	29,305	71,621
All other articles -		-	855,591	396,080	1,005,764
Total exports		-	13,898,384	13,464,354	15,441,109

Vessels entered and cleared.

122. The number of ships entered and the number cleared were slightly lower in the year under review than in either 1872 or 1873. The tonnage, however, and the numbers comprised in the crews both increased.

Vessels entered and cleared, 1872 to 1874.

Vac		v	essels entere	d.	v	essels cleared.		
Yea	r.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	
1872		2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	3 5,353	
1873	-	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	
1874	-	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	

123. Nearly three fifths of the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Victorian trade is colonial; about a third is English, and Nationality of rather more than a fifteenth is foreign. The following is a state-vessels. ment of the number, tonnage, and crews of colonial, British, and toreign vessels which entered and cleared at Victorian ports in the year under review:--

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

Nationality.	V	essels Enter	ed.	Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial -	1,714	449,463	23,915	1,738	455,330	23,878
British -	289	269,489	11,488	281	274,391	11,088
Foreign -	97	58,158	1,431	103	62,788	1,506
Total -	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472

124. More than three fifths of the tonnage coming to Victoria Vessels from is that of vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade; about a fifth and to various is that of vessels from the United Kingdom. Vessels in the countries. intercolonial trade represent over five sevenths, and vessels from the United Kingdom rather more than a ninth of the tonnage outwards. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels from and to the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies and other British Possessions, the United States, and other foreign countries during 1874:-

Vessels from and to various Countries.

Countries from which	entered	1	Vessels	entered.	Vessels cleared.	
and for which clear	red.		Number.	· Tons.	Number.	Tons.
The United Kingdom			143	168,795	l no	00.15
Australasian Colonies	-		1,722	483,061	1 202	90,174
Other British Possessions	_	_	100	52,066	1,893	576,206 59,648
The United States	_	-	39	30,744	35	38,285
Other Foreign States	•	-	96	42,444	42	28,196
Total -	-	-	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509

125. Victoria has, up to the present time, made but slight efforts Vessels built to become a ship building country. Five vessels only, viz., three and registered. steamers, one barque, and one schooner, measuring in the aggregate no more than 1,083 tons, were built in 1874. In the same year four steamers and 40 sailing vessels, of 12,522 tons burden, and carrying 389 men, were registered.

VICTORIA.

Vessels on the register.

Postal returns.

126. The vessels on the register at the end of 1874 numbered 429, viz., 47 steamers and 382 sailing vessels. The total tonnage amounted to 70,696, and the crews to 3,229.

127. A satisfactory increase in the business of the Post Office has taken place during the past year, as will be seen by the following figures. It should be mentioned that the income and expenditure includes that of the electric telegraph, which is incorporated with the Post Office, and the expenditure does not include the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom.

Postage, 1873 and 1874.

W	Number		nber despate ad received o		Income.	Expen-	
Year.	Post Offices.	Letters.	News-papers.	Packets.	income.	diture.	
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	707,316	£ 191,357	£ 260,312	
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	194,339	288,574	
Increase -	38	1,263,803	786,911	562,506	2,982	28,262	

Electric telegraphs. 128. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between nearly 150 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with those of the adjacent Colonies, with a submarine cable to Tasmania, and with a trans-continental line to Europe. Over 500 miles of wire were added during the year to the previously established lines, but notwithstanding this a slight falling off took place in the business, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Electric Telegraph, 1873 and 1874.

		Number.	Number of	Num	Amount		
Year.		of Stations.	Miles of Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	received
	1						£
1873 .	.	135	3,928	593,848	124,319	718,167	45,323
1874 .	-	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825
Increase -		13	536	14,053	3,034	17,087	2,498

Railways.

129. Railways in Victoria have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in.,* and, with the exception of three short lines con-

^{*} The national gauge of South Australia is the same as that of Victoria, but that of New South Wales is 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

necting the metropolis with certain of its suburbs, are all in the hands of the Government. The suburban lines in question are the property of a private company, but this has been found to be objectionable on many grounds, and negociations have taken place on more than one occasion with a view to their being purchased by the State. The following is the length and cost of all the lines existing in 1874. The return of the Government railways are brought down to the 30th June only, those of the private

VICTORIA.

Railways.—Length and Cost, 1874.

railways to the end of the year:

	Length o	f Line.	Total	Average
Name of Railway.	Proposed Total Length.	Extent opened.	Cost (not including Rolling Stock).	Cost per Mile of Extent opened.
Government Lines. Melbourne, Sandhurst, and	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Echuca	$156\frac{1}{4}$	$156\frac{1}{4}$		
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat Williamstown Branch	$ \begin{array}{c} 91\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 91\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 \end{array}$	10,294,420	23,370
Melbourne and North-eastern -	187	187		
Ballarat and Ararat	57			
Castlemaine and Dunolly -	471/2	_	405,951	_
Ballarat and Maryborough -	$42\frac{1}{2}$	-		
Others	380	_	10,777	
Private Lines.				
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton Melbourne and Hawthorn -	} 17	17	862,304	50,724
Total	9841	$457\frac{1}{2}$	11,573,452	24,386

130. The receipts on Government lines in 1874 were 21 per Railway recent. above the receipts in 1873; those on private lines were ceipts and working exnearly 8 per cent. higher. The working expenses on Govern-penses. ment lines were 17 per cent. higher, and those on private lines were 6 per cent. higher in 1873 than in 1874. The working expenses on Government lines amounted in 1873 to 45²/₃ per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 44 per cent. On private lines the working expenses in 1873 amounted to 56 per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 55 per cent. The following table shows the total receipts and working expenses on Government and private lines in the two years:--

VICTORIA.

Railway Receipts and Working Expenses, 1873 and 1874. RECEIPTS.

Year.	(Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.	
1873		£ 703,728	£ 154,017	£ 857,745	
1874	-	851,042	165,884	1,016,926	
Increase	-	147,314	11,867	159,181	
		Working E	XPENSES.		
1873		321,290	86,524	407,814	
1874	-	374,715	91,801	466,516	
Increase	-	53,425	5,277	58,702	

Assets and liabilities of banks.

131. There were 11 banks of issue in Victoria in the year under review, possessing 251 branches or agencies within the Colony. Five years previously, in 1869, there were 10 banks of issue, and five years before that, in 1864, there were nine. The following were the liabilities, assets, capital, and profits of the banks at each of those periods:—

LIABILITIES.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Notes in circulation Bills in circulation Balances due to other banks - Deposits bearing interest - Deposits not bearing interest -	£ 1,306,809 85,893 74,009 4,588,149 3,430,303	£ 1,287,535 116,171 202,534 6,501,159 3,849,176	£ 1,395,502 82,877 188,495 7,516,399 4,922,187
Total	9,485,163	11,956,575	14,105,460

Assets.							
Coined gold, silver, and other metals Gold and silver in bullion or bars Landed property Notes and bills of other banks - Balances due from other banks - Government securities Debts due to the banks * -	1,382,152 469,438 511,689 160,506 262,610 93,424 10,553,591	1,880,430 473,999 584,088 160,042 236,504 	2,279,502 466,848 705,598 183,777 302,833 				
Total	13,433,410	17,665,861	20,456,852				

^{*} Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

VICTORIA.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Capital stock paid up Average per annum of rates of	£7,618,960	£8,347,500	£8,503,033
last dividend declared by banks Average rate per annum of in-	118 per cent.	$9\frac{1}{20}$ per cent.	$10\frac{19}{20}$ per cent.
terest paid to shareholders Total amount of last dividend de-	11.988 per cent.	10.830 per cent.	11.702 per cent
clared Amount of reserved profits after	£456,670	£452,000	£479,500
declaring dividend	£1,594,806	£2,208,509	£2,518,470

132. There are two kinds of savings banks in Victoria, the Savings banks. ordinary savings banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office savings banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the position of both these descriptions of institutions in 1874; the returns of the ordinary savings banks being brought down to the 30th June, those of the Post Office savings banks to the 31st December:—

		Ordinary Savings Banks.	Post Office Savings Banks.
Number of institutions	-	11	146
,, depositors	-	26,214	37,800
Depositors' balances, total amount	-	£980,211	£637,090
" average to each depositor	-	£37 7s. 10d.	£16 17s. 1d.

133. The number of mortgages and releases from mortgages Mortgages and on land, live stock, and wool, and the amount of such transactions releases. during the year 1874, were as follow:—

Mortgages and Releases, 1874.

	Mo	rtgages and Liens.	Rele	Releases.		
Nature of Security.	Nun	aber. Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
Land	- 4,9	£ 4,577,649	3,144	£ 2,543,960		
Live stock -	- 5	48 963,916	78	545,552		
Wool	- 3	93 478,339	1	2,000		
Total -	- 5,9	29 6,019,904	3,223	3,091,512		

134. Besides the regular mortgages, 3,207 bills of sale were Bills of Sale. filed during the year, and 251 were satisfied. The total amount secured by the former was 727,370l., and the amount released by the latter was 98,492l.

VICTORIA.

Churches and clergy.

135. The following is a return of the number of registered clergy of different denominations during 1874, the number of churches and other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons for whom there is accommodation, and the number usually attending at the principal Sabbath or Sunday service, and the number of services performed during the year:—

Churches and Clergy, 1874.

	Number of	Churches	Number of		
Religious Denomition.	Registered Clergy.	Number.	Persons for whom there is Accom- modation.	Usually attending.	Services during the Year.
Church of England -	137	445	65,929	41,180	24,352
Roman Catholics -	91	347	87,125	66,726	35,461
Presbyterians -	147	600	73,465	62,615	31,815
Wesleyans	148	783	129,824	89,091	79,408
Independents -	48	105	16,598	8,776	8,236
Baptists	44	63	12,665	8,890	8,183
Evangelical Lutherans	10	43	3,700	2,000	2,100
Welsh Calvinists -	3	7	1,250	855	906
Church of Christ -	8	34	7,000	3,428	4,154
Other Christians -	12	16	2,960	1,109	3,068
Jews	6	7	1,350	531	1,263
Other sects	-	. 5	1,260	400	220
Total	654	2,455	403,126	285,601	199,166

Sabbath schools.

136. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with each of the same denominations, also the number of teachers and the number of scholars in such schools:—

Sabbath Schools, 1874.

Religious Denomi	nation	•	Number of Sab- bath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England	-		273	2,187	20,711
Roman Catholics	-	-	205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians -	-	-	314	2,318	26,351
Wesleyans -	-	-	492	5,065	42,550
Independents -	-	-	70	775	6,045
Baptists -	-	-	50	476	4,126
Evangelical Lutherans	-	-	13	50	530
Welsh Calvinists	-	-	7	81	600
Church of Christ	-		12	139	1,055
Other Christians	- 1.5	-	7	32	305
Jews	-	-	3	17	244
Other sects -	-	-	3	32	163
Total	-		1,449	12,384	126,728

137. Prior to the year 1862, two systems of education, named respectively the denominational and the national, were supported by the State in Victoria; but in the September of that year they were blended into one system under the Common Schools Act (25 Vict. No. 149.). That Act was repealed by the Education Act, 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447.), which came into force on the 1st January 1873.

138. The education to be given under the present Act is Secular, comsecular, compulsory, and free.

pulsory, and free education.

139. The following is a statement of the number of schools Public schools. aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools during the two years since the new Act has been in operation, and in the last year under the former system :-

Public Schools.

			Number of S			
Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	On the Rolls.	District Children (estimated).		
1872	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498		
1873	1,078	3,149	207,026	181,131		
1874	1,111	3,715	216,144	188,380		

140. In addition to the schools aided or supported by the State Private schools. there have always been a number of private schools in different parts of the Colony. These have suffered in consequence of the free system of education provided by the Government, and a number have been closed for lack of support. The returns, therefore, of the first year of the introduction of the new system showed a considerable falling off in these schools and in the teachers and scholars attending them. Of the schools there was a further falling off in 1874, but of teachers and scholars there was an increase as compared with the numbers in the former The following are the figures for the same three years:—

Private Schools, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	Year.		Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number o Scholars.		
1872		-	888	1,841	24,781		
1873	7	-	653	1,446	18,428		
1874		-	610	1,509	22,448		

VICTORIA.
Charitable
Institutions.

141. The following table contains a statement of the Charitable Institutions in Victoria, with the amount of accommodation they contain for indoor patients:—

Charitable Institutions.—Amount of Accommodation.

	Number	ber Wards or Rooms.		Number	Number	
Name of Institution.	of Institu- tions.	Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.	Beds for Inmates.	Cubic Feet to each Inmate.	
General Hospitals	32	224	2,151,758	1,970	1,092	
Lying-in Hospital	1	18	62,850	64	982	
Blind Asylum	1	9	112,788	99	1,139	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum -	1	4	70,312	63	1,116	
Eye and Ear Hospital -	1	3	10,694	21	509	
Children's Hospital	1	4	8,897	19	468	
Benevolent Asylums -	5	113	802,914	1,139	705	
Immigrants' Home	1	37	247,588	396	625	
Orphan Asylums	7	67	716,642	1,160	618	
Industrial and Reformatory						
Schools	9	82	1,283,474	1,834	700	
Hospitals for the Insane -	4	395	2,343,331	2,378	985	
Female Refuges	4	51	119,860	182	659	
Total	67	1,007	7,931,108	9,325	851	

Inmates and deaths.

142. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in these institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to the inmates:—

Charitable Institutions .- Inmates and Deaths, 1874.

	THE PARTY OF THE P	Tumber of Inmates.		Proportion of Deaths to	
Name of Institution.	Total during the Year.	Average at one Time.	of Deaths.	Total Number of Inmates.	Average Number of Inmates.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
General Hospitals	14,311	1448.5	1,441	10.07	99.48
Lying-in Hospital, &c	736	28.0	18*	2.45	64.29
Blind Asylum	106	85.5	2	1.89	2.34
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	84	73.0	_		
Eye and Ear Hospital	143	20.5		_	
Children's Hospital	78	9.5	9	11.54	94.74
Benevolent Asylums	1,656	1079.5	169	10.21	15.66
Immigrants' Home	9,436	445.5	92	.97	20.65
Orphan Asylums	1,260	991.0	10	.79	1.01
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2,784	1799.5	37	1.33	2.06
Hospitals for the Insane	2,914	2392.5	168	5.76	7.02
Female Refuges	293	151.5	3	1.02	1.98
Total	33,801	8524.5	1,949	5.76	22.86

^{*} Not including the deaths of 31 infants born in the institution.

143. By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of the various institutions, it will be observed that about three fourths of the revenue of all the institutions is derived expenditure. from State grants:—

Charitable Institutions.—Receipts and Expenditure, 1874.

Name of Institution.	From Govern- ment.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	59,040	31,642	8,617	99,299	106,952
Lying-in Hospital, &c	2,545	1,640	0,017	4,185	3,156
Blind Asylum	1,645	1,097	1,406	4,148	5,363
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,969	1,850	729	5,548	5,349
Eye and Ear Hospital	600	467		1,067	761
Children's Hospital		531	_	531	471
Benevolent Asylums	22,089	7,230	4,341	33,660	34,389
Immigrants' Home	5,000	809	975	6,784	6,759
Orphan Asylums	14,105	5,387	4,328	23,820	22,112
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	38,441		4,222	42,663	39,927
Hospitals for the Insane	87,632	_	2,830	90,462	87,632
Female Refuges	1,495	_	5,472	6,967	7,120
Total	235,561	50,653	32,920	319,134	319,891

144. The Friendly Societies which sent in returns relating to Friendly 1874 numbered 32, embodying 710 lodges or courts. The average number of members during the year was 42,664. The total period of sickness for which aliment was allowed to members was $45,964\frac{2}{3}$ weeks, or an average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ days to each member. The deaths of members during the year numbered 395, and the deaths of registered wives 227. The total number of registered wives at the end of the year was 25,648.

145. The income of these societies in 1874 amounted to Income, ex-138,034l., and the expenditure to 122,428l. The amount to the penditure, &c. credit of funds at the end of the year was 266,073l.

(Signed) HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist of Victoria.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

No. 20.

Governor WELD, C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Hobart Town,

My Lord, April 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state for your Lordship's information that on the 17th March I returned to Hobart Town from a tour in the northern, north-eastern, and eastern districts after an absence of nearly a month. I reached Evandale by the Main Line Railway, and Launceston by the Launceston and Western Railway, and after attending the races and regatta at Launceston and a run by rail to Westbury through well-cultivated agricultural country, left Launceston in company with the Minister of Lands and Works on a riding tour through the north-eastern and eastern districts.

2. The north-eastern districts are only now attracting general attention owing to the recent discoveries of tin. I was desirous of seeing for myself enough to enable me to judge of their capabilities both as mining and agricultural districts, and it is because I am convinced that the future of Tasmania will be materially affected by the development of the resources of these districts

that I now address your Lordship.

3. The north-eastern corner of this Island (with the exception of a belt on the northern coast line, which is comparatively open land of inferior quality) is chiefly hilly and even mountainous, but it contains large tracts estimated at fully 70,000 acres of undulating and almost level land of very superior quality, and the soil of a great part of the hills themselves is exceedingly rich. This country is almost entirely clothed with the most luxuriant possible vegetation. The eucalypti on the flats and rich hill sides attain a great size, and the valuable blackwood (Acacia Melanoxylon), the native beech or "myrtle" (Fagus Cunninghamii), the silver wattle (Acacia Dealbata), the sassafras (Atherosperma Moschata), and the tree-ferns and climbers add beauty to the The tree-ferns are most remarkable for the great profusion and luxuriance with which they grow, reaching occasionally a height of 30 feet, and being thickly spread over the whole district; in many places, indeed, growing close together in masses.

4. The district, in a settler's point of view, may be described as a "poor man's country," that is, it is best adapted for settlement by men who will labour with their own hands and have sons and daughters to work with them. In the heart of the district I remained a day at the comfortable homestead of a most respectable settler, a native of Somersetshire named Fry, who, with the assistance of his wife, four sons, and five daughters, had in eight years cleared and laid down in grass about 250 acres of the 300

acres he owns, milks 50 cows, and lately obtained a prize for cheese at the Melbourne Exhibition. I could not but be struck at the indomitable energy of this family, who had penetrated alone into a then pathless forest and attacked its huge trees with such determination, doing everything for themselves, working hard all day, and at night taught lessons, prayers, and even music by the father.

- TASMANIA.
- 5. Capitalists would find such a country too expensive to clear, but the man who can always be cutting down or ringing a tree himself, by degrees sees the light of day break largely into the forest, and though he will not make a fortune, he will make a home and an independence, and all his simple wants will be supplied. The district of which I speak is capable of keeping thousands of such families in health and plenty, and of making this Colony prosperous and greatly increasing its revenue. All that is wanted is roads and a judicious system of immigration.
- 6. The country is well watered with clear brooks and streams. and it is in the beds of these in the hilly country that the recent discoveries of tin have been made. The area of the country known to contain tin is roughly estimated at about 40 miles by 40 miles, but it has only been very partially prospected. I visited a great number of claims; some belonged to parties of working men, generally men of a superior character, strong, energetic, and very intelligent. Some idea of their success may be gathered from the fact that many claims are passed over where not more than ten pounds (101.) per week per man can be cleared. I saw and heard of claims where double that amount was made; I should say 15l. or 16l. was about an average. I heard of 100l. (one hundred pounds) a week for a party of four. Other claims are in part worked by working proprietors, and in part by men employed by them on wages, and again there are two or three companies of capitalists employing managers and labourers. Labour is scarce and dear; labourers are being imported from Melbourne. Wages range from 50s. a week for the best labourers downwards; on farms, labourers get 11. (one pound) a week and rations.

The matrix of the tin ore seems to be porphyritic granite. One company, the Belmont, is driving deep shafts into porphyritic granite, but has not yet commenced to crush. All the working claims are at present sluicing and washing "wash dirt" dug out of the beds of brooks, which usually appears to consist of decomposed granite. In many places a handful of wash dirt seems, even to the naked eye, in great part to consist of particles and small nuggets of tin of varying degrees of fineness. I reported in my despatch No. 9 of 17th March 1875 upon the tin mines of Mount Bischoff. I do not think that "wash dirt" has been found as yet in any of the claims of which I am now speaking equal in depth and richness to that of the best Mount Bischoff claims, but on the other hand a far larger area of rich tin-bearing country is already known to exist in the north-east.

TASMANIA.

- 7. The great difficulty the north-eastern districts labour under is want of roads; the tin is carried out generally at an expense of 10l. and 13l. a ton to Bridport on the north and George's Bay on the eastern coast, on the backs of horses by bush tracks over steep hills and across ravines and watercourses. In travelling our horses often sank deep in mud, or floundered amongst rocks and tangled roots, and at times could scarcely pass under or over fallen trees and branches, and, of course, we often had to dismount and lead in order to ease them.
- 8. I can hardly hazard an estimate of the population of these districts. In Scottsdale, about 40 miles from Launceston, a sober, honest, and industrious population of about 500 are settled engaged in farming pursuits and occupying excellent land; I was there presented with a loyal address. A few other farms are scattered about the Ringarooma and other parts of the country; the mining and prospecting parties and packers number perhaps 300 men, but the increase will probably be rapid, certainly if roads are made. The Minister of Lands and Works, who accompanied me, is doing all he can with the means at his disposal.
- 9. I passed from Scottsdale through Ringarooma and Thomas' Plains to George's Bay on the east coast, and pursued my journey through the eastern districts back to Hobart Town, which I reached after a journey almost entirely on horseback of about 370 miles from Launceston. The first part of the journey was certainly rough, but I was amply repaid, not only by what I saw and learned, but also by the gratification that my visit seemed to afford the inhabitants and miners, who declared that they never believed that "a Governor would visit so rough a place." On the east coast I was the guest of several of the principal colonists, who extended to me the warmest hospitality. I saw some fine land, good farms, and neat villages, especially in the Fingal and Avoca districts, but, as a rule, the east coast is more remarkable for climate and scenery than for any continued extent of good land. Coal exists in this part of the Colony, and I visited some fine stone quarries at Prosser's Bay, from which the Melbourne Post Office was built. In conclusion, I may confidently say that my opinion of the capabilities of Tasmania have been considerably enhanced by what I saw and heard on this journey.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 21.

Government House, Perth,

My Lord, June 27, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of Western Australia for 1875, with a report thereon from the

Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

2. I beg leave to annex a copy of the speech with which I opened the Session of the Colonial Legislature on the 30th November 1875, as it contains information on various subjects of public interest and importance.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. C. F. Robinson.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, June 26, 1876.

In forwarding to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1875, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

The colonial revenue shows a net increase of 6,955l. over that of the year 1874. The estimated revenue, exclusive of the imperial grant in aid, was 119,200l., and the actual revenue amounted to 141,180l., giving an increase over estimated revenue of 21,980l. for the year 1875, 11,145l. of this increase for the year was from customs, 5,905l. from land sales, and 3,880l. under the head of land revenue, produced by the issue of additional leases and licenses under the land regulations of March 1872. The increases under the heads of land sales and land revenue are satisfactory indications of the progress of settlement and the advancement of the Colony.

The net expenditure amounted to 169,230l., showing an increase of 25,964l over that of 1874, and an excess of expenditure

over the estimate of 12,634l.

The excess is principally under the following heads which were insufficiently provided for:—

		£
Survey Office.—On account of contract surveying	-	2,282
Administration of Justice.—Payment of jurors an		
witnesses	-	1,236
Medical.—Maintenance of patients in hospital	-	1,295
Gaols.—Maintenance of prisoners	-	1,813
Poor House Maintenance of paupers	100	1,010

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Education.—Additional earnings by results under the Elementary Education Act, 1871 - 1,377
Rottnest Penal Establishment.—Provisions and other necessaries for aboriginal prisoners - 857
Miscellaneous.—On account of Eucla Telegraph
Extension - - 2,515
After providing for this excess there remained a balance to credit in the Treasury chest on the 31st December of 23,6811.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony is 135,000l., authorised by Acts of the Colonial Legislature for the construction of railways and other public works, being at the rate of 5l. 1s. 1d. on the population, a balance of the loan of 1873, amounting to 13,600l., still remains unfloated until required for the expenditure connected with the Geraldton and Northampton Railway.

Public Works.

The principal public works in conjunction with the South Australian Government has been the construction of the telegraph line between Albany and Eucla, from current revenue, connecting this Colony by telegraphic communication with the rest of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. It is hoped that the line will be completed by the end of 1877, when to connect this line of telegraphic communication with India and Europe, it will only be necessary to place a cable between the North-west Coast of Western Australia and Galle or Singapore.

The Geraldton and Northampton Railway is also in course of construction, provided for by loan authorised in 1873. This work is expected to open up the mineral resources of the district through which it runs, encouraging the introduction of increased

capital and population.

Harbour Improvement at Fremantle has been under the consideration of a select committee of the Legislative Council during the last Session. The plan recommended by the committee has been forwarded to England for the opinion of a qualified marine engineer before the great cost of such an undertaking can be determined upon.

Population.

The increase by births after deducting deaths amounts to 287, to which if there is added the excess of arrivals, 213, after deducting departures it gives a total increase of population over that of 1874 of 500. The number of departures appears large, the greater attractions of the more advanced neighbouring colonies induce many hastily to leave, who, after a time, find their way back.

The total population on 31st December 1875 was 26,709.

Labour.

The want of good mechanics and agricultural labourers is greatly felt throughout the Colony. There were introduced from

England during the year, emigrants numbering 374 statute adults, all of whom on arrival quickly obtained suitable employment, many more would have been absorbed had the means been larger for providing passages for a greater number.

for providing passages for a greater number.

Wages are liberal when compared with the neighbouring Colonies, and, on favourable conditions, free grants of land can be obtained by emigrants under the existing land regulations, which ought to attract attention, and should tend to promote the permanent occupation of land in the rural districts.

Imports and Exports.

There is a decrease in the value of imports and exports on that of the preceding year. The value of imports from the United Kingdom has increased by 8,495l., but there has been a decrease from British Colonies and Foreign Countries of 22,917l., giving a total decrease in the value of imports of 14,422l. This decrease in the value of imports has arisen by a reduction in orders for goods from the neighbouring Colonies, large orders were given in 1874, which have not continued.

The total value of exports has decreased by 37,619l, that to the United Kingdom by 20,184l, which includes our largest export in wool. The export in wool in 1874 was given at 2,874,992 lbs., and exceeds that of 1875 by 446,832 lbs., which accounts for a decrease of 33,512l in the value of exports for 1875, being within a small amount of the total decrease, the number of sheep

in 1875, having increased over that of 1874 by 104,000.

I am disposed to think that the quantity of wool in 1874, which has swelled the value of exports for that year, has been incorrectly stated, or else wool belonging to 1873 was not shipped till 1874, and was thus included in the exports for that year, such being the case, the value of the exports for 1875, would be within a small amount nearly equal to that of the preceding year.

Land.

The receipts from land sales have exceeded the estimate by

5,905l., and that of the receipts for 1874 by 3,226l.

The revenue from land exceeded the estimate by 4,864l., and that of the receipts of 1874 by 2,574l. The increase under both heads are a sure indication of the progress of settlement in the occupation of the soil for agricultural purposes, and the development and opening up of new tracts of country for pastoral pursuits. A large and extensive area of the latter having been brought under notice by recent explorations to the eastward of Champion Bay.

The increased quantity of land taken up for pastoral purposes

exceeds that of 1874 by 2,583,232 acres.

It is satisfactory to observe that the sale of land, and occupation under lease, steadily increases. The total revenue in 1875 from sales and rents amounted to 33,285l., considerably the largest ever received in any one year, and nearly double that received 39680.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. in 1871, the year before the present land regulations now in operation were introduced. It may therefore fairly be inferred that the present land regulations have not been unsuccessful in encouraging the settlement and occupation of the soil.

Agriculture.

The estimated acreage of land under crop exceeds that of 1874 by 2,279 acres. This increase of cultivation is principally under the head of hay or green crop. The acreage under tillage for wheat has decreased by 1,866 acres. This decrease has been occasioned by the uncertainty of a return from the presence of red rust, and also by the remunerative price hitherto obtained for sandalwood, which has induced the small farmer to abandon the cultivation of his land in search of this article, for which he has readily obtained all necessary supplies, such as flour, tea, sugar, &c. This state of things cannot last, the farmer will ere long be compelled, from the supply of sandalwood becoming exhausted, to return to a healthier condition by the cultivation of his land, for the production of wheat sufficient to supply the quantity of breadstuffs required for consumption without the necessity of importation.

Stock.

Under all heads, except goats, the number of stock has increased over 1874 as follows:

Horses	-			increase	2,743
Horned of	eattle	-11	-	,,	3,668
Sheep			-	,,	104,000
Pigs	-		-		1,130

This increase of stock is a satisfactory indication of progress.

Shipping.

The number of foreign vessels entered at the several ports of the Colony show an increase of 10 in number and 1,568 in tonnage. The number cleared shows a decrease in two and 234 in tonnage. There is an increase of seven in the number of vessels built in the Colony over that of 1874.

Education.

The average number of scholars in attendance at the Government schools during the year 1875 was 2,921. The number of schools was 79.

The total cost of education amounted to 7,542l., or at a rate

of 21. 11s. 8d. per head.

The salaries of masters and mistresses are paid on the average attendance per head of the pupils who have attended 180 days in the year, and a further amount for each pupil subject to examination under prescribed standards. This system of payment serves to stimulate the teachers to increased exertion in obtaining regularity of attendance, and in advancing by zeal and attention the education of their pupils.

Savings Bank.

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank have increased during 1875 from 1,291 to 1,408. It is satisfactory to see this increase, showing that these banks are appreciated by the special class which it was intended to benefit, in offering to them an institution where they might deposit their savings, instead of, as is too often the case, spend them in the ruinous indulgence of excessive drink, an evil which it is most desirable by all legitimate means to endeavour to abate.

The interest to depositors and the cost of these banks are fully repaid by the interest received from the investment on mortgage of a portion of the sums therein deposited.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. O'G. LEFROY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Governor Robinson, C.M.G. &c. &c.

Speech delivered by his Excellency Governor Robinson, C.M.G., at the Opening of the Session of the Legislative Council, Western Australia, Tuesday, 30th November 1875.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

I have much pleasure in meeting you again, and in availing myself of your advice and assistance in the enactment of measures

for promoting the welfare of the Colony.

I duly forwarded to the Secretary of State your resolutions of last session relative to the proposed introduction of responsible government, and I have now to inform you that his Lordship, having carefully considered the whole question, has been unable to arrive at the conclusion that the circumstances of the Colony are at present such as would justify him in advising Her Majesty to assent to the desired reform. The correspondence on this important subject will be submitted to you without delay, and I trust that his Lordship's decision, in the wisdom of which it is my duty to say that personally I entirely concur, will be accepted in the spirit in which it has been arrived at, and that even those who may feel some disappointment at the postponement of the accomplishment of their wishes will on calm reflection admit that the change would be somewhat premature.

The financial position of the Colony is highly satisfactory. The revenue of 1874, exclusive of the Imperial grant in aid, amounted to 134,225l., and exceeded the estimate by 33,545l.; customs and land revenue having mainly contributed to the improvement. The expenditure was also in excess of the estimate, but the overdraft of 20,925l. was chiefly occasioned by remittances to the Crown agents for services chargeable to 1875, and by the payment of the December accounts in that month instead of in the following January; a change of system which caused the

expenditure of 13 months to be charged against 1874.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. The present year commenced with an available balance to the credit of the Colony of 38,000l. Adding to this the actual receipts for the nine months ended the 30th September last (114,000l.), and the probable receipts for the current quarter (38,000l.), you will perceive that the total assets for the 12 months, including the balance from last year, will not fall short of 190,000l. The actual and estimated expenditure for the same period will probably amount to 151,000l.; and, therefore, notwithstanding an outlay of 25,000l. on account of the Eucla Telegraph and Immigration, charged against current revenue, we shall carry on to next year a balance somewhat in excess of that brought forward from 1874.

Comparative statements in detail of the revenue and expenditure will be submitted to you, together with the estimates for 1876; and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the

efficient support of the public service.

I may here observe that the authorised debt of the Colony, incurred for the construction of railways and other public works, is 135,000*l*., being at the rate of 5*l*. 3s. 1d. per head on the population. Of the loan of 1873 a balance of 14,600*l*. remains still unfloated, and will be raised by the sale of debentures when

required to be expended on the railway.

I am happy to inform you that the revenue derived from Crown lands during the last twelve months was the largest ever collected in the Colony, and exceeded the estimate by 50 per cent. The total amount received was 35,000l. against 17,000 in 1871, the year immediately preceding the introduction of the new regulations, showing that the progress of settlement has been satisfactory. On lands taken up on deferred payments for tillage, which now amount to considerably over 100,000 acres, a large number of settlers have already established themselves, and while the withdrawal of these men from the labour market has been doubtless severely felt, the policy was a wise one which encouraged them to

remain and settle in the Colony.

That confidence is felt in the wool-producing capabilities of our natural pasture grounds is evidenced by the large areas of land which have recently been taken up by sheep farmers in every direction; and there is every reason to expect that the importation of flocks from the neighbouring Colonies will lead to a very considerable increase in this industry. With this end in view, I have had under my consideration the propriety of offering still further inducements to settlers in outlying districts; and additional regulations, which have been prepared by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, will be laid before you, in order that your opinion thereon may go forward to the Secretary of State, and that in considering the proposed regulations his Lordship may have the benefit of your local knowledge and experience. The opportunity may also be taken to place the small farmer in a better position than at present as regards the depasturing of his stock, and I hope to suggest an arrangement which will accomplis I this desirable object and prove at the same time satisfactory

to all parties concerned.

It is expected that a considerable impetus to the occupation and working of the mineral lands of the Champion Bay district will result from the completion of the railway from Geraldton to the mines; but I understand that mining operations, both there and at Nicol Bay, have been retarded by the scarcity of labour.

Our forests appear to yield profitable returns to the companies and others embarked in the timber trade, which may now be regarded as a well-established industry. Regulations for the granting of special timber licenses on favourable terms were brought into operation a few months ago, and under them much timber country has been advantageously taken up in the southern districts. The conservation of the forests is a question which has engaged the serious attention of the other Australian Colonies. Here, too, it will shortly be desirable to prevent unnecessary havoc, and to put a stop to the undue destruction of a valuable public property.

From returns made up to the 30th September last, I regret to find that the imports and exports have slightly decreased in value as compared with the preceding 12 months; but there is good reason to believe that the depression—traceable, as regards the imports, to some previous undue importation—is merely a transitory one, and that the further development of the various industries to which I have already referred will lead to an early

improvement in the exports under those heads.

Turning to the question of public works, I have to inform you that papers relative to the progress of the works on the Geraldton and Northampton Railway will be handed to you and further explained by the Commissioner. Acting on the advice of the consulting engineer, in whose opinion the original designs were faulty, I have sanctioned such alterations in the construction of the bridges and culverts as were necessary for their future stability. These alterations have been agreed to by the contractor, at prices which I doubt not you will approve, and are now in course of completion. Others of a more expensive character, and which admitted of delay, I have thought proper to reserve for your consideration, and I shall be glad if you will give your early attention to the subject.

The extension of the telegraph from Albany to the South Australian frontier, for which you will be asked to make further provision in the estimates, is progressing in a favourable manner, 150 miles having been poled, and the station at Bremer Bay erected. The whole of the wire and other materials required have now been supplied by the contractors, and their erection will be commenced forthwith, and carried on systematically to completion. The survey of the remainder of the line has been entrusted to a competent officer, who will at the same time conduct a general reconnaissance of the country within several miles of the coast, with a view to a better knowledge than we at present possess of the southern seaboard of the Colony. On the South

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Australian side I understand that the work is fast advancing, and I feel sure that I only echo your sentiments when I say that we look forward with the utmost interest to the time when the completion of this great and important undertaking shall at length place this Colony in telegraphic communication with the rest of the civilized world.

The erection of lighthouses, the extension of jetties, and other authorised works have been as rapidly and economically proceeded with as the high price of both labour and materials would

permit.

My views on the harbour question are identical with those of my predecessor, and I believe of the country at large. Complete security for shipping in close proximity to Fremantle is essential to the full development of our resources; but I cannot on that account advise you to undertake works beyond the means of the Colony, or to adopt any scheme of harbour improvements without well considering the cost. The report of Mr. Wardell, Inspector General of Public Works for the Colony of Victoria, has been before the public since the last session of Council. He, as you are aware, estimates the cost of a breakwater at about 900,000l., and this scheme, excellent as it is in itself, may therefore be put aside as entirely beyond the means of the Colony. Recently another and a less expensive scheme has been proposed, which will in due course be laid before you, with various memoranda and reports; but, as at present advised, I am not prepared to recommend it for final adoption, and would suggest that the whole question of harbour works be submitted, accompanied by the excellent charts which we are now in a position to furnish, to some eminent authority in England, on whose character and experience in works of this nature we may rely for a practical solution of the difficulty. If you concur in this suggestion, I shall be prepared to add a sufficient sum to the estimates for carrying it into effect; and I certainly think that the course proposed would be a far safer one than to accept the theories or the calculations of less experienced or non-professional men.

You are probably aware that a memorial has recently been presented to me, praying for the introduction of a Bill to provide for a Government guarantee of 6 per cent. for 10 years on the amount of capital proposed to be expended in the construction of a railway from Fremantle to Perth and Guildford, with a view to its ultimate extension to the eastern districts. In laying the papers before you, I would invite you thoroughly to examine the statistics from which its promoters deduce that the line would be likely to pay, and to consider and report on the expediency of the proposed undertaking, on the basis of a Government guarantee.

The question of the supervision and control of public works is one which has occupied my attention, and on which my correspondence with the Secretary of State will be presented to you. I propose to amaigamate the offices of surveyor general and superintendent of public works, the present Commissioner of Crown lands having charge of the joint department; to recognise the

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

services of a meritorious subordinate officer by appointing him deputy surveyor general, with a small addition to his salary; and to provide for the appointment of a duly qualified engineer who, under the Commissioner, shall be responsible for the direction of all public works for the future. I consider that with one department presided over by an officer capable of directing both surveys and works, greater efficiency and economy are likely to be obtained than by the maintenance of two separate establishments. Moreover, the public works are now of sufficient importance to render it exceedingly desirable that the officer in charge of them should have a seat in this Council, which would not be the case if a separate department were established, with a separate officer at the head of it.

In further recognition of the services of Mr. Forrest (in whose case it is proposed that the title of deputy surveyor general shall be revived), I am happy to inform you that the Secretary of State has authorised me to issue to him a block of 5,000 acres of land, in consideration of the great courage and ability displayed by him in his recent expedition; and I feel sure you will view this act on his Lordship's part as a mark of his interest in the success of

those of whom the Colony has reason to be proud.

It is but fitting that I should here refer to the recent arrival in our midst of another distinguished explorer, whose latest achievement will add to his own reputation, and furnish us with valuable information as to the character of the country in the interior. I need not, however, detain you with many remarks upon this subject, for the people of Western Australia have already shown that they appreciate alike the qualities which have contributed to the success of Mr. Giles and his brave companions, and the enterprising public spirit of the prominent colonist who equipped them and sent them forth.

Papers on the subject of immigration have been printed for your information, and will serve to explain to you how the immigration vote of last session has been expended. In view of the accounts of the scarcity of labour which continue to reach me from all parts of the Colony, and of the ready manner in which the recent arrivals have been absorbed into the labour market, I have felt justified in placing a further sum of 7,000l. on the estimates for immigration purposes for the ensuing year; and I doubt not that the course which I have adopted will be confirmed by

your Honourable House, and meet with general approval.

Steps have been taken to introduce, as an experimental measure, a limited number of boys from the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, where difficulties are experienced in properly providing for the children when the time comes for them to leave the establishment The boys now expected vary in age from 16 to 18 years, and are said to be healthy, able-bodied, and fairly educated. The cost of transport will, in this instance, be defrayed by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, on condition that on arrival the boys are received by the Government and duly taken care of until

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. they enter service, or are apprenticed to respectable tradesmen. Further batches of an apparently promising class of immigrant can be procured from the same source on the Colony undertaking to pay the cost, and agreeing to certain specified conditions; and I therefore desire to take the sense of your Honourable House on

the questions raised in the correspondence.

The fisheries on the North-west Coast continue to be prosecuted with success. Last season 189 vessels were employed on the pearling grounds, and the yield amounted to 308 tons of shells, valued at 61,000l., with pearls to the value of 12,100l. in addition. Questions connected with the employment of native and Malay labour by persons engaged in pearling have occupied much of my attention, and I will ask you to sanction a Bill to enable the Governor to put a stop to the practice of Sunday diving (the prevalence of which has been brought to my notice by a deputation of gentlemen interested in the Northern Settlements), and to make such further regulations as may be necessary for the general management of the fisheries. The correspondence which will be communicated to you on this subject will acquaint you with the steps which have been taken to procure a suitable vessel for service on the North-west Coast.

By direction of the Secretary of State, a Bill to amend the ordinances relating to the Post Office Savings Bank will be submitted for your favourable consideration, together with copies of the correspondence which has passed between his Lordship and myself on this important subject. I may take this opportunity of mentioning that the deposits in the Savings Bank have risen steadily from 2,487l. in 1863, the year the bank was established, to 18,715l. in 1874; a state of things which in itself speaks well

for the thrift and progress of the people.

Despatches relative to the sanitary condition of Perth will be communicated to you, with a Bill to enlarge the powers of the various Municipal Councils with respect to the removal of nuisances and the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the contamination of drinking water by the soakage of impurities into wells. I trust that this measure, treating as it does of a subject which so closely affects the health and general well being of the community, will

receive your early attention.

The want of a high-class school is much and increasingly felt. It is well known that colonists desirous of providing a superior education for their children are obliged to send them elsewhere for the purpose, and that many youths of good natural abilities, whose parents are unable to meet the expense of maintaining them away from home, are deprived of the opportunity of attaining to that position in society which a higher education than the Colony at present affords would doubtless enable them to reach. A school of the character suggested would be an attractive feature in the estimation of intending settlers, and, under proper management, its influence on the future social condition of the Colony would be incalculable. The salaries of the principal and assistant

masters should be guaranteed by Government, in order to secure WESTERN the services of properly qualified men, and the education, which of course would be strictly secular, should be at least sufficient to enable the students to matriculate at the Universities in the neighbouring Colonies. Viewing this subject as one of considerable importance, I have caused a Bill to be prepared to enable me to give effect to the proposal, and I think you will agree with me that, regard being had to the favourable condition and prospects of the Colony, the suggestion is in no way premature.

The propriety of extending the Post Office Money Order system to the country districts having been suggested to me by the Postmaster General, I have had much pleasure in directing that the system shall be extended to the principal country towns, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be accomplished. The extension will probably take effect from the 1st January next. The total amount of money orders issued and paid in 1874 was 6,546l., against 7,422l. in 1873; the decrease being attributable, I am informed, to additional accommodation afforded by the banks in the issue of drafts on England and the Colonies.

In addition to the Bills which have been referred to in the course of my speech, the following, with others, have been prepared, and will be submitted for your consideration and approval:-

An Act to amend the laws relating to Election Petitions, and to provide more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at the election of members of the Legislative Council.

An Act to amend the Bastardy Laws.

An Act to amend "The Colonial Passengers' Ordinance,

An Act to further amend the Law of Evidence.

An Act to empower the Governor under certain circumstances to authorise persons to have and use distilling apparatus without a license.

An Act to relieve persons engaged in pearl shell fishing from payment of customs duties on stores of vessels employed by them.

An Act to make provision for the maintenance of discipline among the crews of coasting vessels.

With reference to certain proposed amendments of the Education and Licensing Acts, I shall probably have occasion to address you by message during the course of the Session.

The usual reports from the various heads of departments will also be laid on the table, with numerous papers which I have directed to be printed for presentation to your Honourable House.

Gentlemen, I have now brought to your notice a large number of questions, many of which are intimately connected with the social well-being of the Colony committed to my care; and I feel sure that you will approach their consideration in that spirit

AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. of liberality, prudence, and forethought which has heretofore characterized your deliberations. I am of course aware that the Government must ever be responsible for the general conduct of legislation, especially in matters of finance; but, recognizing as I do the constitutional privileges of the people, you may be well assured that their wishes, as expressed through their representatives in Council, will at all times receive at my hands the most respectful and impartial consideration. It is my wish that those officers who represent me in this House should afford you the fullest information on all points, and I sincerely hope that cordial relations may be established and maintained between the different branches of the Legislature.

I leave you to the labours of the Session with a strong confidence in your ability and earnest desire faithfully to acquit yourselves of the highly important duties which are imposed upon you by the constitution of the Colony; and I earnestly pray that you may be guided by Divine Providence to the adoption of measures which shall conduce to the honour of the Crown, the happiness of the people, and to your own reputation as statesmen and representatives.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 22.

To the Honourable Daniel Pollen, Colonial Secretary.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington, 30th November 1875.

In presenting the volume of statistics for 1874, I have to express my regret at the lateness of the publication. In addition to the ordinary delay caused by the difficulty experienced in obtaining complete returns on the many subjects dealt with, there was a delay this year caused by the necessity of first issuing the census volume. After that was published, the pressure of Parliamentary work in the Government Printing Office caused an almost entire cessation of the printing for this volume during a period of nearly three months.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

This part of the volume, published for the first time last year, has been slightly enlarged, in order to make the early historical

portion more complete, by including the Lieutenant-Governors appointed for the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, into which the Colony was formerly divided, and also the members of the Executive Council of New Zealand (exclusive of the officers commanding the forces) previous to the establishment of responsible Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

PART II.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1874, was 341,860, an increase on the estimated population of the 31st December 1873, of 45,914, or an increase at the rate of 15.5 per cent. for the 12 months. The increase since the 1st of March 1874, when the census was taken, was 42,346, or 14.1 per cent. on the then population. The natural increase of population during the year, as represented by the excess of births over deaths, was 8,683, or 23.78 per diem. The increase during the year by excess of immigration over emigration was 38,106. The total increase from these two sources would thus amount to 46,789; but that number added to the estimated population on the 31st December 1873, would make the estimated population on the 31st December 1874, 342,735, against 341,860 ascertained by adding the known increase since the census night to the then enumerated population. The difference between the two numbers, viz., 875, is the measure of error in the previous estimate, gradually augmenting since the former census. As the error is one of increase over the actual population, it would appear to have been caused by insufficient information given to the customs authorities as to the number of persons leaving the Colony. This source of error was under consideration at the recent meeting of Australian Statists, and it was hoped that by reciprocal returns of arrivals the errors arising in this way might be periodically corrected.

Immigration.—The total immigration to New Zealand in 1874 amounted to 43,965 persons, of whom 25,830 were males and 18,135 were females. Of the males, 19,488 were adults (i.e., under "The Imperial Passenger Act," over 12 years of age), and 6,342 were children. Of the females, 12,215 were adults and 5,920 were children. Of these persons, the number whose passages were paid wholly at the public expense was 29,035, and the number whose passages were only partially paid at the public expense was 3,083. The immigrants unassisted numbered 11,847, of whom 5,504 were from the Australian Colonies, 4,626 from the United Kingdom, and 1,717 from other places.

Emigration.— The emigration during the year amounted to 5,859 persons, of whom 4,225 went to the Australian Colonies, 867 to the United Kingdom, and 767 to other places. There was thus, as regards free emigration, an excess of immigration over emigration of 1,279 persons from the Australian Colonies, 3,759 persons from the United Kingdom, and 950 from other places.

Aliens Naturalized.—The total number of aliens naturalized in

NEW ZEALAND.

1874 was 79, of whom nearly one half (33) were natives of various German States.

Armed Constabulary and Volunteers.— The total strength of the armed constabulary on the 31st December 1874, was 702, distributed over 63 posts in the North Island. There were 41 commissioned officers, 86 non-commissioned officers, and 575 rank and file. The various branches of the volunteer force gave a total strength of 5,464 officers and men belonging to 134 corps. These numbers show a reduction in the strength of the volunteer corps of 1,447 on the numbers on the 31st December 1873, and of 41 on the then number of corps.

Fire Brigades.—The returns show that there were, in 1874, 22 fire brigades in the Colony, having a total strength of 68 officers and 571 men.

Municipal Boroughs.—The returns for the boroughs show that the total estimated value of rateable property is 9,362,685l., and the estimated gross annual value of such property is 866,306l. The revenue of these boroughs amounted in 1874 to 123,859l. 9s. 7d. The amount of outstanding loans of these boroughs (exclusive of bank overdrafts) amounted, at the termination of their respective financial years in 1874, to 174,753l. 3s. 7d.; the interest on the larger portion of this amount ranging from 6 to 7 per cent.

Vital Statistics.

Births. — The children born alive and registered in 1874 amounted to 12,844, an actual increase on the living births in 1873 of 1,622. The birth rate in 1874 was 40.05 per 1,000 of the population, a recovery on the birth rate of the two former years, when it was respectively 38.99 per 1,000 in 1873 and 39.50 per 1,000 in 1872. The highest birth rate for a period of 10 years was 42.89 per 1,000 in 1866; but in all the years prior to 1873 still births are included in the number of births, whereas only living births are included for the years 1873 and 1874.

Sex.—Of the children born alive, 6,634 were males and 6,210 were females; thus 106.8 boys were born to every 100 girls. The proportion of male births was higher in the Colony in 1874 than the average proportion in England; the average there being 104.4 boys born to every 100 girls. If the comparison between the male and female births be made for the different portions of the Colony, a considerable variation is apparent. The proportion in the Province of Auckland was 109.2 boys to 100 girls; in Hawke's Bay 101.9, and in Wellington 103.7 boys to 100 girls. In Marlborough, 128.3 boys were born to the 100 girls, while in the adjoining Provinces of Nelson and Canterbury the numbers were respectively 108.0 and 103.9 to the 100 girls. Excepting Marlborough, the highest proportions were—in Auckland 109.2 and in Otago 108.3 male to the 100 female births.

Illegitimate Births.—The births of 167 children, or 1.300 per 100 of the total number of births were registered as illegitimate. There was thus, notwithstanding the arrival of a large number of free immigrants, a reduction in this rate from that in 1873, when it amounted to 1.416 per 100. There can be very little doubt that a number of illegitimate births are included among the legitimates. The information at present required to be given on the registration of a birth affords no check on the somewhat common practice of giving the man's name to a woman with whom he may be cohabiting. The operation of "The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1875," will, to a certain extent, remedy this defect.

NEW ZEALAND.

Marriages.—The number of marriages in 1874 was 2,828, being an increase on the number in 1873 of 552. The number of persons married in 1873 was at the rate of 15.80 per 1,000 on the mean population of the year; in 1874 the number of persons married was at the rate of 17.62 per 1,000, an increase of 1.82 per 1,000 persons married. The rate in 1874 was a little higher than the average English rate (16.31 per 1,000) extending over a period of 33 years, but not so high as it was in this Colony in 1868 and the immediately preceding years.

Of the marriages in 1874, 956 were solemnized by ministers of the Scotch Church and Presbyterian denominations, 718 by the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland (so called, for although the term is a misnomer, it is of necessity retained until the schedule to the Marriage Act is altered), 348 by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 278 by ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, 240 by ministers of other religious bodies, and 291 by registrars of marriages. In three of the above cases the marriage was twice solemnized—in two cases by Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers, and in one case by a registrar and an officiating minister.

The number of the marriages by the ministers of each denomination is not in same proportion as the numbers of persons professing to belong to those denominations.

The following figures show the per-centage of marriages solemnized by each of the stated religious denominations, and the proportion of members of each of those bodies to the 100 of the population at the census of 1874:—

		No. of Marriages to every 100 solemnized.	No. of Persons per 100 of Population. March 1874.
	10/5		
United Church of England and Ireland	-	25.37	42.46
Presbyterians, &c	-	25·37 33·76	$42 \cdot 46 \\ 24 \cdot 20$
United Church of England and Ireland Presbyterians, &c Roman Catholics			

New ZEALAND.

Thus, while it may be broadly stated that all marriages among members of the Roman Catholic and Methodist bodies are solemnized by ministers of their own denominations, a large number of persons belonging to other denominations are married by Presbyterian ministers, while about three-fifths of the marriages of Church of England members are solemnized by ministers of that denomination.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Of the 2,828 men who were married, 111, or 3.92 per cent., signing the register by marks. The number of women signed by marks was 263, or 9.30 per cent. of the total number married. These numbers are somewhat in excess of the numbers in 1873, when they were respectively—men 2.94 per cent., and women 7.86 per cent. As the rudiments of education, tested by the signatures to the marriage registers, are proportionally more widespread in the Colony than in Great Britain, it may be expected that the large influx of persons of the labouring classes will, for a time at least, cause a proportionate increase in the numbers signing the marriage register by marks.

Ages of Persons Married.—In 1874, of 2,828 women married, 791 were under 21 years of age (of these the ages of 20 were not further given than that they were stated as minors), and 2,037 were over 21; 1,058 women married at the ages 21-25, and 509 at the ages 25-30. Of the men married in 1874, only 37 were under 21 years of age. The largest number married in any quinquennial period was 896, at the ages 25-30. Assuming that those whose ages are not specified would be proportionally distributed in the specified ages, the following will show the proportion in which each sex married at the respective age period.

Of the men marrying, 1.31 per cent. were under 21; of the women marrying, 27.97 per cent. were under 21.

Proportion at each Age Period of the Total Numbers Married.

			Men.	Women.		
Under 21					1.31 per 100	27·97 per 100
21-25				-	22.14,	39.14 ,,
25-30		-	1	-	32.96 ,,	18.81 ,,
30-35	-	-			22.02 ,;	6.90 ,,
35-40	1	-		-	13.15 ,,	4.35 ,,
40 and	ards			-	8.42 ,,	2.83 ,,

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1874 amounted to 4,161, an increase on the number of deaths in 1873 of 516. The death rate was higher in 1874 than in 1873; in 1873 the rate was 12.66 per 1,000 of the population; in 1874 it was 12.97 per 1,000. Of the deaths in 1874, 2,079, or 49.96 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age. This is a higher death rate than in 1873, when it only amounted to 48.42 per cent. In order to compare the death rate of children in different portions of the Colony, the following table is given, showing the proportion of deaths of children under

5 years in every 100 deaths, in each of the Provinces, and also the proportion of children living under 5 years to each 100 of the population at the census of March 1874:-

NEW ZEALAND.

				Deaths und	er 5 per 100.	Proportion of Living Children under 5 to the 100
				1873.	1874.	of Population. Census 1874.
Auckland				52.74	47.12	17:38
Taranaki	_		-	32.00	46.38	17.18
Hawke's Bay	_	-	-	46.15	62.57	17.21
Wellington		_	-	45.30	52.21	17.58
Marlborough			-	44.61	34.61	17.93
Nelson	-		-	35.84	41.30	15.65
Westland	-	_	-	46.24	44.10	17.01
Canterbury	_	2.4	100	50.29	55.89	18.26
Otago -	-	-		48.56	46.76	17.15
Colony	-	-	14-1	48.42	49.96	17:36

The above death rate for the Colony of children under 5 years of age, viz., 49.96 per 100 deaths, if compared with the similar death rate in England, where it ranged in the years 1868-70 from 40.0 to 42.3, might lead to the belief that the mortality of children was proportionally greater in New Zealand than in England. The reverse is actually the case. In England, where the deaths of children under 5 are from 40 to 42 per cent., the proportion of living children at those ages to the total of the population is only 13.52 per cent., whereas in New Zealand, with a higher per-centage of children's deaths, the per-centage of such children living to the total population was, in 1874, 17.36. a death rate of 52 to 54 per cent. would have been in the same ratio to the proportion of children in New Zealand as the death rate of 40 to 42 per cent. was in England. If the infant mortality be estimated by the proportion of deaths to the births registered, it will be found that to each 100 births in New Zealand in 1874 there were 10.85 deaths of children under 1 year of age. per-centage in England, in 1870, was 16. There is a considerable difference in the local mortality of infants as instanced by the following statement, showing the proportion of such deaths to the births in some of the principal boroughs of the Colony:—

1874.

In Auckland to e	very 10	00 births	there were	e 13·76	deaths 1 year	
" the Thames	,,	,,	,,	12.78	,,	,,
" Wellington	,,	,,	,,	19.29	99	,,
"Nelson	99	,,,	"	5.80	,,	"
" Christehurch	,,	99	"	18.14	99	27
" Dunedin	,,	99	,,	12.64	,,	"
" Hokitika	,,	25	,,	17.14	,,	,,,

NEW ZEALAND. Sexes of Deceased Persons.—Of the deaths, 2,366 were of males and 1,795 of females, which, upon the estimated mean number of each sex living in the year, gives a rate of mortality among the males of 12.95 per 1,000, and among the females of 13.00 per 1,000; that is, in equal numbers living, 99.61 males die to every 100 females that die. In England, in 1870, the ratio was 112 males to 100 females; and in an average of 33 years, 109 males to 100 females. The following figures show the mortality in 1874 of the sexes at different ages. It will be noticed that the mortality of males is greatest at the periods under 5 years of age, at 15–25, and 40–70; at the other age periods mentioned, the female mortality was greatest.

Deaths per 1,000 of each sex living at the under-stated ages:—

						Males.	Females.
Under 5			_		_	39.01	35.84
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	5.82	5.91
10-15		100	-	-	-	2.61	2.89
15-20	-	-	-	-	-	4.70	3.60
20-25	-		-	-	-	4.81	4.58
25-30	-	_	-		-	3.83	7.02
30-40	-	-	-	-	-	7.18	8.35
40-50	-	-		-	-	11.21	9.39
50-60	_	-	-			18.67	14.68
60-70	_	20	1		- 1	28.75	22.01
70 and	upwa	ards.	-	-35-02		67.39	80.00

At the ages between 20 and 45, the deaths from childbirth (including puerperal fever) considerably increased the female mortality. The following gives the number of deaths from that cause to each 100 of deaths at the ages specified.

Age.

20-25 - 21.57 per 100 of female deaths at that age.

25-30 - 27.50 ,, ,,

30-40 - 18.18 ,, ,,

40-45 - 15.25 ,, ,,

The males, on the other hand, from the nature of their occupations, suffered much more from violent deaths. The proportion of violent deaths to each 100 deaths was 11.62 among the males, and 2.95 among the females. Dropsy and cancer were proportionally more fatal among the females, the proportions to the 100 deaths among the females having been—dropsy 1.44, and cancer 1.78; and among the males, dropsy 0.84, and cancer 1.05. Males suffered most from tubercular diseases, the proportion of deaths from that cause having been 10.19 per cent., while the female proportion was 8.35 per cent. Of these diseases the deaths from phthisis were 7.10 per cent. of the male deaths, and 5.68 per cent. of the female deaths. Men suffered much more from diseases of the organs of circulation, the per-centage of death from such diseases having been—males 5.96, and females 3.06; 106 females died from diphtheria, and only 81 males, the proportions to the 100 deaths being respectively 5.91 females, and 3.62 males.

The following table gives the classification of diseases which have terminated fatally, with the per-centage of each class and order of disease to the total mortality in 1873 and 1874:—

NEW ZEALAND.

Class	I.—	Zymotia	Diseases.
-------	-----	---------	-----------

			1873.	1874.
Order	1. Miasmatic diseases -		26 · 23	26.92
"	2. Enthetic ,, -	-	0.25	0.14
"	3. Dietic ,,	-	1.32	1.85
,,	4. Parasitic ,,	-	0.44	0.41
			28 · 24	29.32
	Class II.—Con	stitut	ional Diseases.	5 - A
Ondon	1. Diathetic diseases -		2.00	0.00
	0 /// 1 1		3·20 8·29	2.93
"	2. Tubercular ,,	_	8.29	9.40
			11.49	12.33
	· Class III.—	-Loca	l Diseases.	
Order	1. Nervous diseases	Es a Bar	12.04	10.67
"	2. Circulation, diseases of -	-	4.55	4.71
,,	3. Respiratory organs, diseases of	-	11.25	12.28
22	4. Digestive organs ,,	-	5.62	6.37
"	5. Urinary organs "	-	1.40	0.99
"	6. Generative organs ,,	-	0.22	0.26
"	7. Locomotive organs ,,	-	0.14	0.22
"	8. Integumentary system "	-	0.27	0.23
			35.49	36.03
	Class IV.—Dev	elopn	nental Diseases	8.
			1873.	1874.
Order	1. Children, diseases of		4.69	4.80
"	2. Adults ,, -	-	1.40	1.47
"	3. Old people ,,		$2 \cdot 22$	1.32
"	4. Nutrition ,, -		5.62	5.58
			13.93	13.17
	Class V	.—V	iolence.	4.7
Ordon	1. Accident or negligence -		7.85	7.31
	3. Homicide		0.25	0.07
"	4. Suicide		0.55	0.48
"	5. Execution	-	0.03	0.02
	nt deaths not classed	-	0.11	
Violer		-	0.70	7.00
Violer			8.79	7.88

NEW ZEALAND.

The principal fatal miasmatic diseases were, in 1874, diphtheria (187), typhoid fever (140), and diarrhea (400). Of the 187 fatal cases of diphtheria, 118, or 63.1 per cent., occurred in the province of Canterbury, 36 occurred in Otago, 23 in Auckland, 8 in Wellington, 1 in Nelson, and 1 in Marlborough. The deaths from typhoid fever chiefly occurred in—

 Auckland
 38

 Wellington
 19

 Canterbury
 56

 Otago
 28

The proportion of deaths from that cause, to the 1,000 of population, was in each of the above provinces as follows:—

 Auckland
 0.53

 Wellington
 0.58

 Canterbury
 0.86

 Otago 0.30

Of the 400 deaths from diarrhea, 381 were of children under

5 years of age, of whom 308 were under 1 year.

The deaths from tubercular diseases increased from 8.29 per cent. in 1873 to 9.40 per cent. in 1874. Of these, the deaths from phthisis increased from 5.64 per cent. in 1873 to 6.73 per cent. in 1874, the actual numbers having been 206 in 1873 and 270 in 1874. As many of the persons dying from that disease are known to have been only a short time in the Colony, this increase may doubtless be partially attributable to the arrival in the Colony of diseased persons; but it is impossible to measure the extent of the increase from that cause. At the same time it is noticeable that there was in 1874, a large proportionate increase of deaths from phthisis of children under 5 years of age, and of persons from 5 to 20 years of age.

While the per-centage of violent deaths is somewhat less, the actual number is slightly greater, having been 320 in 1873 and 328 in 1874. This increase may be considered small in view of the increased population and the extent of public works in progress. Of the deaths, 103 were from drowning, viz., 92 males and 11 females, against 99 males and 15 females drowned in 1873; four of the males and one female drowned in 1874 committed suicide. The total number of suicides in 1874 was 20 (the

same as in 1873); of these, 3 were females.

Hospitals.—3,133 males and 1,014 females were admitted into the various hospitals in the Colony during the year 1874; 287 males and 84 females died, and 2,802 males and 896 females were discharged. The total number relieved amounted to 4,605 indoor patients, and 7,970 outdoor patients. There was provision in the hospitals for 657 male patients and 222 female patients, or a total of 879 beds. The aggregate number of cubic feet in the wards amounted to 1,007,362 feet, or 1,146 cubic feet of space for each patient.

Lunatic Asylums.—The number of patients remaining in the various lunatic asylums at the commencement of the year

amounted to 401 males and 196 females. There were 211 males and 107 females admitted during 1874; 47 males and 10 females died during the year, and 120 males and 64 females were discharged. The asylums in the aggregate afford accommodation for 466 male and 253 female patients, or a total of 719. As the aggregate number of cubic feet in the wards amounted to 660,235, there was an average space of 918 cubic feet for each patient.

PART III.—TRADE AND INTERCHANGE.

Shipping.—The total shipping inwards at the various ports of the Colony was 856 vessels, of 399,296 tons, being an increase, as compared with 1873, of 117 in the number of vessels, and 109,999 in the tonnage. Of the shipping inwards, 162 vessels, of 155,161 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 554 vessels, of 192,239 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies; 23 vessels, of 9,567 tonnage, from other British possessions; 83 vessels, of 31,616 tonnage, from foreign states; and 34 vessels, of 10,713 tonnage, from the Southern Whale Fishery.

The total shipping outwards was 822 vessels, of 385,533 tons, an increase, as compared with 1874, of 118 in the number of vessels, and 103,686 in the tonnage. Of the shipping outwards, 62 vessels, of 54,896 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 600 vessels, of 243,446 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies; 8 vessels, of 5,479 tonnage, for other British possessions; 122 vessels, of 71,872 tonnage, for foreign states; and 30 vessels, of 9,840 tonnage, for the Southern Whale Fishery.

The numbers inwards and outwards from and to foreign states include the vessels from and to the Fiji Islands, recently constituted a British possession. The number of vessels inwards from Fiji amounted to 27, of 11,584 tonnage, and outwards to 25 vessels, of 11,229 tonnage.

The number of registered vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand on the 31st December 1874, was 471, of 38,935 tonnage, viz., 400 sailing vessels of 32,192 tonnage, and 71 steam vessels of 6,743 tonnage; against 411 vessels of 30,035 tonnage on the 31st December 1873. Of these vessels, 195 sailing vessels and 26 steamers belonged to the port of Auckland; Dunedin ranked next, having 63 sailing vessels and 14 steamers; Lyttelton possessed 69 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; Wellington, 37 sailing vessels and 11 steamers; Nelson, 18 sailing vessels and 7 steamers; Invercargill, 13 sailing vessels and 1 steamer; Napier, 5 sailing vessels and 5 steamers.

The amount of tonnage belonging to each port was as follows:—Auckland, 13,016; Dunedin, 9,043; Wellington, 7,242; Lyttelton, 6,806; Invercargill, 1,285; Nelson, 969; Napier, 574.

Imports. — The total value of the imports in 1874 was 8,121,812l., against 6,464,687l. in 1873, being an increase of 1,657,125l., or 25.6 per cent. The value of the imports was, in 1874, almost double what it was in 1871, in which year, however,

NEW ZEALAND.

the value was lower than it had been for years previously, the values having fallen off year by year.

The following figures show the increase or decrease in each of

the provinces in 1874 as compared with 1873:—

			£			
Auckland		Increase	132,859	or	9.15	per cent.
Taranaki	-	"	677	or	3.56	,,,
Wellington	-	,,	372,663			,,
Hawke's Bay	-	,,	58,016			,,
Nelson	-	,,	9,665	or	2.58	,,
Marlborough	-	Decrease	5,801	or	35.08	99
Canterbury	-	Increase	484,528	or	44.68	,,
Westland	-	,,	44,542			,,
Otago -	-	,,	559,976	or	24.61	>>

A comparison of the total value of imports in 1873 and 1874, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

	1873.	1874.		
	£	£		£
United Kingdom	3,781,130	5,481,036	Increase	1,699,906
British Colonies -	2,430,316	2,327,597	Decrease	102,719
Foreign states -	253,241	313,179	Increase	59,938

The chief increases or decreases in the values of imports from the British possessions were as follows:—

		£
New South Wales	Decrease	27,903
South Australia	,,	26,300
${f \pounds}$	Similar the	
Tasmania - Increase 29,220		
Victoria	Decrease	100,440
Western Australia - ,, 3,200		
British Columbia - " 19,388		
Mauritius ,, 7,437		
Hong Kong -	,,	9,879
India ,, 10,317		

The chief increases or decreases in the imports from foreign states were—

			£		£
China	-	Increase	1,767		
Hawaiian Isla	ands -			Decrease	8,025
Norway	- 70	99	5,821		
South Sea Is				99	1,993
United States	s of Amer	ica "	48,266		

Exports.—The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1874 (excluding the value of imported goods exported from the Colony) was 5,152,143l., against a similar total in 1873 of 5,477,970l., being a decrease of 325,827l.

Gold Exported.—The total value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1874 was 1,505,331l., against 1,987,425l. in 1873, showing a decrease of 482,094l.

The following table shows the amount of decrease in each province:—

Value of Gold Exported in 1873 and 1874 respectively.

1873. 1874. Decrease. £ £ £ Produce of the gold fields in the Province 437,123 305,068 of Auckland 132,055 Produce of the gold fields in the Province 4,748 of Marlborough -5,050 302 Produce of the gold fields in the Province 403,085 of Nelson 342,611 60,474 Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Westland 408,143 310,750 97,393 Produce of the gold fields in the Province 734,024 542,154 191,870 of Otago -Total 1,987,425 1,505,331 482,094

The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st December 1874, was 7,599,973 oz.; the total value, 29,577,016l.

Wool Exported.—The total quantity of wool exported in 1874 was 46,848,735 lbs. against 41,535,185 lbs. in 1873; an increase of 5,313,550 lbs. The real increase or decrease in the wool production is better estimated by taking the season's clip as represented by the exports for the 12 months terminating on the 30th September. These exports were, for the under-mentioned years, as follows:—

Year ending 30th Septemb	Year ending oth September.				Wool exported.
— Septemb					lbs.
1871	_	-		-	35,936,651
1872	-	-		-	40,376,539
1873	-			-	43,233,470
1874	-		-	-	47,424,882

So that the actual production of wool for 1873-4 was 4,191,412 lbs. increase on the former year.

Value of Exports to different Countries.—Of the exports to different countries, the produce of the Colony, those from Dunedin were greatest in value, amounting to 1,686,563l.; Lyttelton ranked next in the value of its exports, which amounted to 1,093,191l.; those from Auckland amounted to 555,605l., and from Wellington to 522,726l. The largest exports were to the United Kingdom, amounting to 3,769,174l. Victoria received New Zealand exports to the value of 1,065,650l. (including gold to the value of 884,834l. out of a total gold export of 1,505,331l.). The next largest exports were to New South Wales, the value of the

NEW ZEALAND. New ZEALAND. exports thither being 206,037l. The United States comes next on the list, the exports thither amounting to 86,545l., a falling off,

as compared with 1873, of 175,801l.

Principal Articles Exported.—The tables, pages 156 and 157, showing the quantities and values of the principal articles, the produce of the Colony, exported, enable the annual exports of each of the articles therein named to be compared for a period of 10 years. The articles are not arranged alphabetically, but are

grouped into natural classes.

It would thus appear that, of the articles referred to, the pastoral interests yielded exports to the value of 2,981,320*l*.; the mining interests yielded exports to the value of 1,517,074*l*; the agriculturists supplied exports to the value of 323,670*l*., being an increase on similar exports in 1873 of 170,276*l*.; the dairy and preserved meat exports amounted to 109,256*l*., against 175,931*l*. in 1873; the natural products of the soil, either with or without labour expended upon them, yielded exports to the value of 163,685*l*. against 277,313*l*. in 1873, the export of phormium alone having fallen off in value by 106,109*l*.; and the exports yielded by the southern whale and seal fishery amounted to 5,686*l*. against 4,857*l*. in 1873.

Export of Flour and Grain.—The export of these articles was largely increased in 1874, the value of the exports having then been 319,018l. against 148,587l. in 1873. So far as these exports assume features of importance, they may be limited to Canterbury and Otago. The greatest increase occurred in Canterbury, the exports having been in 1874, 206,096l., and in 1873, 100,391l., an increase of 105 per cent.; the exports of these articles from Otago amounted in 1874 to 103,972l., against 41,775l. in 1873,

an increase of 62,197l. or nearly 149 per cent.

Timber Exported.—The value of timber exported in 1874 was 44,342l., against 43,697l. in 1873, an increase of 645l. Of the total amount of 44,342l. exported, 38,860l. worth was exported from Auckland, and 3,279l. worth from Westland. Hawke's Bay

exported timber to the value of 1,900l.

Value of Total Trade.—The total trade of the Colony, as represented by imports and exports, amounted in 1874 to 13,373,081*l.*, or 41*l.* 14s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. per head of the mean population, excluding the Aboriginal natives. In 1873 the trade amounted to 411. 19s. 3d. per head. It has been the practice in New Zealand to exclude the Maories from all consideration in calculating the value of trade. Although this practice may have produced the nearest results to correctness in former days, when the natives lived much apart from the Europeans, the deductions cannot but be to a certain extent erroneous, as a considerable number of the Maories are at the present time large consumers of our imports; at the same time, as the consumption, by even the most civilized, is far less than the average consumption per head of the European population, and by a considerable number of the race is little more than nominal, it would lead to equally erroneous deductions if the whole of the Maories were to be numbered with the rest of the population in estir ting the trade of the Colony. If it were desired to include them, there would be the further difficulty that the returns of the Maori population cannot be considered by any means accurate; and as the Maories generally set their faces against the inquiries of the statistician, and as no records of their births and deaths are kept, by which the increase or decrease in their numbers might be estimated, it does not appear possible to include them in statistical tables in which any degree of accuracy is required. There is no doubt that some allowance should be made on account of the trade caused by them, but it is almost impossible to measure that allowance with any degree of certainty.

The trade with the United Kingdom reached the amount of 9,250,210*l*.; that with Victoria, 2,568,442*l*.; that with New South Wales, 633,154*l*.; that with the United States, 278,084*l*.; that with the Mauritius, 211,083*l*.; that with Tasmania, 114,505*l*.; that with China (including Hong Kong), 113,223*l*.; that with the South Sea Islands, 81,361*l*.; that with South Australia, 42,413*l*. The balance was distributed between other countries and ports.

The following figures show the total imports and exports per head of the population in the year 1874:—

Total Imports.	Mean Population in 1874, exclusive of Aboriginals.	Imp Hea Pop	d of	the
£		£	s.	d.
8,121,812	320,687	25	s. 6	$6\frac{1}{4}$

Total Exports.	Exports per Head.
£	£ s. d.
5,251,269	16 7 6

In 1873 the imports amounted to 22l. 9s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$., and the exports to 19l. 9s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. per head.

Letters Received.—The total numbers of letters received in New Zealand during the year 1874 were:—From places without the Colony, 585,530, against 527,000 in 1873; and from places within the Colony, 3,753,635, against 3,694,977 in 1873; making a general total of 4,339,165, against 4,221,977 in 1873; being an increase of 117,188.

Letters Despatched.—The total numbers of letters despatched were:—To places without the Colony, 589,706, against 484,171 in 1873; and to places within the Colony, 4,129,585, against 3,209,837 in 1873; making a general total of 4,719,291, against 3,694,008 in 1873; being an increase of 1,025,283.

NEW ZEALAND. NEW ZEALAND. Newspapers Received. — The total numbers of newspapers received in 1874 were: — From places without the Colony, 1,144,579, against 1,235,156 in 1873 (a decrease in 1874 of 90,577); from places within the Colony, 2,728,089, against 1,728,014 in 1873; making a general total of 3,872,668, against 2,963,170 in 1873; being an increase of 909,498.

Newspapers Despatched.—The total numbers of newspapers despatched were: — To places without the Colony, 441,731, against 346,227 in 1873; to places within the Colony, 1,992,293, against 1,959,798 in 1873; making a general total of 2,434,024, against 2,306,025 in 1873; being an increase of 127,999.

Postal Revenue.—The total amount of the postal revenue in 1874 was 104,371l. 2s. 11d., against 94,706l. 16s. in 1873. Both these amounts, however, include the sums chargeable on franked correspondence, if such had been paid for. The actual cash postal revenue for the year 1874 was 65,581l. 18s. 10d.

Electric Telegraph.— The telegraph stations in the Colony on the 31st December 1874, numbered 111, being 13 more than in 1873. The number of miles of line was 2,632, against 2,389 in 1873; the number of miles of wire was 5,284, against 4,609 in 1873; and the aggregate number of telegrams (private and public) was 844,301, against 637,941 in 1873.

PART IV .- FINANCE, ACCUMULATION, AND PRODUCTION.

Revenue. — The Customs reveuue in 1874 amounted to 1,188,948l., against 965,800l. in 1873; being an increase of 223,148l., or 23·10 per cent. The following figures show the comparative amounts realised by this branch of the revenue during the 10 years 1865 to 1874 inclusive:—

730,008 being an increase of 137,662 or 23.24 per cent. 1865 114,259 or 15.65 1866 844,267 99 99 99 843,997 being a decrease of 270 or 0.03 1867 99 1868 788,829 55,168 or 823,511 being an increase of 34,682 or 1869 4.39 765,930 being a decrease of 57,581 or 1870 6.9999 34,047 or 4.44 1871 731,883 99 99 99 813,279 being an increase of 81,396 or 11·12 1872 99 152,521 or 18.75 1873 965,800 99 99 223,148 or 23·10 1874 - 1,188,948 99 99

The total ordinary revenue in 1874 amounted to 1,873,448l., against 1,487,393l. in 1873, an increase of 386,055l. The ordinary revenue, as above given, includes ordinary provincial revenue. The territorial revenue in 1874 amounted to 1,150,900l., being a decrease on the similar revenue in 1873 of 114,888l.

The incidental receipts and reimbursements amounted to 4,264l., thus making the general total of the revenue—ordinary, territorial, and incidental—3,068,612l.

Expenditure.—The expenditure may be broadly classified as expenditure chargeable on revenue, expenditure chargeable on

loans, and expenditure of a special character chargeable on trust funds. It is only necessary here to deal with the first two

NEW ZEALAND.

The expenditure chargeable on revenue is partly by the Colonial Government, partly by the Provincial Governments. of expenditure, after deducting all transfers, Treasury bills redeemed, and bank overdrafts repaid, amounted in 1874 to the following:—

d. By the Colonial Government - 1,397,381 8 4 - 1,563,329 By the Provincial Governments 9 £2,960,710 18

Thus making the total expenditure properly chargeable on revenue amount to 2,960,710l. 18s. 1d. This sum does not include the same amounts twice as expenditure, such as payments out of the consolidated revenue to the provinces, and again the application of those sums by the provinces. The actual expenditure in services is only included.

The actual expenditure chargeable on loans, after deducting all transfers from one fund to another by way of accounts, and the redemption of debentures and bank advances repaid, amounted in 1874 to 2,725,893l. 12s. 2d., including the amount of 70,569l. 2s. 10d. authorised to be expended from loans for pro-

vincial purposes.

The total actual expenditure by the Colonial and Provincial Governments chargeable on revenue and loan thus amounted in 1874 to 5,686,604l. 10s. 4d.

In addition to the above expenditure 75,000l. worth of Treasury bills were redeemed out of revenue, and debentures were redeemed and bank advances paid out of loan to the amount of 393,850l.

There is not any table showing these results; they have been arrived at by a critical analysis of the tables of income and expenditure in pages 174 to 177, and of the provincial revenue and

expenditure, pages 178 and 179.

The total income and expenditure of the various funds, exclusive of the trust fund, under which the income and expenditure of the general Government are classified, amounted to—income, 6,506,768l. 4s. 10d., and expenditure, 6,343,334l. 8s. 5d. These amounts include considerable sums appearing on the credit side of one fund and debit of another by way of transfer, and all payments made to the provincial Governments either out of the consolidated fund or as proceeds of land revenue.

Debt of General and Provincial Governments.—The total debts of the general and provincial Governments, consisting of debentures and Treasury bills in circulation on the 31st December 1874. amounted to 13,366,936l, the total annual charge on which was 763,426l. 10s., of which the sum of 652,398l. 2s. was for payment of interest, and 111,028l. 8s. was paid to the sinking fund. The total accrued sinking fund on 31st December was 958,001l. 8s. 2d. NEW ZEALAND. Of the above totals the indebtedness of the general Government amounted to 9,844,824l., with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 544,684l. 0s. 8d., and the indebtedness of the various provincial Governments to 3,522,112l., with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 218,742l. 9s. 4d. The total debt per head of the population on the 31st December 1874, was 39l. 2s., apportioned thus:—Colonial debt, per head, 28l. 15s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; provincial debt, per head, 10l. 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}d$. The total annual charge per head for interest and sinking fund amounted to 2l. 4s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}d$., against a total annual charge of 2l. 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}d$. per head on the 31st December 1873.

Accumulation.

Banks.—The table published shows the average liabilities and assets of the several banks in New Zealand in respect of their transactions within the Colony during the year 1874, together with their capital and profits. The aggregate amounts shown for these banks are:—Total average liabilities, 6,490,504l. 1s. 6d.; total average assets, 9,954,216l. 19s. 9d.; total capital paid up 31st December 1874, 4,560,423l.; total amount of last dividends, 286,000l.; and total amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividends, 1,442,911l. 2s. 1d.

Post Office Savings Banks.—At the close of the year 1874 the number of post office savings banks in the Colony was 103, being an increase of six as compared with 1873. Within the year 10,346 new accounts were opened, and the total deposits (including additions to open accounts) amounted to 699,249l. 14s. 3d. The total amount of withdrawals during the year amounted to 620,155l. 8s. 9d. The excess of deposits over withdrawals in 1874 amounted to 70,094l. 5s. 6d. The average amount of deposits to the credit of each account was, in 1874, 35l. 9s., against 38l. 16s. 1d. in 1873. Taking into account the whole period from the commencement of the system in 1867 to the 31st December 1874, there remained on the latter date, including principal and interest, a total balance to the credit of depositors amounting to 770,836l. 18s.

Other Savings Banks.—In savings banks other than the post office savings banks, the deposits in 1874 by Europeans amounted to 110,730l. 3s. 11d.; by Maories, 54l.; or a total deposit of 110,784l. 3s. 11d. The total amount at credit of depositors in these banks on the 31st December 1874, was:—Europeans, 172,685l. 14s. 1d.; Maories, 230l. 14s. 3d.; or a total of 172,916l. 8s. 4d. The total accumulated deposits in both classes of savings banks thus reached the amount of 943,753l. 6s. 4d., being an increase on the accumulated deposits in 1873 of 131,608l. 13s. 3d.

Money Orders.—The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1874 was 62,712, against 52,351 in 1873; being an increase of 10,361. The total amount of these orders was, in 1874, 263,164l. 7s. 9d., against 219,258l. 1s. 7d. in 1873; being

an increase of 43,906l. 6s. 2d. The number of money orders drawn on the Colony in 1874 was 44,371, against 37,438 in 1873. (It will be observed that the numbers here given for 1873 do not agree with the numbers published last year as the number of money orders paid. The reason is, that on account of a change of system in keeping the accounts in the money order branch of the postal department, the information can only be given for the orders issued in any period, whereas formerly it was for the orders paid.) The total amount of these orders was 450,449l. 1s. 10d. in 1874, against 376,215l. 7s. 6d. in 1873.

Mortgages and Releases.—The total number of mortgages on land effected in 1874 was 5,212, representing the amount of 3,821,590l. 16s.; the releases were 2,351, representing the amount of 1,194,634l. 5s. 7d.; the excess of mortgages over releases amounting to 2,626,956l. 10s. 5d. The increase of private indebtedness, as represented by the increase of moneys borrowed on mortgage over sums paid off, amounted, in the two years 1873 and 1874, to 3,814,683l. 11s. 8d.

Of the mortgages, 1,857, representing the amount of 1,433,486l. 11s. 4d., were effected under the Land Transfer Act, and, 3,355, representing the amount of 2,388,104l. 4s. 8d., under the previous deeds registration system.

The fees received by the various land transfer offices, and paid to revenue in 1874, amounted to 8,502*l*. 17s. 2d., and the sums paid to credit of the assurance fund established under the Land Transfer Act amounted to 2,326*l*. 12s. 7d.

Production.

Crown Lands.—The total amount of Crown lands sold during the year amounted to 648,800 acres. The cash received amounted to 860,471l. 8s. 10d. Scrip to the amount of 22,611l. 4s. was also received in payment.

The total number of acres disposed of without sale amounted to 238,582, including 13,669 acres as reserves for public purposes, and 218,813 acres granted to natives under the Native Lands Acts.

The total number of acres of Crown lands held for depasturing purposes amounted to 14,270,622, the rents and assessments of which amounted to 125,348l. 18s. 1d. The number of acres leased for mineral and other purposes amounted to 8,796, yielding a rental of 1,624l.

Agricultural Statistics. — The annual information relating to agricultural statistics is only obtained in respect of holdings of cultivated land of one acre in extent or upwards, with the exception of holdings of aboriginal natives, and of gardens attached to residences. The total number of holdings thus enumerated was 16,092 in 1875, against 15,883 in 1874, an increase of 209.

The extent of land under grain crops amounted to 279,452 acres in February 1875, being 14.38 per cent. of the total land

NEW ZEALAND. NEW ZEALAND.

under cultivation, an increase on the previous year of 15,428 acres. Of the above acres under grain crops, 141,677 were in the province of Canterbury, and 113,959 in the province of Otago, leaving only 23,816 acres under grain crop in the rest of the Colony.

The proportion of permanent artificial pasture or sown grasses to the total acreage was, in February 1874, 84.51 to every 100 acres in Auckland; 94.22 in Taranaki; 94.73 in Wellington; 96.91 in Hawke's Bay; 76.83 in Marlborough; 79.18 in Nelson; 56.53 in Canterbury; 75.39 in Westland; and 57.30 in Otago.

The total acreage under all kinds of crops, including sown grasses, and of land broken up not under crop, in February 1875, was 1,943,653 acres, being an increase on 1874 of 291,941 acres. The bulk of this increase consisted of the increase in the quantity of land sown with artificial grasses, amounting to 253,613 acres. The acreage under wheat was, in February 1875, 105,673 acres, being less than the extent under wheat in 1874 by 26,755 acres. The estimated aggregate produce of the wheat was 2,974,340 bushels, or a decrease on the estimated produce of the previous year of 417,294 bushels. This produce, if realized when the crop was threshed, would yield an average of 28 bushels of wheat to the acre, or 8.7 bushels per head of the population, as estimated

on the 1st January 1875.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the different provinces. has been returned as follows:—In the Middle Island: Otago, $34\frac{3}{4}$ bushels; Canterbury, 26; Westland, $32\frac{1}{4}$; Marlborough, $20\frac{1}{2}$; and Nelson, $20\frac{1}{4}$. In the North Island: Wellington, 23; Taranaki, $22\frac{1}{2}$: Hawke's Bay, $26\frac{1}{4}$; and in Auckland, $21\frac{3}{4}$. These averages are in all cases (with the exception of Wellington, where the average is a quarter of a bushel less than last year) higher than they were in 1874; in the case of Otago, the increased average yield having amounted to five bushels per acre. While the amount of land in wheat has decreased since February 1874, 20 per cent., the amount of land in oats increased 43 per cent., viz., from 109,472 acres in 1874, to 157,545 in February The estimated yield for February 1875, was 5,548,729 bushels, against 3,292,807 in 1874; an increase of 2,255,922 The average produce per acre for February 1875, was estimated at 35 bushels; in 1874 it was $29\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. The extent of land under barley decreased from 22,124 acres in 1874 to 16,236 acres in 1875, and the estimated production from 606,492 bushels in 1874 to 477,163 bushels in 1875. In 1875 the barley crop, as well as the wheat and oat crops, yielded a higher estimated average produce to the acre, the estimate having been 291/4 bushels to the acre in 1875, against 27¹/₄ bushels in 1874. was a slight increase in the amount of land in potatoes, the area having been 12,154 acres in 1875, against 11,617 in 1874. The average produce in 1875 was estimated at five tons per acre, an increase on 1874 of three-quarters of a ton; the estimate in 1874 was, however, below the average.

PART V.-LAW, CRIME, AND EDUCATION.

NEW ZEALAND.

Civil Cases.—There were 815 civil cases commenced in the Supreme Court during the year 1874; of these 54 were tried before juries. 318 civil cases were commenced in the various district courts during the same period; of these, 199 came to trial. There were 16,517 civil cases heard before the various magistrates' courts. The amounts sued for in the magistrates' courts were in the aggregate 175,979l. 0s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$., and the amounts for which judgments were given were in the aggregate 82,992l. 3s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$.

Bankruptcy.—There were 382 petitions in bankruptcy during the year,—228 in the Supreme Court, and 154 in the district courts. The number of debtors discharged immediately amounted to 292, and those discharged after suspension to 42. In four cases the discharge was refused; in 89 cases the petition was withdrawn or lapsed; and in two cases only were arrangements made after petitions filed without further proceedings in court.

Criminal Cases.—There were 269 criminal cases tried before the Supreme Court. In 163 of these cases convictions ensued: 24 males and 3 females were convicted of offences against the person; 126 males and 4 females were convicted of offences against property; and 4 males and 2 females were convicted of miscellaneous offences.

In the various district courts there were 49 criminal cases tried, resulting in 31 convictions, 29 males and 2 females. 15 males and 1 female were convicted of offences against the person; 11 males were convicted of offences against property; and 3 males and 1 female were convicted of miscellaneous offences.

The convictions before the magistrates' courts numbered 13,942, viz., 12,732 males and 1,210 females. 789 males and 56 females were convicted of offences against the person; 657 males and 70 females were convicted of offences against property; 4,907 males and 559 females were convicted of drunkenness; 2,761 males and 111 females were convicted of offences against Acts relating to the social economy of the Colony; and 3,618 males and 414 females were convicted of other offences.

The total convictions in all the courts for offences against the person amounted to 888, viz., 828 males and 60 females; and for offences against property 868, viz., 794 males and 74 females.

Two hundred and one Maories were summarily convicted of various offences during the year, and five were committed for trial before higher courts. The offences causing the principal number of convictions were—drunkenness, 71 convictions; larceny, 39 convictions; and assault, 33 convictions. Of the graver offences there were three convictions for cattle-stealing, and one for forgery.

Gaols.—The number of prisoners received in the various gaols during the year 1874, not including those incarcerated for debt or lunacy, amounted to 4,146, or excluding the Maori cases, 92, the number was 4,054, or 1.18 of the mean population for the year, the rate having been 1.21 in 1873. The number of crimi-

NEW ZEALAND.

nals sent to gaol on charges of felony amounted to 556 (not including Maories, 31), or 0.17 per cent. of the mean population; and on charges of misdemeanour (not including Maories, 13), 510, or 0.14 per cent. of the mean population.

Eleven children under 10 years of age were sent to gaol—two being charged with felony; 46 between 10 and 15 years of age

were sent to gaol, of whom 15 were committed for felony.

Of the total prisoners received in the various gaols during the year, 1,464 (viz., 1,065 males and 399 females) had been previously committed. Of these, 435 males and 62 females had been committed once previously; 217 males and 74 females had been committed twice, and 413 males and 263 females had been committed three or more times.

Education of Prisoners.—Of the total number of prisoners, 518 males and 196 females were unable to read; 206 males and 135 females were able to read only; 2,917 males and 444 females were able to read and write; and 54 males and 4 females had received

a superior education.

Fire Inquests.—A table of inquests upon fires is included in this volume for the first time. There were 83 such inquests held in 1874. In only six of the cases were the verdicts returned as "accidental." In 22 cases (or over one-fourth of the total number) it was ascertained that the buildings had been purposely set on fire; and in each of 55 cases of fire, the evidence was not

sufficient to enable a decisive opinion to be given.

Common Schools.—The number of common schools either receiving aid from the various provincial Governments or being under the control of school boards was, in December 1874, 544 (exclusive of 14 schools in Westland which are in receipt of Government aid, but appear to be private schools, from which no returns have been received), having a total of 959 teachers, and with the names of 38,215 pupils on the books. This is an increase on the corresponding numbers in 1873 of 50 schools, 135 teachers, and 4,425 pupils. The daily average attendance of the pupils in 1874 amounted to 27,143. Of the 38,215 pupils on the books, viz., 20,985 boys and 17,230 girls, 3,101 were under five years of age; 22,100 were of the age of five and under 10 years; 12,549 were of the age of 10 and under 15 years; and 465 were of the age of 15 and upwards.

Superior Schools.—The number of superior schools receiving Government aid or under school boards in December 1874, was four, having a total of 26 teachers, and with the names of 499 pupils on the books; of whom the daily average attendance was 449, viz., 322 boys and 127 girls. The only public superior girls'

school was in Otago.

Private Schools.—The number of private schools in the Colony in December 1874, from which returns have been received, amounted to 188. Of those schools, 29 were for boys only, 39 for girls only, and 120 mixed. The number of teachers at those schools amounted to 449, viz., 127 males and 322 females. The number of scholars attending those schools was 8,237, 3,753 being

males and 4,484 females. The daily average attendance was 6,322,

viz., 2,794 males and 3,528 females.

There were thus, in December 1874, 736 schools for the education of the European portion of the population, attended by 46,951 pupils. This number of pupils is less than the number ascertained by the census of March 1874 as attending Government and private schools, viz., 48,159; but the returns given herewith must be of necessity less complete than the census returns, as the information cannot be enforced from the schools, and in 16 known instances, besides the cases mentioned in Westland, no information has been furnished. Likewise it may be considered a certainty that the existence of several small schools has escaped the observation of, or been unknown to, the authorities who furnished the lists upon which the inquiries have been based.

The total number of persons returned as engaged in teaching at the various schools was 1,434, viz., 669 males and 765 females.

Education Rates.—The education rates collected in the different provinces amounted to the sum of 19,114l. 18s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$., against 15,792l. 4s. 10d. in 1873. The fees collected amounted to 17,722l. 14s. 1d., against 14,912l. 19s. 7d. in 1873. The Government grants in aid amounted to 83,756l. 10s. 11d.; the receipts from other sources (as rents and local contributions) to 3,979l. 11s. 11d. The total revenue of the various public schools reached the amount of 123,823l. 14s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}d$. including a grant of 21,000l. for school buildings in Otago. These sums do not include the payments made on account of the children attending private schools, or the Auckland and Nelson college and grammar schools, supported by fees and endowments.

Native Schools.—The number of schools established for the education of children of the Maori race amounted in 1874 to 43. The average number of Maori pupils attending these schools was 1,271, viz., 761 males and 510 females. The number of instructors was 76, of whom 67, viz., 41 males and 26 females, were Europeans; and nine, viz., four males and five females were

Maories.

Fifteen European schools were subsidized by the Government for the support of Maori pupils. The number of Maories attending those schools was 165, viz., 102 males and 63 females. The total number of Maori children thus receiving education was 1,436, viz., 863 males and 573 females. There was an absolute increase of 192 on the total number of Maori children receiving education in 1873; but as regards the relative proportions of the sexes, the number of males was less by 63, while the number of female pupils increased by 255.

NEW ZEALAND. NEW ZEALAND.

APPENDIX.

Road Districts.

The Appendix contains information, obtained after much trouble, setting forth certain particulars of receipts and expenditure of the various road boards in the Colony.

Of 300 road and local boards, returns more or less complete have been received from 277. Returns from 138 road boards show that the total value of the land embraced within their limits amounted to 7,195,307l.; and the returns of 108 other road boards gave a gross annual value of 1,027,335l. If the annual value be estimated at 10 per cent. of the total value, the entire annual value of the land within the limits of these 246 boards may be estimated at 1,746,865l.

The total revenue, so far as information has been given, of 270 road boards in the Colony was, exclusive of deposits received, 384,502l. 18s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$., of which about 54,063l. was from rates received. The total expenditure, exclusive of deposits returned, was 333,568l. 14s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. Of this amount, 297,716l. 0s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$. was expended on public works, and 15,326l. 3s. 2d. in salaries, &c.

I have, &c. Wm. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General.

LONDON:

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoods,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

PART II. of 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

August 1876.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1622.-I.] Price 1s. 7d.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	COLONY.						
1	Jamaica -						3
2	BRITISH GUIANA					_	29
3	MONTSERRAT				274	-	48
4	CAPE OF GOOD HOP	E		- /		-	51
5	CEYLON -	•		•			72
6	Hong Kong -	-		-	-	-	85
7	STRAITS SETTLEMEN	ITS		•		-	109
8	VICTORIA -	-			-	-	134
9	QUEENSLAND -	-			-	-	189
10	QUEENSLAND, VITAL	L STA	ristics	-	- 54.	-	196
11	TASMANIA -		-	- 30		-	230
12	New Zealand			-		-	270

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

Governor SIR WM. GREY, K.C.S.I., to The EARL OF CARNARYON.

My LORD, King's House, October 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the official Blue Book of Jamaica for the year 1874-75, together with my report thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the JAMAICA BLUE BOOK for 1875.

Legislation.

Twenty-six laws were passed during this year, of which the following are the most important.

Law 1 of 1875. "A law to make provision as to the Imprison-"ment of Persons committed for Trial on Criminal Charges."

This law was passed in consequence of a doubt which existed whether justices who committed persons for trial on charges of indictable offences had power to commit such persons to any other prison than the gaol of the county. The practice which had for some time been followed of sending all persons not on bail who were awaiting trial for indictable offences to the county gaol was often productive of hardship and much inconvenience. To remedy this inconvenience this law provides that prisons which may from time to time be declared by the Governor's order may be used for the reception of prisoners awaiting trial, and that the committing justices may order such prisoners to be confined either in the county gaol or in one of the prisons, as prescribed, which may be nearest to the place of trial.

Law 3 of 1875. "A Law to abrogate Stamp Duties on Appoint-

" ments made to Public Offices in Jamaica."

By Law 33 of 1868 stamp duties were declared to be leviable on every commission, grant, warrant, or appointment by Her Majesty's letters patent or by the Governor to any office above a certain value. Subsequent to this Law 33 of 1868 there arose at different times questions as to the liability of officers to pay this duty, and the late Attorney-General advised on one occasion that when no instrument of appointment was issued no stamp 40486. Wt. 9680.

duty was chargeable. This ruling embraced a large number of appointments, including many such as appointments to district court judgeships made by the Secretary of State, for it had long been the practice here to issue no formal instrument of appointment unless when such was specifically required by law. In this way a large number of the public appointments came to be exempted, and the tax consequently pressed unfairly on those few officers to whom the law required the issue of a commission. Furthermore, the revenue derived from this source had come down to the trifling sum of 116l. in 1873–74. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to abolish the stamp duty on all appointments to public offices.

Law 6 of 1875. "A Law to authorise the Disposal of Stolen or

" Unclaimed Property in the custody of the Police."

This law was passed in consequence of a representation which was made by the Inspector-General of Police of the inconvenience experienced from the accumulation in the hands of the police of

unclaimed property.

Sections 1 and 2 are framed with some modification on sections 29, 30 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71. section 3. prescribes the manner in which the unclaimed property shall be sold by auction.

Law 7 of 1875. "A Law to regulate Burials within the limits " of Towns, and to provide for their Discontinuance in certain

" cases."

The immediate occasion for the passing of this law was the burial in a private ground and in the vicinity of inhabited houses of the body of a person who had died from small-pox. The law is intended to prohibit burials under circumstances attended with danger to the public health.

Law 8 of 1875. "A Law in aid of Law 31 of 1867 as to the

" Unlawful Possession of Rum."

The existing Law 31 of 1867, "A Law to regulate the Collection "of the Duty on Rum," &c., has been in operation eight years, and from time to time great difficulty has been experienced by the Revenue Department in proving rum found in the possession of irresponsible persons to be illicit, or to have been removed from an estate and liable to seizure. The object of the law under report is to make it clear that rum found in the possession of irresponsible persons on the public roads or in any other place (the person in possession being unable to account for such possession lawfully) is seizable, and to place the onus of proof that the rum did not come from an estate, or that it was properly received, on the person found in possession of it.

Law 9 of 1875. "A Law to regulate the Sale of Spirits."

The objects of this law are to consolidate the spirit license laws and to provide better means than have heretofore existed for making the magistrates acquainted with the character of applicants for licenses to retail spirits. It has often been represented by persons in different parts of the Island that applicants come before the magistrates who are not known, recommended by persons who are equally unknown, and that in this way many persons obtain licenses who should not. In introducing the Bill into the Legislative Council the Collector-General of Revenue remarked that since 1867–68, when Law 17 of 1867 was passed, the number of spirit licenses had risen from 663 to 1,280, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. By the present law all applications for retail licenses are placed under the supervision of the inspector of police for the parish in which the license is to be granted.

Law 10 of 1875. "A Law to enable Coroners to admit to Bail

" Persons charged with Manslaughter."

A prisoner had been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter on the finding of a coroner's jury, and after preliminary examinations by a stipendiary magistrate he was afterwards acquitted of the charge, and pending his trial he was admitted to bail by the magistrate. It was, however, found that the coroner had no power to accept bail, and it was necessary to make application to a judge at chambers. To remedy the inconvenience and possible hardship under the existing law this law was passed. It is framed on the English Act 22 Vict. c. 33., the only variation being that a deputy coroner who takes an inquest and commits for trial is not empowered by the law now reported on to accept bail.

Law 11 of 1875. "A Law to make provision for the granting of Pensions to Widows and Children of deceased Public Officers in Jamaica."

This is a law to establish a fund for granting pensions to the widows and children of deceased public officers. An attempt made in 1874 by some leading members of the Civil Service to establish a mutual insurance fund on the voluntary principle was unsuccessful, and it was therefore found necessary by the promoters of the association to obtain from the Legislature compulsory powers. Many of the provisions of the law are similar to those of the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1873) of British Guiana.

The principal provisions of the law are that every person, on being first appointed to an office of 100*l*. per annum, becomes an associate of the fund; the compulsion of membership, however, is not mutual, as the association reserves to itself the right of rejecting any associate if it shall appear, on medical examination of such associate, that he is not a proper or safe life to be charged on the fund. Every officer, from the date of his registration, shall suffer an abatement from his salary of 4*l*. per cent. per annum until he shall be 65 years old, or such abatement shall have been made for 35 years. Officers who have retired on pensions are to suffer abatements at the same rate of 4*l*. per cent. on their pensions.

There are other provisions enabling associates to purchase annuities, as also for meeting cases in which an associate resigns or is dismissed from the service.

JAMAICA.

Details are given in the law of the mode in which pensions are computed and payable, and of the shares which the widow or the children, or widow and step-children, shall take respectively. An unmarried associate who marries subsequently to his joining the association is, on his marriage, entitled to benefit under Table II. of the schedules attached to the law, that is, his previous contributions are treated as a lump sum, by which an annuity is purchased for his widow.

Pensions under the law are not assignable, nor can they be

attached for debt, other than debts to the Government.

Pensions are to cease to orphans, in the case of sons at 18, of daughters at 21, or on marriage.

Interest at 6 per cent. is allowed on the fund by the Treasury.

Law 12 of 1875. "A Law for regulating Railways."

This law was introduced in consequence of the report and recommendation of a select committee, to whom was referred a petition which had been presented to the Legislative Council in the last session, complaining of the deficient accommodation afforded by the Jamaica Railway. The principal Act relating to railway was the 7 Vict. c. 25., since which Act (with the exception of Law 28 of 1873, relating to byelaws) there had not been any legislation on the subject of railways worth mention. The provisions of existing Acts are not affected by the law now under report. This law aims simply at regulating railways in the interest of the public, and for their better security and protection, but it interferes as little as possible with the affairs of the company as a commercial undertaking. With this object a selection of clauses was made from the English Railway Acts, and incorporated in this law.

Law 13 of 1875. "A Law to amend 'The Immigration Acts" 'Amendment Law, 1869,' as to the expenses of Union Hos"pitals for Immigrants."

The rate formerly chargeable on employers of immigrants for the maintenance of Coolie Union Hospitals was found inadequate to defray the cost of the hospitals. The sums paid by employers of immigrants on this account in 1871–72 was 2,232*l.*, and the expenditure incurred was 5,866*l.*; the difference being therefore 3,634*l.* In 1872–73 this difference advanced to 5,697*l.*, and in

1873-74 to 6,798l.

In each of these three years the immigration fund has suffered loss to the extent of this excess of expenditure over receipts in these hospitals; and as it appeared that in the financial year 1874-75 there would probably be a loss to the fund on this account of 7,672l., it was considered necessary to introduce a measure imposing upon the employer a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the immigrant in hospital. In the law the daily rate is fixed at a sum not exceeding 1s. 6d. for each immigrant sent into hospital, and the amount to be charged within this maximum is left to the discretion of the Governor.

Law 14 of 1875. "A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to

" Ships, and Salvage."

This law was passed in consequence of the circumstances which attended the wreck of the barque "Iphigenia," on the coast of Grand Cayman, at the end of 1873. Prior to the passing of this law there was no law in Jamaica relating to wrecks and salvage, except the Act of 53 Geo. 3. c. 25. The latter Act was inefficient to protect the interest of shipowners and insurers, and it gave inadequate redress to persons injured by wrecking. The law is closely framed upon Part VIII. of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts aiding or amending the principal Act. This law extends also to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands.

Law 17 of 1875. "A Law for the establishment and regula-

"tion of Fire Brigades where required."

This law provides for the establishment of fire brigades where required throughout the Island. It is framed on the Kingston Fire Brigade Law, 44 of 1872, which was partly founded on the

English Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90.

In connexion with this law it may be observed that it having been proposed, first by the parish of Hanover and afterwards by that of St. James, that a law for establishing a fire brigade in those parishes should be enacted, it was considered expedient to introduce a law which would apply generally to all the parishes of the Island rather than to legislate separately for each parish.

Law 18 of 1875. "A Law to provide for and regulate the "establishment and collection of a Kingston Water Rate, and in "aid of Law 15 of 1871."

Under the former system of water supply, water was only supplied to the inhabitants of Kingston under private contract. Each householder might go to the commissioners' office and enter into a contract to be supplied with water in a given quantity and at a given rate. If a householder did not enter into such an agreement he was not supplied with water. Consequently a large number of persons did not take water, although there is little doubt that they consumed the water for which they did not pay. Therefore those who did take water under arrangements with the company paid for their supply in excess of that which it would be necessary to charge them if other persons who consumed the water paid for it in like manner. The new water supply being ready for distribution, it has been thought desirable to amend the former system by discributing the water rate equitably over the whole of the household property in Kingston, by which means a revenue will easily be obtained sufficient to cover the interest on the loan raised for the purchase and completion of the waterworks, to pay the working expenses, and to establish a sinking fund for the redemption of debentures.

Law 19 of 1875. "A Law to raise by Loan 23,500l. for Coloni-"zation purposes."

Previous to the commencement of the financial year 1867-68, the whole cost of colonization and return passage was borne by general revenues under 22 Vict. c. 1. s. 71. by an annual payment of 20s. for every immigrant alive on the 10th of November in each year. This provision being found excessive was repealed by Law 17 of 1868, sect. 1, and 3,000l. of the fund's own money annually appropriated to the service. Under resolutions of Council dated 15th of August 1872, 5,000l. a year from general revenue was again voted for colonization, and appropriated in payment of bounties to immigrants in lieu of return passages, but it was decided that in the circumstances of the Colony it ought not to be charged with any larger share of the cost of immigration than this yearly appropriation.

The question was raised whether the bounties paid between 1867 and 1873 should be repaid to the immigration fund from the general revenue, and it was submitted to the Secretary of State for his decision, who authorised the repayment provided the state of the finances would admit of it. The opinion of the Legislative Council was sought on the point, and a select committee of that body to whom the matter was referred reported, "That they concur in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Governor that the finances of the Colony will admit of the repayment to the immigration fund from the general revenues of the Colony."

"Your committee further report, that in their opinion the repayment which may be taken at 23,000*l*. should be made at once to the immigration fund, and that for that purpose a loan at five per cent. should be raised and made redeemable at the furthest at the end of 20 years."

This report was adopted by the Council, and a Bill was brought in and passed into law giving effect to the recommendation of the select committee.

Law 21 of 1875. "A Law for the relief of Colonial Seamen "found in distress abroad."

This law provides for the relieving and sending home seamen employed in the merchant service of this Colony and reduced to distress in foreign parts.

Law 22 of 1875. "A Law to transfer to 'the Incorporated "Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica,' real Estate in the Diocese of Jamaica vested in Trustees for the use of the said Church."

This law was passed at the request of the incorporated lay body, by whose solicitor the Bill as first introduced was prepared. The law gives the incorporated lay body such power of disposition over the lands specified in the schedule as they had under their charter over the lands vested in them. This is not an unrestricted power of disposition, but is subject to certain provisions and to the performance of any special trusts on which the lands may have been acquired.

The recitals of the preamble set forth the circumstances under which the law was thought necessary.

JAMAICA.

Law 23 of 1875. "A Law to authorise 'the Jamaica Street "Car Company, Limited,' to lay down and maintain Tramways in the Streets and Roads of Kingston and other parishes."

The object of this law, which was introduced and passed as a private Bill, is clearly shown by its title. It is founded for the most part on the Tramways Act, 1870 (Imperial), 33 & 34 Vict. c. 78.

Law 25 of 1875. "A Law in aid of Law 3 of 1870, and to define the Jurisdiction of the Clerks of Petty Sessions."

This law was intended to remove certain doubts which had arisen on the construction of section 12 of Law 3 of 1870.

Finance.

The accounts for the year 1874-75, excluding the immigration accounts, which are separately treated, show an apparent deficiency of 5,917l, the revenue having been 527,019l, and the expenditure 532,935l. If, however, the expenses of past colonization, amounting to 23,500l, defrayed out of a loan raised for the purpose, be taken out of the expenditure, the revenue will appear at 17,583l in excess of the expenditure. Of this amount 16,941l belongs to general revenues, and 642l to revenues appropriated to particular heads of service, such as parochial roads, relief of the poor, &c.

The services on roads and works for some portion of the expenditure on which it had been intended to resort to past balances, have been entirely met from the revenue receipts within the year.

Immigration Services.

The revenue and expenditure on account of immigration services for the year were as follow, including the sum of 23,500l. contributed from general revenues and raised by loan for colonization purposes between the years 1868 and 1872.

Revenue - - - 63,919 Expenditure - - 53,585

This contribution of 23,500l. has obviated the necessity of any addition to the immigration loan this year.

The following table shows the whole of the Treasury receipts in the year 1874-75, both of revenue and of other moneys, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding:—

	1874-5.	1873-4.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Import duties	266,790	251,401	15,389	
Tonnage, light dues	3,257	3,182	75	_
Excise, rum duties	97,056	95,073	1,983	
Spirit licenses	16,767	16,800	-	33
Trade licenses, old	534	550	_	16
" " new	4,099	3,848	251	_
Land tax, old, main roads	8,011	8,794	-	783
" new, property tax -	4,834	4,974	_	140
Poor rate, house tax	21,216	24,716		3,500
Parochial road tax, horsekind and				
wheels	25,600	25,336	264	
Tax on stock, &c. (arrears)	6	16		10
Dog tax	172	142	30	-
Post office	15,035	14,743	292	
Miscellaneous	46,231	39,053	7,178	-
Stamps	15,115	15,334		219
	524,723	503,962	20,761	<u>-</u>
nterest on securities for sinking funds	2,296	1,881	415	1000
	527,019	505,843	21,176	
Immigration Revenues.	02,,010	000,010	-1,1.0	
Export duties	19,780	19,619	161	
Capitation tax, &c	14,384	10,322	4,062	
nterest on securities for sinking	14,004	10,022	1,002	
funds	208	122	86	
Other interest	1,047	893	154	
Contribution from general revenue -	5,000	5,000		_
Repayment from ,, ,, -	23,500		23,500	-1
	590,938	541,799	49,139	
Receipts on Debt Account.				
aw 19 of 1875	23,500		23,500	- X -
withdrawals		27,716		27,716
Grand total receipts -	614,438	569,515	44,923	

The great increase shown under the head of import duties was chiefly due to the larger importation of bread stuffs, rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the crops of the peasantry by the hurricane of November 1874, further alluded to under the head of trade. It will be observed that the total receipts in the past year exceeded those of the year 1873-74 by 49,1391, which sum, however, includes the amount of the loan for colonization purposes, viz., 23,5001.

Below is a table showing the Treasury disbursements of the year under report, both on account of current expenditure and

on all other accounts, contrasted with those of the preceding Jamaica.

Establishments.	1874–5.	1873-4.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Civil	30,928	30,349	579	
Judicial	22,108	22,044	64	
District courts	13,179	12,839	340	
Revenue	32,106	31,681	425	4
Botanic gardens	4,966	4,984		18
Post office	16,191	15,852	339	
Ecclesiastical	16,387	16,994		607
Medical	36,737	35,959	778	001
Constabulary	49,273	45,321	3,952	
Prisons, penitentiary, and reforma-	43,210	40,021	0,302	
tory	31,847	28,127	3,720	
Education	20,580	19,903	677	
Missallan	17,447	9,128	8,319	
Coloniasti - Cimmi	28,500	5,000	,	
M:1:4			23,500	-
Doods on J Luidana	5,161 81,427	5,228	16 702	67
D 11' 1 '11'		64,634	16,793	
	32,888	34,443	S Opt	1,555
Land expenses Pensions	10,500	1,297	Propries	1,297
	12,592	14,423	_	1,831
Lighthouses	1,269	1,351		82
Harbour masters	72	72	-	the water
Parochial expenditure	37,633	35,257	2,376	- TO -
Steam communication with New	0.000			
York	3,268	4,875	-	1,607
Interest, &c., debt	38,376	40,855		2,479
	532,935	480,616	52,319	9,543
Disbursements other than Expenditure.				
Sinking funds	10,017	10,377	640	
Redemption of debt	4,650		4,650	
" from surplus		6,000	_	6,000
Total disbursements, exclusive of charges on immigration fund ac-				
count	547,602	496,993	50,609	
Immigration	53,585	56,647	_	3,062
Grand total disbursements -	601,187	553,640	47,547	

Pensions.

During the year one pension of 16l. was granted in compensation for abolition of office.

The pension list was relieved by death to the extent of 2,038l., drawn by 16 different pensioners.

Debt.

A loan of 23,500l. was raised during this year, under the provisions of Law 19 of 1875, to repay to the immigration fund the amount paid as bounties to coolies who elected to remain in the Colony instead of returning to India in the years 1868 to 1873 inclusive, it being considered that such payments were a fair

charge on the general revenues. This loan was taken up from savings bank balances, and has been paid off from surplus balances during the preparation of this report.

A further sum of 30,000*l*. was raised during the year by the Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks Commissioners, and 30,000*l*. by the Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, to meet expenses connected with those works. The total amounts raised by these commissioners to the close of the year under report stood at 128,200*l*. and 90,000*l*. respectively.

During the year 3,150*l*. of debt, as the debentures became payable, were paid off from deposits in the chest, and 1,500*l*. was paid off from the accumulated surplus of appropriated revenues.

A sum of 10,016l. 17s. 3d. has been invested in sinking funds for the eventual redemption of debt, and an investment of 3,224l. 17s. 5d. was made from the immigration revenues in sinking funds for the immigration loans.

The public debt directly secured on the general revenues stood as follows on the 30th September in each of the last nine years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:—

		£	s.	d.	/		£	s.	d.
1867	-	718,952	18	10	1872	-	571,542	1	3
1868	-	706,964	18	0	1873	-	554,492	18	11
1869	-	686,830	9	2	1874	-	539,108	8	2
1870	-	609,505	11	3	1875	-	548,024	13	7
1871	-	591,656	5	6					

From this table are excluded the loans raised for the following special objects, viz.:—

	e Canal lo		- Waterwo	- rks	£ 90,000
loan	-	-			128,200
Kingston	Markets	-		-	20,000
Kingston	Gasworks	-		-	10,000

The interest paid on debt amounted to 32,262l., and was apportioned as follows:—

On deposits in chest On loans under Imperial On Island loans	guarantee	 £ 8,554 12,921 10,787
On Island loans		32,262

The debt secured on the revenues of the immigration fund stood as follows at the corresponding periods:—

		£	s.	d.			£	e	7
1867	-	69,138			1872	_	80,564		
1868	-	64,175	14	3	1873	-	78,283		
1869	-	59,213	8	3	1874		126,428		
1870	-	56,138	0	0	1875		130,203		-
1871	-	84,169	7	0					

The interest paid on immigration loans during the year Jamaica. amounted to 6,558l., viz.:—

On guaranteed loans - - 1,529
Immigration further loan - - 5,029

Legislative Council.

Mr. Henry Westmoreland was on the 13th of January 1875 appointed to be an unofficial member (of the Legislative Council).

Mr. Daniel Power Trench, Collector-General of the Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue Department, was on the same day appointed to act as an official member (of the Legislative Council) in the room of the Honourable J. W. Straton, Auditor-General, absent from the Island on leave.

Land.

Notifications under Law 5 of 1871 have been issued for the absolute forfeiture of 29,007 acres of land on which land tax and quit-rents have not been paid for 10 years and longer. Two properties, containing 988 acres, were taken possession of by Government, and the squatters thereon ejected. Seven properties, amounting to 4,693 acres, have been leased to various persons, and 195 acres of land were sold, realising 7451. Two properties of the declared values respectively of 1001 and 3001 were escheated by Government during the year.

Public Works.—Roads and Bridges.

The total expenditure for the year on roads and bridges was 48,2581., as shown below:—

and bridges	100		-	36,090
New works on main	roads	and bri	idges	6,054
Parochial services	-			6,114

The amount of expenditure under the head of maintenance and repairs is 12,258l. in excess of the amount allotted in the estimates. This large excess is due to unusual damages caused by the floods of the months of October and November 1874.

The rate of expenditure for maintenance and repairs, including the restoration of roads, has been at the following rates in each district during the year:—

				£	S.	d.	
Eastern -	-		-	62	5	0	per mile.
Northern	-	-	-	35	0	0	,,
Southern	J -		-	44	0	0	,,
The average	on all m	ain roads	-	49	16	0	99

The average annual expenditure for maintenance in the preceding years was as under:—

1873-4	-	-	-	-	371.	per mile.
1872-3	Y 12	-	-		331.	
1871-2	-				311.	••

and from the increased difficulties in and cost of procuring metal for the roads, and the ever-increasing cost of labour, there is much reason for expecting that the average expenditure on the maintenance of roads will continue to increase.

Bridges, &c.

Among the new works on main roads which have been completed and in progress during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

New bridge over the river at the rock near Falmouth.

A sea wall, some 18 chains in length, on the line of main road which enters Lucea from the eastward.

A bridge to carry the main road between Savanna la Mar and Mackfield over the Ferris River.

The road from Hendon Hall to the seaside at Savanna la Mar

has been almost entirely reconstructed.

A considerable number of culverts and mir

A considerable number of culverts and minor improvements of a permanent character have been constructed on the main roads in various parts of the Island.

Public Hospital, &c.

A service for the supply of hot water baths at the Public Hospital, Kingston, has been completed, and considerable repairs and painting executed.

Some minor improvements have been carried out at the lunatic

asylum, parochial hospitals, poor houses, &c.

A new hospital in the Mandeville District Prison has been commenced.

The constabulary station at Half Way Tree has been thoroughly repaired, and a hospital and superintendent's office attached to it.

Miscellaneous.

A survey of Kingston has been completed and several copies of what are two valuable plans, one on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, and the other on a scale of 5 feet to a mile, have been finished.

Kingston and Liguanea Waterworks.

Good progress has been made with these works during the year, and they are reported as on the point of completion, when they will be handed over to the Waterworks Commissioners. One of the filter beds has been in use for some time and has been found to work in a most satisfactory manner.

Kingston Gasworks.

The whole of the ironwork with the exception of the main supply pipes and service meters has been imported. The erection

of the buildings has been commenced, and has advanced about one third towards completion.

JAMAICA.

Kingston Slaughter-house.

A slaughter-house for sheep and cattle, an iron building floored with Portland cement, 125 feet long, 30 feet wide, with an average height of 18 feet, has been completed; also a slaughter-house for pigs and turtle, an iron building floored with cement 44 feet long, 25 feet wide, with an average height of 18 feet. The sheep and cattle pens, including the slaughtering pens, cover an area of 145 feet by 125 feet, and 120 feet by 40 feet respectively (or over half an acre). These are strongly fenced in and subdivided, as are also the roads and passages between them and the outer gate. All fittings have been completed, the establishment is now in working order and ready for use under the Slaughter-house Commissioners.

Rio Cobre Irrigation Works.

Certain important structural alterations, which experience gained from unusually heavy floods had shown to be advisable, for strengthening the head works have been carried out. The whole of the cuttings and earthworks of the main line and Caymanas Branch are complete. The proprietors of estates have been invited to make the necessary arrangements for taking water, and the Surveyor-General estimates that in a short time a revenue of 3,000*l*. a year may be expected. He further anticipates that when all the branches that have been sanctioned are complete, a revenue of about 7,800*l*. a year will be produced. The cost of maintenance has hitherto been calculated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the cost of the works, viz., about 2,500*l*. a year, but the engineer for irrigation thinks that about 1,000*l*. a year should cover all expenses of maintenance for some years.

The total cost of the works may be taken at 113,613*l*, and to this cost has to be added the interest on the moneys raised on loan during construction, viz., 12,675*l*., so that the total cost may be taken at 126,500*l*.

District Courts.

The business transacted in these courts during the last six years has been as shown below:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Criminal trials -	- 1,712	1,831	2,473	2,679	3,210	3,545
Small causes -	- 5,509	7,321	7,396	8,050	7,982	8,531
Judgment summons	- 222			843	1,397	1,511
Equity cases -	- 10	13	15	13	7	5
Cases under the land law	v 137	353	485	241	228	133
Bankruptcy cases	- 147	42	5	8	6	4
Probate cases -	- 43	42	31	29	23	39
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount claimed	- 29,070	35,958	39,896	41,148	50,325	52,093
Judgment obtained	- 14,919	18,580	15,770	19,873	25,773	26,048
Costs	- 2,774	3,350	3,493	3,810	4,212	4,812
Court fees -	- 3,225	4,424	4,432	4,600	4,721	4,994

There have been 12 appeals from the decisions of the district court judges during the past year, eight in civil and four in criminal cases, resulting in five being affirmed, six altered or reversed, and one criminal appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

Botanical Gardens.

Castleton. — New mangoes. Last spring 18 new mangoes were propagated by its process of marching, the allied system of grafting not having been, as yet, successfully proved.

Clove Tree.—The clove tree has been propagated from seed for the first time in Jamaica.

Palms.—The collection of palms has been largely augmented during the year. The palmetum is now the richest in this part of the world, and although the great majority of the species are small, many of them have assumed large dimensions with wonderful rapidity, the most striking instance being the stately Caryota urens, nine years old, now 60 feet high, with a trunk nearly two feet in diameter.

Amongst the palms introduced this year is a seed of the double cocoanut, Coco desmaldires, of the Seychelles. This tree is now becoming very scarce in its native habitat. The average weight of each fruit is 40 pounds, and it is covered with a thick fibrous husk. Each fruit contains one, two, and sometimes three large nuts.

Nutmegs.—550 strong plants have been sold, and 100 more distributed gratuitously in small lots.

Liberian Coffee, &c.—This new variety of coffee is still grown in one of the greenhouses at the Cinchona Plantation. The plants now range in height from two to three feet. The leaves of this variety are particularly large, some of them measuring 14 inches in length and six in width. Some 30 plants of this have been distributed among coffee planters, and in most cases have grown vigorously. From the experiments already made in this way it has been demonstrated that this coffee thrives in warmer altitudes than the common coffee. This fact in itself is a strong recommendation, inasmuch as the famous Jamaica coffee is cultivated at a height of about 4,000 feet, a height only obtainable in one portion of the Island. An additional supply of plants of this kind has again this year been received from Kew Gardens.

A wardian case, containing about 30 plants of another new variety of coffee called the "Cape Coast Coffee," was received from Kew this year. This variety is propagated by cuttings in the space of a few weeks with the greatest facility in the propagating house at the Cinchona Plantation

Jalap.—Two acres were planted out early in the year and will be ready for cropping shortly, and this experimental culture, which has been carried on under favourable circumstances, will determine the remunerative capabilities of the plant. Previous experiments were not favourably conducted on account of the method pursued in its cultivation and curing.

Tea.—Fair samples of the Assam variety of tea have been manipulated. No plant in the Island grows with more luxuriance and facility than this, and there seems no reason why it could not be extensively grown. Many thousands of acres of land on the slopes of the Blue Mountain range that could be obtained for a few shillings an acre are admirably adapted to this product, and this land is quite unsuited for coffee culture, owing to its being too humid.

Oranges, &c.—In consideration of the rapid growth of the fruit trade with the United States during the past few years, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens has strongly urged the cultivation of oranges, and applications have been received

for 8,500 plants to be disposed of early in 1876.

In 1870, the first year of any considerable export of fruit to America, the value amounted to 901l. In 1874 it increased to upwards of 10,000l. The fruits in question consist of bananas, oranges, pines, shaddocks, and limes. It is also encouraging to observe the increasing export of lime juice, the quantity exported having quadrupled since 1870, the value in 1874 having amounted to 5,377l. 18s.

Eucalyptus Globulus.—Upwards of 2,000 plants of this were distributed to different parts of the Island. In several instances somewhat favourable accounts of their growth have been received, but, as a rule, most of the plants tried in the lowlands have failed. It appears certain that they will not thrive on swampy land, as is popularly supposed; this belief has perhaps arisen from the reputed antiseptic properties of the plants when established in the neighbourhood of marshes.

Hope Experimental Grounds.

The new varieties of canes that were transferred from Castleton Garden last year, and each planted to the extent of about one-

acre, have been partially cropped and manufactured.

The objects contemplated in the cultivation of these canes at Hope were, firstly, their establishment for propagating purposes; and, secondly, their experimental cultivation, with the view of attesting their value in order to transfer their cultivation to planters. Cultivation for another year at least will be necessary to determine the desired information.

Altogether some 50 new varieties of canes are now in cultiva-

tion at Hope.

Salangore Cane.—This variety of cane is now established in most parts of the Island, some planters having planted it to the extent of several acres. The ensuing crop will determine its comparative value, as well as the conditions of climate to which it is adapted.

Timber Trees, &c.—The total number of Indian teak plants permanently planted out is 581, and the number of mahogany plants is 600. Several acres of Divi Diri have also been planted.

40486.

Palisadoes Plantation.

The number of cocoanuts planted during the year on the Palisadoes is 2,000, making a total now planted out of 18,000. Only 3,500 of these were planted prior to 1873, so that the great majority are still small plants. The rainfall of the year was only 23 inches but it fell at favourable intervals, thereby rendering good service to the young plants, which may now be said to be out of danger of even a prolonged drought.

Parade Garden.

During the year under report irrigation pipes have been laid throughout the garden and every part of the ground is watered by means of hydrants and hose with a powerful pressure. Many of the trees and shrubs have grown vigorously and rapidly, and the shrubbery bounding the iron railing is now getting thick. The Kingston public have taken considerable interest in this garden as a place of resort.

Cinchona Plantations.

The first permanent planting out of Cinchonas was made near the end of the year 1868, to the extent of 40 acres; the number of acres annually planted being as follows:—

1868 -	- 40 acres.	1871–72	-	40 acres.
1869 -	- 20 ,,	1872-73	_	40 ,,
1870 -	- 30 ,,	1873-74	-	40 ,,
1870-71	- 40 ,,	1874-75	-	.50 ,,

The total area planted is thus about 300 acres. The number of plants to each acre averages about 400, hence the total number of plants permanently planted out is approximately 120,000. Of this number C. Succirubra and C. Officinalis, with their varieties, comprise each some 50,000 plants, and C. Calisaya 20,000. The cultivation of C. Pahudiana, of which several thousand plants were established, has been abandoned, owing to its proving unsuited to the climate. The cultivation of C. Micrantha, of which only a few hundred plants were set, has not been extended.

At the commencement of this enterprise in Jamaica it was an important object to ascertain by actual experiment what species of the more precious quinine-yielding Cinchonas would accommodate themselves to the conditions of our climate. The three most important species, viz., C. Calisaya, C. Succirubra, and C. Officinalis, were with the least possible delay, extensively

propagated and planted out.

All the seeds from which our plants were propagated came from Ceylon. The seeds of C. Officinalis were received in larger quantities than any other species. They were propagated with expedition, and largely planted. By way of experiment they were planted very thickly together, but they have since been thinned out. 60 acres of this kind, numbering about 50,000 plants, were established during the first three years of the existence of the

plantations. In 1872 the first analysis of Jamaica barks was made, C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra were highly satisfactory, but C. Officinalis was reported upon unfavourably, and no further attempt

has since been made to extend the cultivation of it.

Considerable delay in the extension of the valuable C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra has been occasioned by the large mortality experienced during the past two years in the propagation by seed-This difficulty has now been quite overcome, the propagating house having recently been fitted up with hot-water apparatus, whereby the requisite heat ensures the propagation of Cinchonas by seed or by cuttings at the rate of many thousands a month.

The area of woodland felled for the extension of the plantations is nearly 100 acres, and this will be planted with Calisaya and

Succirubra during the year 1876.

The spontaneous reproduction of Cinchonas, as before remarked, is a gratifying fact in connexion with their history in Jamaica, and it may be observed that C. Calisaya and C. Succirubra are beginning to reproduce themselves in the same way as C. Officinalis. This circumstance is usually regarded as a sure criterion of the adaptability of a plant to a given climate. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in a year or two abundance of naturalised seedlings will be obtainable for cultivation by private enterprise or otherwise, and hence their artificial propagation need no longer be resorted to.

The height of the first and second years' planting of C. Succirubra and Micrantha ranges from 15 to 27 feet, the circumference near the ground being from 12 to 20 inches. The average height of C. Officinalis is about 8 to 12 feet, with proportionately sized stems.

Plants and seeds have been sent to Kew Gardens and the Governor of the Bahamas, plants to Governor of Saint Lucia, Governor of Honduras, Mexico, seeds to Government of India.

Education.

Elementary Schools.—The acting inspector of schools, in the annual report of the inspection of schools under the Government Regulations of 1867, records his opinion that "on reviewing the "work of education as a whole, there is every reason to feel " satisfied with the results."

That "there is a growing desire on the part of parents to have " their children well-trained; the annual visits of the inspectors " have contributed to bring about this feeling, for considerable " interest is shown in the country districts as to the result of the

" examination.

"Should the school happen to take a high class the children " speak of it in all the districts round, and thus a wholesome ri-" valry is maintained, and others are excited to increased exertion. "While, however, public interest is awakened on this subject " we must not expect impossibilities, a work like this must go up " gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full " development, but we may safely conclude from the experience " of the past eight years that it will continue to increase and be

JAMAICA.

"the means of improving and elevating the social condition of the masses in this Island."

Five hundred and twenty-six schools were inspected during 1875, giving an increase of 26 over the total for the previous year.

On comparing the results of the year's inspection with those of 1868, and further comparing those results with the per-centages of 1874, there is a falling off in the per-centages of (1) average attendance, and (2) numbers of pupils present at inspection. In 1874 the number of children on the books was 43,135, the number for 1875 was only 41,023, showing a falling off in numbers of 2,112. The decrease in these respects was due to causes which affected the labouring population of the Island. The effects of the severe weather in the latter part of 1874 were not felt until the early part of 1875, when provisions became very scarce, and parents, being unable to give their children the usual supply of food to take with them to school, were forced to keep them at home. In addition to this, the continued prevalence of small-pox and measles in some parts of the Island hindered many parents from enrolling their children's names in the school lists, and it has been remarked by the inspector that from these causes "the past year has been an exceptionally hard year."

In point of efficiency the schools continue to improve, as will

be seen by the following:-

In 1868, of 286 schools examined there were only one first and six second class schools, while in 1875, of 526 schools examined there were 31 first and 144 second class schools.

The number of schools applying for Government aid has steadily increased since 1868. This year there were 555 applications against 536 last year, showing an increase of 19 schools.

During the year there were 41,023 children attending the schools under Government inspection. Of this number the inspector reports that 50 per cent. could write any ordinary sentence from dictation in fair legible characters, and 30 per cent. could cipher in the four simple rules and onwards. Over 1,000 children were nearly ready to leave school, being able to perform business calculations of the highest type, and to express in writing their sentiments with clearness and decision.

The total amount of grants in aid of elementary schools for the

year was expended as follows:-

	£	S.	d.
462 schools passed regularly and received -	12,485	11	0
26 exceptional schools, allowed	241	5	0
488 aided according to results	12,726	16	0
10 received advances, but failed	82	0	0
19 received advances, but were closed at time			
of inspection	166	0	0
517 total number aided with annual grants -	12,974	16	0
	1,484	0	0
Total to elementary schools	14,458	16	0

Immigration.

In the year 1874-75, three ships arrived from Calcutta with immigrants. Of 1,258 souls embarked, 1,250 more were landed in the Colony, the mortality at sea being 18, equal to a per-centage of 1 '43. This death rate shows a marked decrease as compared with the death rate of the previous year, the latter being 7 '79 per cent.

During the year seven estates, hitherto cultivated entirely by native labour, were supplied with immigrants. Of the 244 sugar estates now under cultivation, 104 have indentured immigrants, and several others employ Coolies whose period of indentured service has expired.

The Coolies ex "Poonah" and "Alnwick Castle" in 1870 completed during the year their term of indentured service. With few exceptions, they have remained as labourers on the estates to which they were indentured on arrival.

The mortality tables show a considerable increase in the death rate as compared with last year:—

The Agent-General of Immigration attributes this principally to the very wet and stormy weather in the fall of the year, and to an outbreak of hospital gangrene in the Union Hospital at Linstead. This outbreak is ascribed by the medical officer in charge of the hospital to the admission of Coolies from Wakefield Estate suffering from ulcers, but in a weak and debilitated condition, caused by their having been kept on the property for some days instead of being sent to hospital when first taken ill. For this neglect the overseer in charge of the estate was dismissed by the proprietor.

It being found necessary to relieve the depôt of a number of chronic invalids, the ship "Chetah" was chartered and despatched with 356 Coolies. Of these, 24 were time-expired immigrants entitled to return passages, and 28 had completed their indentured service, but not having been 10 years in the Island were only entitled to passages on payment. The sum of 2,027l. 4s. was lodged by 36 Coolies of the two last-mentioned classes, for which they received bills payable in India.

Three cases of murder by indentured immigrants occurred during the year; these were all cases of wives murdered by their husbands.

The number of immigrants applied for for the next season was 685, and of this number 100 have been applied for for the service of two estates in the parish of St. Elizabeth, which have not hitherto employed indentured immigrants.

Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors and the amount of deposits in savings banks for the last 10 years are shown below:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.		
		£		
1866	2,276	56,740		
1867	2,278	54,807		
1868	2,524	58,913		
1869	3,004	74,394		
1870	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} *469 \\ †2,205 \end{array}\right\} 2,674$			
1871	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} *2,024 \\ \dagger 982 \end{array}\right\} 3,026$	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} *93,776 \\ \dagger 11,702 \end{array}\right\} 105,478$		
1872	3,396	142,240		
1873	3,962	158,933		
1874	4,582	179,176		
1875	5,061	228,028		

In the above amount of 228,028*l*. are included deposits on account of public funds to the extent of 38,191*l*., and deposits of the Court of Chancery to the extent of 17,628*l*.

Trade.

The value of the imports for each of the last nine years is shown below:—

	£		£
1867 -	- 859,186	1871-72	- 1,559,602
1868 -	- 1,023,866	1872-73	- 1,733,121
1869 -	- 1,224,414	1873–74	- 1,762,817
1870 -	- 1,300,455	1874–75	- 1,759,942
1870-71	- 1,331,185		

The dutiable articles which show an increase are bread, flour, mackerel, shingles, meal, rice, and cotton manufactures, while those which show a decrease are ready-made clothing, hardware and cutlery, haberdashery, and millinery. The increase in the former articles and decrease in the latter is attributed to the failure of the ground provisions of the peasantry from the effects of the hurricane in November 1874, which compelled them to expend in necessaries of life the money which would otherwise have been expended in dress and fancy articles.

It will also be noticed that while the total value of all imports in 1874-75 appears at a decrease of 2,8751. when compared with those of 1873-74, yet the value of the dutiable articles imported is considerably larger in this last year, being in—

^{*} Government savings bank.

[†] Private savings bank.

The following table of articles imported which were freed from duty in 1867 is given in continuation of similar tables in previous reports:—

JAMAICA.

-	1867.*	1868.*	1869.*	1870.*	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Steam engines -	101	3,046	6,904	5,460	4,738	14,033	28,003	11,485	18,152
Mills	1,072	1,882	3,822	3,434	9,825	21,644	13,804	10,219	5,803
Other machinery - Pans for boiling	6,879	8,023	6,644	7,844	11,420	5,165	9,149	5,026	11,331
sugar	603	984	2,409	4,676	4,301	6,052	4,603	2,839	3,649
Pipes for fluids -	374	1,331	1,202	2,493	2,165	1,801	19,687	1,801	1,830
Stills	559	1,174	2,977	1,698	1,878	1,906	6,076	3,986	6,848
Shooks of all sorts	18,023	19,479	17,362	12,180	13,187	16,743	17,051	17,070	20,299
Staves	5,587	6,418	3,847	3,823	5,431	7,945	5,205	15,207	21,650
Wood hoops -	1,225	2,773	2,264	2,981	3,857	2,653	1,856	1,822	2,192
Iron, galvanized - Iron, other manu-	1,238	1,985	1,902	3,142	38,18	5,666	6,971	5,339	5,746
factures -	3,184	1,174	1,215	1,933	84	56	-	462	_
Miscellaneous -	858	2,719	2,004	3,348	2,369	5,367	5,243	3,559	3,050
	39,703	50,988	52,552	53,012	63,073	89,031	117,648	78,815	100,550

The increase under the head of other machinery is due to a large importation for the Kingston Gasworks.

The value of the exports for each of the last nine years is shown below:—

		Values.		
	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
	£	£	£	
1867†	1,016,554	28,540	1,045,094	
1868†	1,098,332	40,472	1,138,804	
1869†	1,052,562	110,207	1,162,769	
1870†	1,158,835	124,171	1,283,026	
1870-71	1,196,532	52,153	1,248,685	
1871-72	1,348,858	69,585	1,418,443	
1872-73	1,144,173	81,838	1,226,011	
1873-74	1,369,507	72,573	1,442,080	
1874-75	1,359,868	50,616	1,410,484	

The exports of the principal staples for the last nine years are shown in the following table:—

Exports.			1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1870-71.
Sugar, hogsheads - Rum, puncheons - Coffee, lbs Pimento, lbs Dyewoods, fustic, and lo Ginger, lbs Arrowroot, lbs	gwood	tons	31,206 18,834 6,264,861 7,595,800 48,481 1,728,075 44,566	4,373,259 $49,129$ $2,036,921$	5,025,812 6,575,249 118,678	9,047,284 5,243,109 84,744	5,508,989 6,857,830 59,951 632,031

^{*} These figures are for the calendar years.

[†] These are calendar years.

(continued.)

Exports.			1871–72.	1872-73.	1873–74.	1874-75.
Sugar, hogsheads -			35,353	28,428	28,398	27,847
Rum, puncheons -	-	-	20,113	16,584	19,350	21,359
Coffee, lbs.	- 1	-	9,510,739	7,199,144	10,311,427	7,136,307
Pimento, lbs	-		5,140,898	6,024,551	5,762,256	6,440,040
Dyewoods, fustic, and lo	gwood	,tons	80,699	52,952	The second secon	84,523
Ginger, lbs	-		599,766	815,659	1,181,789	1,490,845
Arrowroot, lbs	-		13,193	2,470	1,636	21,983

The statement of the value of the fruit exported is continued for this year:—

					£
1871-72	-		-	-	6,190
1872-73	-	-	-	-	4,750
1873-74	-		-	-	10,397
1874-75	-	-		-	9,337

Police and Prisons.

I .- Police.

The effective strength of the constabulary on the 30th of September 1875 was 603 of all ranks, and the rural police numbered 382, making the effective police establishment 985.

During the year the constabulary arrested 5,126 persons on view, and 2,026 on warrants, and served 8,301 with summonses to appear and answer. These made an aggregate of 15,453 persons accused during the year of various offences, who, with 302 whose cases undisposed of on the 30th of September of the previous year, were thus dealt with by magistrates:—

Discharged on preliminary in	nquiry		-	452
Convicted	-		-	5,640
Acquitted	-	-	-	4,906
Sent to superior courts			-	4,492
Remaining uninvestigated or	n 30th	Sept. 1875	-	265
Total -	41.		-	15,755

The offences disposed of by the magistrates may thus be classified:—

Against the person -	-	-	-	3,075
Against property -	-		-	3,390
Miscellaneous offences -	-	-	-	4,379
Breaches of the revenue laws	-		-	44
Military and naval offences	-		-	110
			45.	10.000
Total -	-	-	-	10,998

The offences transferred to the superior courts numbered 4,492, which with 282 that remained untried on the 30th of September

1874 made 4,774. Of these, 2,350 resulted in convictions, and 2,119 in acquittals, leaving 305 untried on the 30th of September 1875.

JAMAICA.

The convictions in the superior courts for offences against the person numbered 731, and the convictions for offences against property, 1,026. The convictions for miscellaneous offences were 533; for breaches of the revenue laws, 59; and for a military offence, 1; making the total of 2,350. The acquittals stood thus: 916 for offences against the person, and 660 for offences against property; 481 for miscellaneous offences; 61 for breaches of the revenue laws; and 1 for a military offence; making 2,119, as previously stated.

The offences against the person during the last three years included several cases of homicidal crimes. In 1873 there were 6 indictments in the assizes for murder, 17 for manslaughter, and 1 for attempt at murder; in 1874, 6 for murder, 8 for manslaughter, and 1 for attempt at murder; in 1875, 7 for murder,

10 for manslaughter, and 9 for attempt at murder.

The convictions in the several years were—

· ·				1873.	1874.	1875.
Murder -			-	3	5	4
Manslaughter -		_	-	13	4	5
Attempt at murder	-		-	1	1	7

The murder cases in 1875 included a case of wife murder and a case of child murder. The culprit (a Coolie) in the first was executed, and the woman had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Of the offences against property, the convictions for prædial larceny in the three years ending 30th September were-

In 1873	- 1	-	<u> </u>	- 719
,, 1874	-	-	-	- 671
,, 1875		11-	-	- 968

The increase in the latter year consisted of convictions in the superior courts which carried aggravated punishments; in many cases flogging was superadded to imprisonment with hard labour.

The other larceny cases which resulted in convictions numbered-

In	1873	- 0	euro - eres	-	-	1,173
22	1874	-	-		-	1,711
	1875	14		V = .5	-	1,496

showing a decrease of 215 when compared with 1874, but an increase of 323 over 1873.

Highway robberies have not been frequent.

The arrests and adjudication for arson exceed those of the year 1874. In 1874, 75 persons were charged before the magistrates

with this offence, of whom 7 were discharged and 17 went to the circuit courts, 1 case remaining over for further investigation. In the circuit courts the 17 cases and 2 remanents were disposed of thus:—

Convicted		-		-		5
Acquitted		-		- 1	-	9
Remaining	undisposed	of	on	30th	Sep-	
tember 18		-				5

The number of arrests in 1875 was 33, 15 were discharged on magisterial inquiry, 15 sent to the circuit courts, and 3 remained uninvestigated. There were also in the calendars of the circuit courts 5 remanents for arson, which with the 15 new cases made 20; 6 resulted in judgments for the Crown, 13 in judgments for the prisoners, and 1 remained over for trial in the next year. Thus in two years, of 33 persons who were brought to trial for arson, 11 were convicted and 22 acquitted, the acquittals being just double the number of the convictions.

The detectives were not inactive during the year. The services performed by them may thus be summarised from the

return received from the late detective inspector.

Offences.		Apprehended.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
Against the person	-	19	9	10
Against property -	-	158	88	70
Miscellaneous -	-	65	53	12
Total -		242	150	92

The report of the Registrar of Habitual Criminals shows that 95 habitual criminals were sent to the General Penitentiary and other prisons during 1875, as against 56 in the preceding year.

The allocation of the sub-officers of the ordinary constabulary has been rearranged, so as to place each station in charge of a sub-officer of a substantive rank. This arrangement will greatly facilitate the discharge of the duties of the constabulary in aid of the coroners, and ensure to persons arrested the means of obtaining bail at the stations to which they may be taken for offences that are bailable by the police.

A valuable addition has been made to the constabulary of Kingston by the formation of a water police, which have already done some good service, and which will, when they become more familiar with their peculiar duties, be of considerable benefit in preventing and detecting larcenies from the shipping wharves

and warehouses of the port.

A similar force has been formed at Black River in St. Elizabeth's, where large quantities of logwood and other valuable

produce are constantly stolen by those who make depredations of this kind their regular trade or calling.

JAMAICA.

Other means for improving the police system of the Island have been carried out, which it is hoped may be productive of substantial benefits to the general community.

II .- Prisons.

The number of prisoners in custody in all the prisons and gaols for each of the last five years on the 30th of September were as follows:—

1871	-	- 1	- 1	-	856
1872		A.X	-	-	983
1873		-	-	-	1,012
1874	-	- L	31-0	-	1,003
1875	-	-	-	1	1,130

showing an increase in the number of prisoners on the 30th of September 1875, as compared with the same day of the previous year, of 127.

There has been an increase in the following prisons, viz.:-

	0 1		,	
St. Catherine's District Prison		-	49	
Mandeville	-	-	15	
St. Mary's	Lu Sign	-	27	
Falmouth District Prison and	Cornwa	ill		
County Gaol	-	-	20	
Montego Bay Short Term Prise	on	-	4	
Morant Bay	-	-	11	
St. Ann's Bay	-	-	7	
Port Antonio	-	-	8	
Middlesex and Surry County C	Gaol	-	6	

There has been a decrease in the following prisons, viz.:-

O 1	0 -		_
General penitentiaries -	-	-	6
Hanover District Prison	-		8
Black River Short Term P	rison		6

The cost of diet per diem for the last four years of prisoners in the gaols, district and short term prisons has been as follows, viz.:—

					1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
					d.	d.	d.	d.
Middlesex and	Surry C	ounty Gao	01 -	-	2.820	2.702	3.050	3.351
St. Catherine's	District	Prison	-	-	2.974	3.039	3.198	3.257
Falmouth Distr	rict Pr	ison and	Corr	awall	A STATE OF	4 4 4 4 6		
County Gaol	_	***	-	-	3.596	3.947	3.762	4.060
Mandeville Dist	rict Pri	son -	-	-	2.894	3.509	4.369	3.905
Hanover "	,	, -		-	2.556	3.314	3.468	3.834
St. Mary's ,,	,	, -	-	-	2.753	3.295	3.307	3.880
Morant Bay Sho	ort Tern	n Prison	-	-	3.702	4.355	4.739	3.829
Montego Bay	,,	22	-	-	3.410	3.754	3.805	3.855
Black River	27	"	-	-	2.563	4.089	3.783	3.068
St. Ann's Bay	,,	"	-	-	1.717	3.003	3.321	5.238
Port Antonio	"	,,	-	-	_	3.352	3.638	3.673

The cost of food for prisoners, as will be seen by the above table, is increasing yearly, and there would appear to be no likelihood of its being cheaper during the year 1875-76.

The gross expenditure of the general	£	s.	d.
penitentiaries for the year ending 30th			
September 1875 has been	13,070	6	9
The gross expenditure for gaols, district			
and short term prisons for the same			
period has been	7,254	13	8
	20,325		5
The gross earnings from all have been -	9,227	14	6
Net cost of prisons -	£11,097	5	11
Tiet cost of prisons	211,001	0	

Making the average net cost of each prisoner, in all the prisons in the Island, 10l. 19s. $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the year.

General Remarks.

The following particulars of traffic on the Jamaica Railway show an increase in the carriage of merchandise and a small increase in the number of passengers, but a general decrease of other freight, viz.:—

		-				1873–74.	1874–75.
Passengers					-	117,128	117,169
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	614	421
Carriages			- 1	-	-	132	165
Cattle	-		-		2 -	716	531
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	463	344
Goats	_	-	3.1	- >	-	66	92
Pigs -	-		14.	-	-	393	256
Bundles gra	ass. 28	lbs.		_	-	452,167	397,081
Bundles wo	od. 30	lbs.		- /	-	197,350	115,100
Tons merch			-	-	-	16,146	20,031

The business done by the telegraph office in this Island during the year was as under:—

	1874.	1875.
Messages received from ab	road - 3,405	2,629
Messages sent	- 3,140	2,405

showing a considerable falling off as compared with last year.

The general health of the Island compares favourably with that of last year, the epidemic of small-pox which then raged so furiously over the Island having almost abated, only a few isolated cases were reported.

Uninterrupted tranquillity and good order have prevailed during

the year.

King's House, October 1876. (Signed) W. GREY.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 2.

Governor J. R. Longden, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon. Received November 13, 1876.

> Government House, Georgetown, October 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of British Guiana for the year 1875.

Finances.

2. The revenues collected in 1875 amounted to 352,136l.16s.10d., being less than the revenue of 1874 by 13,321l. 1s. 10d. This falling off in the revenue was not owing to any reduction of taxation, but to the general slackness of trade in 1875, which is conspicuously shown in the general import duties, which produced less by 9,642l. 8s. 2d. than they did in 1874.

3. The expenditure of 1875 was curtailed as much as possible, and amounted to 355,979l. 1s. 10d. This was less than the expenditure of 1874 by 25,124l. 4s. 4d., and less than what was

actually estimated by 18,618l. 17s. 4d.

MY LORD,

4. The chief part of this reduction was effected in the department of Public Works, in which a greater amount of work had been estimated for than it was found possible to execute. In other departments of the public service, especially the administration of justice, the cost of the public hospitals, and the maintenance of prisons, the expenditure was considerably above the estimate, owing to causes which I shall have the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice in a later part of this Report.

5. The sum of 355,979l. 1s. 10d., stated in the Blue Book to be, the expenditure of 1875, includes that portion only of the immigration expenditure, amounting to 38,287l. 13s. 2d., which was contributed from the Colonial Treasury, and does not include that part of the immigration expenditure which was defrayed by the planters, by means chiefly of indenture fees, and which

amounted to 76,575l. 6s. 4d.

6. Including the balance of 71,455l. 10s. 1d. remaining in the Treasury chest at the end of 1874, the revenue collected in 1875, the deposits, repayments, and other special receipts, and the planters' contribution to the immigration fund, the total amount of money received at the Colonial Treasury in 1875 was 534,914l. 10s. 7d. The total payments, including the general expenditure, repayment of deposits, special payments, and the planters' share of immigration expenditure, amounted to 452,964l. 15s. 0d., leaving a balance carried to the year 1876 amounting to 81,949l. 15s. 0d. A very small part of this balance

is available for the general service of the Colony, the remainder being required to meet the payment of deposits, &c.

Local Revenues.

7. The local revenues of the several incorporated towns and villages amounted in the aggregate to 44,038l. 2s. 3d., and the

expenditure to 45,977l. 12s. 11d.

8. The excess of expenditure over revenue was occasioned by the expenditure of New Amsterdam in completing the works for supplying that town with water. The expenditure amounted to 3,2581. 9s. 9d., and was chiefly defrayed by means of a loan from the Colonial Government, which is not included in the revenue account.

Public Debt.

9. The public debt of the Colony amounted on the 31st of

December 1875 to the sum of 24,447l.

10. Besides this, there are the following debts guaranteed by the Colony, the security for the repayment of which is ample, namely:—

	£	s.	d.
For immigration expenses secured on the sugar			
estates by notes given for indenture fees -	245,100	0	0
Raised for the Corporation of the city of			
Georgetown	65,404	3	4
Raised for the Corporation of New Amster-			
dam	6,250		0
Amount due under Parsonage Loan Ordinance	19,986	2	6
Amount due by trustees for St. Philip's			
Church	1,041	13	4
Amount due by trustees for Roman Catholic			131
Cathedral	1,041	13	4
	0	7.0	_
Total	£338,823	12	6

Public Works.

11. The total amount expended upon public works last year

was 43,981l. 11s. 3d.

12. Nearly a third of this expenditure was absorbed in the works for the defence of the lands on each side of the Demerara River from the inroads of the sea. The works on the Georgetown side of the river cost 7,654l. 6s. 4d., and the works at the Best on the opposite side of the river cost 4,150l. 15s. 5d., making a total of 13,805l. 1s. 9d. in these works alone.

13. The local telegraph commenced in 1874 was carried on last year at a cost of 5,131l. 0s. 2d. The lines have been completed and opened in the present year, and now extend from Henrietta, at the western end of the county of Essequebo, to Streldon, on the Corentyne River, at the eastern boundary of the

Colony.

14. The sum of 6,194l. 4s. 10d. was spent in completing the new prison and warders' houses at Massaruni, a new prison for females at Suddie, and in repairs, enlargement, and improvements to the other prisons in the Colony. Much, however, is still required to be done before the prison accommodation can be pronounced sufficient and proper. The Georgetown Prison is still much too small for the daily average of prisoners both male and female, and I propose to submit to the combined court at their next session estimates of the cost of constructing an entirely new prison for female prisoners of every description, and also for male debtors, prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment without hard labour, and prisoners committed for trial, keeping the present gaol exclusively for male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and dividing the associated wards and rooms into separate cells, so that each prisoner shall be confined alone in a separate cell. I may here notice that in the new prison at Massaruni, and in the temporary prisons run up at the Best and at the Alary Creek, there are no associated wards, and every prisoner sent to those prisons is confined in a separate cell.

15. The enlargement of the lunatic asylum cost in 1875 the sum of 3,057l. 10s. 4d. This was a work very urgently needed.

16. A new police station and court room were built on the Cauje Creek, and other police stations were improved and repaired

at an aggregate cost of 3,810l. 7s. 1d.

17. On the Colonial Hospital in Georgetown the sum of 1,348l. 9s. 11d. was expended, partly in the completion of a residence for the assistant surgeons, and partly in laying on water from the waterworks to every floor of the hospital buildings. This last is an improvement to which I attach a very high importance. The Colonial Hospital consists of two large wooden buildings, each two stories in height, and in the event of a fire taking place in any part of the buildings the possible loss of life among the patients before the fire could be arrested or the patients removed would have been appalling. Water has now been laid on from the Lamaha Canal, in connexion with the public waterworks, to every floor and ward in the building, and the necessary hose and jets have been provided for the prompt extinction of fire. Similar precautions have been taken in the Georgetown Prison and in the new almshouse.

Legislation.

18. Seventeen laws were passed in 1875, among which were Ordinances renewing the civil list and clergy list for another period of seven years, an Ordinance to amend the Superannuation Ordinance to a seven years.

nance, and the Annual Tax Ordinance.

19. Among the other laws of 1875 I would notice the Ordinance No. 1., by which the Immigration Ordinance of 1873 is amended so far as to make it optional for all Coolies coming to this Colony as indentured labourers from India, after having previously lived in this or any other West Indian Colony, to refuse to be rationed, and to require payment of their full wages in money from the

time of landing; and in the case of all other Coolies reducing the period during which they must be rationed to three months, unless the medical officer of the district shall order otherwise. The law was passed on the urgent representations of the Coolies themselves, many of whom positively refused to take their rations and demanded their full wages in money.

20. Another important law is the Ordinance passed to make

the practice of vaccination compulsory.

21. An Ordinance was passed at the instance of the Portuguese Community incorporating a society formed among the immigrants from Madeira for aid and support in sickness or trouble, called "The Portuguese Benevolent Society of British Guiana." The establishment of this society is a satisfactory evidence of the prudence, self reliance, and mutual goodwill existing among this large and useful section of the population.

22. Among the remaining Ordinances was an Ordinance declaring certain days public holidays, and applying to them the provisions of the English Bank Holidays Act, so far as it was applicable; and an Ordinance exempting the Consuls and Viceconsuls of Foreign States, residing in the Colony and not being

British subjects, from serving as jurors.

Court of Policy.

23. According to the constitution the senior elective member of the Court of Policy, Mr. J. N. Davson, retired from the Court in July 1875, Mr. J. Drysdale was then elected, but he resigned on leaving the Colony, and Mr. B. S. Bayley was elected in his place.

Civil Establishment.

24. The changes in the staff were not so numerous in 1875 as in the preceding year. Mr. E. H. G. Dalton, late Assistant Government Secretary at Berbice, was appointed to succeed his father as Postmaster; Mr. D. Gallagher was promoted to the office of Assistant Government Secretary; Mr. Vesey, the Harbourmaster, retired from the service and was succeeded by Mr. Luckie, who had for many months acted as Harbour-master during Mr. Vesey's illness. I have to record with regret the deaths of no less than three stipendiary magistrates, Mr. H. T. Loughran, Mr. H. T. Chitty, and Mr. D. Broadhead, the two former after only very short periods of service. The death of Dr. Altham, district medical officer of Buxton, deprived the service of an experienced practitioner. Other changes occurred in the junior ranks of the service which are detailed in the Blue Book, but which it is unnecessary to notice in this place.

Pensions.

25. The names of Mr. Gilbert, late Attorney General, the Rev. Mr. Kinnison, late Minister of St. Catherine's, and Mr. Darrell, late Commissary of Taxation, were added to the Pension List in 1875, and the name of Mr. Colebeck was removed. The actual

annual amount of pensions remaining payable out of the Colonial Treasury at the end of the year 1875 was 5,493l. 18s. 8d. This is rather less than four per cent. of the whole charge of the civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical establishments, which (exclusive of the police) amounted in 1875 to 140,443l. for salaries alone.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Population, &c.

26. The total population is still given according to the census of 1871 as 193,491, exclusive of the aboriginal inhabitants. As to the number of these latter there is no reliable information.

27. In my Report on the Blue Book of 1874 I quoted the details of the immigration into and the emigration from the Colony, and the increase and decrease of the population from births and deaths, so far as the same were officially recorded, and the result of the figures showed that the population amounted at the end of 1874 to 218,909.

28. In 1874 there was an immigration into the Colony of

4,346 persons from India,

447 ,, ,, Barbados, and 114 ,, ,, Madeira,

making a total of 4,907

Two ships sailed in 1875 from British Guiana to India, carrying back with them 839 people. Deducting this number from the immigrants there was a net increase to the population in this way

of 4,068 persons.

29. There was no recorded increase of the population by natural causes. The number of deaths registered was 8,034, the number of births only 7,825, showing an excess of 209 deaths over the births. In estimating the weight to be attached to this it is most material to note that according to the census of 1871 the number of females over 15 years of age was only 53,188, while the number of males over 15 years of age was 75,132, the disproportion has rather been increased than diminished. It is evident from these proportions that without any reference to climatic influences the births and deaths could not be expected to maintain the ratio that is found in countries where the numbers of the sexes in adult life are more nearly equal.

30. The population at the end of 1874 was found, as I have said, from the official records to be 218,909. Deducting from this the number of people who returned to India, and the excess in the number of births over deaths, and adding the numbers who immigrated into the Colony, the number of the population at the

end of 1875 was 222,768.

31. In estimating the general condition of the population due allowance must be made for the circumstances of the Colony and for the climate itself. While there are happily in every walk of life men who show an example of energy and industry worthy of all praise, there are others who allow themselves to indulge in the indolence which the climate is always calculated to induce.

British Guiana.

Among the working classes this is especially the case, and as poverty seldom brings with it the absolute hunger and never the cold which the poor shivering beggar feels in England, one of the strongest inducements to industry is wanting. And when to this it is added that the population is so hopelessly inadequate to the demands of the labour market that continued immigration is a condition of the industrial existence of the Colony, and that no man capable of doing the work of an agricultural labourer wants for employment at any time, steady industry could hardly be expected even from a better material than that of the population here. Still, however, the labouring classes do, as a rule, make money. The people who returned in the ships to India last year carried back with them 15,041l. 16s. in money and jewellery. But notwithstanding this drain the amount in the savings bank at the close of 1875 was scarcely affected, being 118,306l. 13s. 6d. as against 118,325l. 9s. 11d. in 1874. The total number of depositors increased from 6,569 in 1874 to 6,788, notwithstanding a reduction of 98 in the number of East Indian and Chinese depositors owing to the return of two ships to India with Coolies. It is satisfactory to note that the Creole depositors increased from 3,541 to 3,841, being an increase of nearly nine per cent.

Education.

- 32. The education of the people attracted public attention in a very marked degree in 1875. Soon after my arrival in the Colony in 1874 I became aware of the inferiority, perhaps I might justly use a stronger word, of the instruction given in very many of the public schools, and I appointed a commission to inquire into the whole subject of public education in British Guiana. The commission was not limited to primary schools alone, but embraced an inquiry into all grammar schools and colleges aided or endowed from public funds. The commission consisted of 10 laymen and six ministers of different churches under the presidency of the Chief Justice Sir William Snagg. The Church of England, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church, the Wesleyan Mission, and the other nonconformists were all represented on the commission. The commission made two reports, one in April and the other in June 1875, but these reports, with the mass of evidence and valuable information appended to them, were not received from the printers until after the Session of 1875 had closed, and I was not therefore able to bring the report before the combined court in The reports were laid before the combined court in the Session of 1876, and, in a series of resolutions which have been laid before your Lordship, the combined court agreed to make the provision necessary for carrying into effect the recommendations of the commission.
- 33. These recommendations affect both the primary and secondary schools. In the primary schools the commissioners attribute the admittedly low standard of education to the ineffi-

ciency of the teachers and the irregularity of the attendance of the children. Retaining the present system of denominational schools as best adapted on the whole to the circumstances of the Colony, the commissioners recomended that the salary and position of the school teachers should be improved so as to secure a better class of teachers, that more effectual provision should be made for the training up of teachers, and that the attendance of children at school should be made compulsory. All these recommendations and others of a less important character have been adopted. In the higher education the commissioners recommended that the connexion of the Queen's College Grammar School with the Church of England should be terminated, and that the college should in future be an open institution, not in exclusive connexion with any church. This also has been adopted. The measures which are being taken to carry out these recommendations will form the subject of a future report.

Trade.

34. The imports of the Colony in 1875 were valued at 1,837,151l. 3s. 7d. This is a decrease of 36,068l. 5s. 11d. as compared with the imports of 1874 which amounted to

1,873,219l. 9s. 6d.

35. The decrease was owing to the diminished importation of some few articles. Thus the value of dried salt fish imported in 1874 was 80,420l. 6s., while the value of that imported in 1875 was only 58,786l. 5s. 6d., showing a decrease of 21,634l. 0s. 6d. in this article alone. So again the importation of opium fell off from 25,616l. 5s. to 12,629l. 4s. 2d., showing a decrease of 12,986l. 0s. 10d. The importation of oils fell from 36,130l. 3s. to 24,129l. 13s. 9d., showing a decrease of 12,000l. 9s. 3d. On the other hand there was an increase in the value of machinery, manures, and some other articles.

36. The value of the exports of 1875 was less than the value

of the exports in 1874 by 424,716l. 5s. 6d.

37. The main dependence of the Colony is upon the sugar cane, and the value and quantity of the exports of the produce of the cane is the principal, I would almost say the exclusive factor in determining its progress in financial prosperity. In this most material point the Blue Book of 1875 contrasts unfavourably with that of 1874. Not only is the produce of sugar diminished by 5,032 hhds., a falling off of nearly 5 per cent. from 1874, but the price of that diminished produce is only valued at 171. 15s. 2d. per hhd., instead of 20l., and the total decrease in the value of colonial sugar exported in 1875 against the export of 1874 amounts to 311,021l. 19s. 10d., equivalent to a reduction of more than 15½ per cent. The exports of the other products of the cane, molasses, and rum were also less in quantity, and were valued at 171,168l. 1s. 8d. less than the exports of 1874, so that the total decrease in the value of the cane produce in 1875 was less by 482,190l. 1s. 6d. than the value of the produce exported

in 1874. This more than measures the whole decrease in the exports of 1875 as compared with 1874.

38. There was a large re-exportation of imported rice in 1875 amounting in value to 86,972l. 5s., showing an increase of

55,054l. 10s. over the export of this article in 1874.

39. There was also an increase in the value of native woods and shingles exported, amounting in all to 10,3181. 3s. over the exportation of 1874. The other changes in the quantities of goods exported do not require attention.

Criminal Statistics.

- 40. In my report on the Blue Book for 1874, I had occasion to deplore the terrible prevalence of crime, great as well as trivial. The accompanying returns show very little improvement. The number of offences reported has, indeed, increased from 17,748 to 20,918; but the number of persons apprehended by the police has fallen from 39,965 to 38,594. The number of summary convictions has fallen from 23,629 to 22,763, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Courts has fallen from 329 to 279. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of convictions under the Immigration Ordinance and the Labour Laws generally, has fallen from 10,904 in 1874 to 7,565, a reduction of more than a fourth.
- 41. The whole number of persons tried in the superior courts in 1875 was 426 against 482 in the preceding year. Of these 426 persons, 279 were convicted, 119 acquitted, in one case the prisoner was found insane, and 33 cases fell through for want of prosecution. The number of trials for murder in 1875 was 16, of which 6 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 on the ground of insanity, and 3 fell through. These numbers, great as they are, show an improvement on the preceding year, when there were 21 trials for murder and 17 convictions.

Gaols and Prisoners.

42. I have already on several occasions brought to your Lordship's notice the insufficiency of the existing prisons to supply the means of confining each prisoner in a separate cell, and the means I had taken to improve the condition of the prisons, by commencing the erection of a new prison with 100 cells at Massaruni (since completed), by the withdrawal of the police who had been quartered in Fellowship Prison, and the restoration of that building to the purposes of a prison, by ordering the erection of temporary prisons, and by arranging for the lighting and patrolling of the associated wards of Georgetown Prison.

43. The new prison at Luddie, in the county of Essequebo was opened for male prisoners only in March 1875. It had been originally intended to use a part of this building for female prisoners, but I did not think this a desirable arrangement, as the whole building was not more than enough to serve for the county of Essequebo. Accordingly I proposed, and the combined court

assented to, a vote of money to build a separate prison on the same premises for females. This has since been completed and the old prison at Capoey has been altogether closed as a prison, and converted into a police station, a purpose for which it is well adapted.

44. The work which must next be undertaken is that pointed out in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 217, dated 28th December last, namely, the reconstruction of the Georgetown Prison in such a manner that every prisoner, both male and female, shall be confined in a separate cell. This is a work which cannot I fear be accomplished without building a new prison for females, as the area within the walls of the Georgetown Prison is not sufficient to afford more space than ought in such a climate as this to be given to the male prisoners.

Hospitals and Asylums.

45. The total number of patients in the Georgetown Colonial Hospital, including the European Seamen's Ward, at the beginning of 1875 was 517. The total number admitted in the course of the year was 5,351, and the average daily number of in-patients was 518. The total number of deaths was 831. Of these 90 cases are said to have been taken to the hospital in a moribund condition, but deducting these the mortality was still at the rate of 124 in the thousand, which is higher than last year. I enclose the Surgeon General's Report on the hospital for 1875, and in reference to it I may state that Dr. Manget's representations have received careful attention.

46. The statistics of the Colonial Hospital at Berbice, show an increase in the number of admissions, which rose from 899 in 1874 to 1,108 in 1875, and the daily average of in-patients from 53 to 61. There were 172 deaths, being at the rate of 148 in the thousand. It is not stated how many (if any) were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition. I enclose the report of Dr. Hackett, the physician of this hospital. This hospital was enlarged and improved in 1875 by the addition of a large ward for European seamen, a new dispensary, and waiting rooms, which Dr. Hackett reports add greatly to the comfort of the institution. It is intended to hand this hospital over entirely for the purposes of the lunatic asylum, and to build a new hospital in the town of New Amsterdam. I regret to see that Dr. Hackett finds it necessary to repeat his complaint against the corporation of New Amsterdam for the state of that town.

47. The lunatic asylum was placed in 1875 under the charge of a medical officer, selected in England by your Lordship, Dr. Robert Grieve. No appointment could possibly have proved a greater blessing to the unhappy patients in the asylum, or given more satisfaction to the Government, and to many of the public who take a great interest in the asylum. Dr. Grieve has relaxed much of the restraint which was formerly thought necessary, he has substituted open wards for close separate sleeping apartments,

introduced industrial employments, varied with music and recreation, and changed the entire aspect of the asylum. The patients evidently appreciate the vast change, and are for the most part orderly and well-behaved. Dr. Grieve has been constituted by law medical superintendent of the asylum with the fullest powers of administration, and hitherto the result has been such as to justify in the highest degree the confidence reposed in him. Dt. Grieve proposes to make a general report on the asylum at the end of the present year.

48. The buildings devoted to the purposes of the asylum were a part of the old Fort Canje Barracks, the rest of the barracks being turned into a general hospital for the county of Berbice, and an almshouse. The buildings appropriated to the lunatic asylum have long been insufficient for the number of patients, and two new wards were built in 1874 and 1875. Further enlargements were contemplated, but these have been set aside in favour of a more comprehensive plan for building a new hospital and providing elsewhere for the paupers, and adding the hospital and almshouse to the asylum. This will give ample accommodation, but it is not to be expected that a set of buildings originally designed for military barracks will be as well suited to the purposes of an asylum as new buildings would be, if constructed expressly for the purposes of an asylum, and adapted to meet all modern requirements. Notwithstanding this the patients will be in all respects well provided for.

Charitable Institutions.

49. The following charitable institutions are enumerated under this head in the Blue Book:—

1. General Hospital, Demerara.

- 2. Seamen's Ward in Hospital at Massaruni.
- 3. General Hospital, Berbice.
 4. General Lunatic Asylum.

5. Leper Asylum at Mahaica.

6. Leper Asylum at Kaow Island.

7. Orphan Asylum and School of Industry.

8. The Saffon School.

50. All of these institutions are supported out of the general revenues except the last, which is a charity founded and endowed under the will of the late M. de Saffon, for the education and support of 10 poor children nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court, who are also under the will the trustees of the

charity.

51. The Leper Asylums at Mahaica and Kaow Island afford support and treatment free of all charge to 245 poor lepers. The mode of admission to the asylums is regulated by the Ordinance 18 of 1870, and may be either on the order of the governor, on its being certified to him by a medical practitioner that a person is a leper, and by any two justices of the peace, that such person is a fit subject for gratuitous relief; or by order of a stipendiary

magistrate in the case of a leper being convicted of begging or collecting arms or exposing his leprosy in the public streets. In such last-named case the order is not to be issued, and after being issued may at any time be cancelled, if the leper or any person on his behalf will give security in the sum of 201. that the leper shall be properly treated in private. As a matter of practice, no case has occurred within my own knowledge of a leper being sent to the asylum by a stipendiary magistrate, but scarcely a week ever passes without my being asked for an order of admission for one or more lepers, which is, of course, always granted. Under the rules lately made for the Leper Asylum, power is reserved to the Special Commissioner to authorise the superintendent of any asylum to grant leave to any inmate to quit the asylum for a time; but in order to secure the proper care of the leper it is provided that some friend or relative shall undertake the care of the leper while he is away from the asylum.

52. The principal literary institution in the Colony is the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, which was founded in 1844, and has since been incorporated by ordidance. There is a large library and reading room on the society's premises, and also a public museum, for the maintenance of which latter an annual grant of 2,000 dollars is made to the society.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. R. LONGDEN,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon. &c. &c.

Governor.

Sir, Colonial Hospital, Berbice, 7th July 1876.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my report on the general hospital and asylum of this county for the year 1875.

The statistical return required for the Blue Book has already

been forwarded to you.

There have been admitted, as in-door patients during the year, 836 males, 272 females.

There have been prescriptions for out-door patients during the same period 2,274.

The mortality for the year has been 129 males and 43 females. The absolutely hopeless condition in which a large number of cases are sent for admission may be imagined when no less than 50 of the deaths occurred within a few hours after their admission.

In fact, they appear to have been sent merely to save the burial fees, which their relatives would be liable for if the death occurred out of the hospital.

The majority of our cases come from the town of New Amster-

dam, and the villages in the vicinity of the town.

In my last report I thought it right to mention the disgraceful and filthy state of the town, and I am sorry to say that it has not improved in the slightest degree since.

Dysentery and diarrhoea are certainly to a great extent preventible diseases, and have their origin in the want of sanitary regulations.

The town is capable of being kept perfectly clean; the drainage,

if attended to, would be good.

Overcrowding in the tenements rented to the lower classes might in a great measure be prevented, and most certainly the proprietors of houses to let should be obliged to furnish them with vats for keeping drinking water in for the use of the tenants, as well as properly constructed latrines.

Until attention is paid to the general hygiene of the town, sick-

ness and a very high mortality must certainly prevail.

The addition to the hospital of a large ward for seamen, captains of vessels, and respectable but poor people was completed and taken over for use about the middle of the year.

It has been a source of great comfort to a great many.

The dispensary, surgery, and waiting rooms add greatly to the comfort of this institution.

Many drugs that were spoiled by the heat of the former dispensary are now kept without undergoing rapid deterioration.

The body of the hospital is in good repair, and the roof ventila-

tors have been erected.

The latrines are still in close approximation to the building, and during the prevalence of a land wind the smell of the night

soil is very depressing.

When the number of patients that the house is calculated to hold are received, diarrhoa and dysentery are sure to appear, notwithstanding that the greatest care is taken to remove the excreta, and to use charcoal and other disinfectants.

This state of things cannot be avoided as long as the building

is used as a hospital.

Its structural defects are such as to render perfect ventilation

impossible.

It was originally an old barrack, quite good enough for day rooms and dormitories for men in good health, but quite unfit for its present use, and all the patching and tinkering that it can be subjected to now will never make it a desirable building to be used for the reception and treatment of the sick.

The additions made to the almhouses have rendered them very comfortable, and quite large enough for the reception of all poor

and infirm that have applied for admission.

The subsoil drainage of all the grounds, including those belonging to the hospital, almshouse, and general lunatic asylum is excellent; even in the heavy wet weather the water is removed quickly and thoroughly.

A few months have as yet elapsed since the asylum has been under the charge of Dr. Grieve; the happy changes that have taken place therein are quite known to your Excellency, and

therefore require no remark from me.

There is no reason for supposing that lunacy will decrease in this Colony for the future. The admissions of late have increased; more accommodation is

urgently required even for those already in the asylum.

The giving up of all the buildings and grounds now used for the hospital to the lunatic asylum, and removing the hospital to the site purchased for it by the Government two* years ago, I believe, is an idea originating with his Excellency, and one I hope his Excellency will carry out, for I believe that it cannot fail to be productive of the greatest good to both institutions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. S. HACKETT, M.D.,
W. A. G. Young,
Government Secretary.

Visiting Physician.

SIR, Demerara, Georgetown, March 31, 1876.

THE report of the Resident Surgeon, addressed to the directors last month, a copy of which was sent to his Excellency the Governor, is so ample and elaborate, that it leaves nothing for me to add for his Excellency's consideration. The statements therein contained give a detailed account of the different transactions which took place in the hospital during the year 1875. Anything I could advance would only be a reiteration of the facts

enumerated in that exhaustive report.

I have, however, to call his Excellency's special attention to what is alluded to in Dr. Pollard's report with regard to sending to the hospital, from the ships arriving from the East Indies, immigrants who ought not to be admitted in this institution. Mothers not sick accompanying their children, and healthy children sent with their mothers, are continually forwarded to the hospital. many as 40 are sent to the hospital from the Immigration Depôt, all in one day; many scarcely ailing, who would soon recover in the depôt or on the estates to which they are allotted. These people are very noisy and dirty, and all arriving in a single day, overcrowd the wards already well filled, are very troublesome, and give great annoyance to the other patients. Some are very violent, and try to get away to their friends. I am sure that many of these cases could be kept at the depôt without any detriment to themselves. Dr. Pollard alludes also to the hospital being made use of as a casual ward of a workhouse. It is so to a very great Half-starved people are taken up by the police, lying in the thoroughfares, and brought to the hospital, when they ought to be sent to the almshouse. I am quite aware of the difficulty attached to this subject, and would suggest that such cases should be still brought to the hospital, but the authorities of this institution should have the power to transfer them to the almshouse without having to wait for admission from the Poor Law Commissioners.

We are much in want of a place to receive the parties who are admitted with certificates of lunacy. They are now placed in the DRITISH GUIANA.

307

^{*} Fourteen years ago. Ordinance No. 5, 1862. J. R. L.

general wards, and when violent and noisy disturb the other patients, preventing them from resting, sometimes for several nights. We could use the old cells for these cases, but we will require at least two extra nurses to attend to them. This will incur an additional expense of \$40 per month. The vote for the nurses and under officers is scarcely enough for our present number of patients.

I would beg his Excellency to place an item on the estimate for a drying apparatus. In rainy weather we are at a loss how to supply clothes to the patients for want of the means of drying the clothes. This item has been placed on the list of the objects required, in the hands of the Colonial Civil Engineer. A drying room, such as used in all the large institutions in Europe, would be not only of great service, but would save a good deal in the

wear and tear of the clothes.

The calculations for the expenses of the hospitals, excepting salaries and repairs and additions to buildings, was framed on a daily average of 450 inmates. The number in 1875 was 506; still I am happy to say that has not been exceeded. The vote of the Combined Court was \$66,600; the expenditure has been \$70,943 39, being an excess of \$4,343 39. From this must be deducted \$1,931 68, amount arising from different sources, the principal one being payments made by the paying patients. This sum was paid into the Receiver-General's office, thus leaving a deficit of \$2,411 71. If we are credited, as I think we ought to to be, with the amounts due by the estates for immigrants sent to the hospital, amounting to \$3,858 50, it will be seen that we are on the right side. The financial position is, therefore, all that could be desired, taking into consideration the increased number of admissions, and the nature of the diseases. Every economy has been practised; this is, I think, well proved when it is stated that each patient, including all salaries, cost only 46½ cents per day.

I beg to call his Excellency's attention to the increase in the admissions of free Coolies. In 1874 there were 533; in 1875, 832. Many of these immigrants are in a very poor state of health when they present themselves for admission, and generally state that they are refused admission in the Estate's Hospital, and told to go to the Queen's Hospital in Georgetown. Whether this be true or not I cannot say, but I would respectfully advance the opinion that the non-reindenturing plan will drive many of these free

men to the hospitals.

I append a copy of the Resident Surgeon's report, which gives a retrospective statement for 1875.

I have, &c.

Hon. W. A. G. Young, Colonial Surgeon-General.
Government Secretary.

RETROSPECT of the year 1875.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Colonial Department.

Remaining on Admitted	the	1st January	1875	-	-	504 4,958
Discharged						5,462 4,186
Died -	Table	Sev.	-	-		1,276 816
Remaining on	the	1st January	1876	-5	-	460

The daily average was largest in the month of May, 567 41; smallest in October, 436 60; the deaths in these months being 77 and 68 respectively. The largest mortality occurred in December, 82; the smallest in November, 48; the daily average of patients in these months being 446 and 441 respectively. The hospital contained the largest number of Colonial patients on the 12th January, 598. The immigrant ship, the "Syria," had arrived the day before, and over 50 cases, principally of ophthalmia, had been sent up from her, between 3.30 and 8 p.m. Nineteen sailors in the Seamen's Hospital on the 12th January brought the total number of in-patients in the hospital up to 617, a number unparalleled, I believe, in the annals of the hospital. At one period of the 24 hours, before some people had been discharged and the books made up, there were at least 620 patients in together. The smallest number of Colonial patients were here on the 31st October and the 2nd November, 420 on both days. The daily average number of in-patients (Colonial) was 506.

Of the 4,958 admissions, 1,667 were those of Guianese; 1,435 those of Coolies and Chinese, of whom 832 were free, 227 indentured, 330 unallotted, while about 46 no particulars could be obtained; 921 those of Barbadians; 381 those of Portuguese.

3,257 people were admitted in the male wards: the largest number in one month 311, in December; the smallest in June, 230. The daily average number of patients in the male wards was largest in March, 405; smallest in October, 324. The greatest mortality in the male wards took place in March, 59; the smallest in November, 30.

1,701 people were admitted into the female wards; the largest number in one month in January, 216; the smallest in July and October, 105 in each month. The daily average number of patients was largest in May, 167; smallest in December, 105. The mortality was highest in December, 30; lowest in July, 16. The monthly average number of deaths was, for the male wards, 47; for the female wards, 20.

The per-centage of deaths on the daily average number of patients was, for the male wards, highest in October, 15:43;

lowest in November, 9°14. For the female wards, it was highest in December, 28°57; lowest in March, 10°76. I have prepared and appended these tables. The first shows the number of admissions and of deaths, the daily average number of patients, the per-centage of deaths on the daily average number of patients in each month of the year in the male and female wards.

On Table II., the people who were admitted, and who died, are classified according to the countries in which they were born. It also shows whether they belong to Georgetown or the rural districts. I firmly believe, however, that more people should be represented as having come from the country. Many people are taken ill in the country, come to town, and after spending some time with their friends, and perhaps obtaining medical advice, find their way to the hospital. Among the free and indentured immigrants are some who were admitted as patients from town, but who had been taken ill in the country and had then come here, after first going to the Immigration Depôt, or remaining some time elsewhere in Georgetown.

Of the Coolies and Chinese who died, 104 were free, 59 were indentured, 35 unallotted; about 36 no particulars could be obtained.

Before leaving the subject of the death rate, and without attempting to enumerate the cases of each disease treated here—as will shortly be done for the Blue Book returns—I trust I shall not be out of order if I refer to the prevalence of phthisis among men of different countries in this Colony. Out of 151 cases which proved fatal in this hospital during 1875, 59 were those of Guianese, 48 those of West Indians, 41 those of Barbadians, 28 those of Coolies, 7 those of Chinese, 3 those of Portuguese.

Taking the number of natives of British Guiana at 114,000, of West Indians at 13,000, of Coolies at 43,000, of Chinese at 6,000, of Portuguese at 8,000, the deaths from this disease were at the rate per 10,000 of 5 17 for natives of British Guiana, 36 92 for West Indians, 6 51 for Coolies, 11 66 for Chinese, 3 75 for Portuguese.

As far, therefore, as the records of this hospital show, phthisis made more havoc among the West Indians, Chinese, and Coolies last year than it did among the natives of British Guiana. Of the Coolies who died 23 were free, 1 was unallotted, 2 were indentured, 2 were unknown; 2 of the Chinese were free, 1 was indentured, 4 were unknown. Perhaps the fact of a man being indentured has not a very important bearing on this question, as the estates are not likely to receive or to re-indenture very weakly people. Of the free immigrants who thus died, 3 came to the Colony in 1870, 3 in 1869, 1 in 1865, 2 in 1864, 4 in 1862, 2 in 1861, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1856, 3 in 1857, 1 in 1853, 1 in 1852, 2 in 1847.

Table III. shows the numbers admitted and treated as outpatients, the number of deaths, and the per-centage of deaths to the numbers admitted during several years. The greater part of it appeared in my report for May 1875, a portion of this part having been compiled by a gentleman who visited the hospital to

9

BRITISH

GUIANA.

311

collect data for a report on consumption which has recently been

published.

Table IV. is supplementary of Table I. It shows the number admitted, the number of deaths, the per-centage of deaths to the number admitted in each month. In the male wards the number of admissions is not by any means so great in proportion to the daily average number of patients as it is in the female wards. This is owing to the greater prevalence of ulcer, and other cases among the men, which remain a long time in the hospital.

Operations performed.—282 minor, 71 capital, 16 ophthalmia,

and 6 obstetric; total, 375.

Lunatics.—Admitted: 36 males, 23 females; total, 59. Of these 6 males died, 42 (26 females and 16 males) were sent to

Berbice, 11 were discharged.

Out-Patients. -15,924 were treated. This gives a daily average number of 43.62 for the whole year; but if 52 Sundays be eliminated—out-patients are not supposed to be taken on Sundays, and very few come—then the daily average number will be 50.87. The numbers admitted exhibit an increase of 69 over those of last year; the out-patients an increase of 14.86. I believe this is chiefly due to an increase of poverty.* I believe that not many out-patients, and very few in-patients, get relief here who could afford to pay a private practitioner for it, and, at the same time, buy the food and medicines which he would order. mean at the time when relief is afforded, for, undoubtedly, if the practice of making some provision for the future were more common than it is in British Guiana, many more people could pay a doctor than are now able to do so. As matters stand, however, it is quite certain that people die in Georgetown and elsewhere without seeing a medical man, or after getting medicine as outpatients of this hospital.

The number of immigrants—unallotted immigrants from the ships are not now referred to—who came to the hospital, some recommended by the medical gentleman who visited the depôt, others by other gentlemen of the Immigration Department, and who stated that they were unable to get relief elsewhere, showed

an increase.

It is much to be regretted that so many unallotted Coolies are sent here from the ships, some only accompanying sick relations, others afflicted with very trifling ailments. They are very filthy in their habits, and make the hospital exceedingly dirty. They are annoyed at being separated from their friends. The women, who are the most difficult to manage, and the children make a great noise. It is of no use to threaten them that they will be discharged if they misbehave, for they clamour to be sent to the estates, on which they think their friends are enjoying great happiness, and

^{*} One effect of the practice of diseased and poverty-stricken people marrying, or, as is more usual, living in concubinage, without the slightest consideration for the prospects of the unfortunate beings they thus bring into existence, is to increase the number of sickly parents, some of them not out of their teens, and puny, ill-fed children, who come to this institution.

from going to which they fancy we are very unfairly keeping them.

It is also to be regretted that the hospital should have to be used as is the casual ward of a workhouse, but whenever a fatigued and starving and houseless pauper is found he is always brought here. Many people are said to sleep usually under houses and bridges, and one man who was here twice said he generally slept in a tree. When I last saw him he wanted to be admitted, because he said the heavy rains made the tree uninhabitable.

Seaman's Hospital.

Remaining Admitted	1st January	1875	-	-	-	13 393
Discharged	-		-	-		406 381
Died -	- 4	Ė		-		25 5
Remaining	1st January	1876		-		20

The largest daily average was in April, 21; the smallest in September, 6. The daily average number for the year was 12.

TABLE I.

			Male	Wards			Fema	le War	ds.
Months.		Admitted.	Daily average Number of Patients.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on daily average Number of Patients.	Admitted.	Daily average Number of Patients.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on daily average Number of Patients.
January - February - March - April - May - June - July - August - September October - November - December -		302 245 309 259 268 230 274 293 262 248 256 311	403 375 405 404 400 400 378 376 348 324 328 340	49 55 59 47 54 42 42 56 38 50 3 0 52	12·15 14·66 14·56 11·62 13·50 10·50 11·11 14·89 10·91 15·43 9·14 15·29	216 153 140 149 149 129 105 129 148 105 134	160 165 130 136 167 139 117 112 128 112 113	21 23 14 18 23 23 16 17 21 18 18	13·12 13·93 10·76 13·23 13·77 16·54 13·67 15·17 16·40 16·07 15·92 28·57
Total	1.	3,257	3 73	574	12	1,701	132	242	15.00

The daily average number of in-patients was 5.06.

313

TABLE II.

	Pat	ients admi	tted.		Deaths.	
	From Town.	From the Country.	Total.	From Town.	From the Country.	Total.
Guianese	985	682	1,667	175	118	293
Coolies and Chinese -	485	626] 1 405	64	130] 000
Unallotted	330	_	} 1,435	1 35	-	} 229
Barbadians	627	294	921	115	52	167
Portuguese	188	193	381	25	23	48
Africans	43	93	136	12	19	31
West Indians	111	45	156	19	6	25
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland -	34	41	75	5	2	7
Frenchmen	22	20	42	3	-	3
French Arabs	9	17	26		_	_
Natives of other countries	48	24	72	5	6	11
Unknown	47	-	47	1	1	2
Total	2,929	2,029	4,958	459	357	816

TABLE III.

		In-Patient	s.	Out-Patients.
Year.	Admitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.	
1849	4,586	439	9.57	I am unable to find any complete records before 1862.
1854	2,086	309	14.81	ENGINE SERVICE SERVICE
1859	3,150	521	16.53	2,943 for the year 1862.
1864	2,912	436	14.97	3,230.
1869	3,765	538	14.15	8,570.
1874	4,889	664	13.58	14,438.
1875	4,958	816	16.45	15,924.

TABLE IV.

				Male Wa	rds.	F	emale W	ards.
Мог	nths.		Ad- mitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Per-centage of Deaths to Numbers admitted.
January			302	49	16.22	216	21	9.72
February		-	245	55	22.44	153	23	15.03
March	-	-	309	59	19.09	140	14	10.00
April	_	-	259	47	18.14	149	18	12.08
May	-	-	268	54	20.14	149	23	15.43
June	_	-	230	42	18.26	129	23	17.82
July	-	_	274	42	15.32	105	16	15.23
August	-		293	56	19.11	129	17	13.17
September	-	-	262	38	14.50	148	21	14.18
October	-	-	248	50	21.61	105	18	17.14
November	- 34	-	256	30	11.71	134	18	13.43
December	- 91	-	311	52	15.40	144	30	20.83
Tot	al	_	3,257	574	17.60	1,701	242	14.00

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 3.

SIR, Montserrat, November 30th, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to his Excellency Governor Berkeley, the Blue Book of this Presidency for 1875, accompanied by my report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEALE PORTER, onial Secretary President.

To his honour the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

Finance.

		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1873		£ s. d. 4,941 12 0	£ $s. d.$ 4,704 3 11
1874	-	4,647 15 9	5,038 7 6
1875	-	5,077 0 0	5,265 19 1

Imperial Post Office receipts and remittances deducted.

The expenditure of 1875 exceeded the revenue by 1881. 19s. 1d. I had anticipated a surplus instead of a deficiency, but circumstances, the particulars of which it is not necessary here to explain, caused an unusually large expenditure on the Poor House and Hospital, nor had sufficient provision been made for the cost of the maintenance of several lunatics and convicts sent from this Presidency to Antigua.

The revenue of 1875 rose above the estimate, owing principally Montserrat. to increase of receipts from import and export duties.

Trade.

No. 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			Imports.	Exports.
	14 123		\pounds s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	-100	1 (-0.4)	20,700 6 10	36,783 15 0
1874	-	De 1	23,937 17 0	33,079 5 0
1875	- 10	-	26,678 2 0	33,544 15 0

The commerce of the year, presented no new feature.

The frequent arrival of small sloops bringing sheep pen manure from the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, a trade which came into very active operation in 1874, continued through 1875.

Agriculture.

In my last report I gave, with some fulness, a description of the character, condition, and general aspect of the agriculture of this island, and referred to the advantage it possesses in having an established second staple export in the products of the lime cultivation prosecuted by an English joint stock company.

The year 1875, owing to very favourable weather, as well as to the enterprise and, speaking generally, the patient and persistent industry of the whole agricultural body, showed in the quantity of sugar exported an extremely satisfactory result. It is to be regretted that the prices obtained in the home market were barely remunerative. The crop was, I believe, the largest known in the history of this little island, and I think it well to give here the quantity exported.

5 barrels=1 tierce. 3 tierces=2 hogsheads.

Molasses, 490 puncheons.

Within the last year or two an energetic planter has commenced on a considerable scale, at the southern end of the island, the cultivation, for exportation, of pineapples.

The enterprise is as yet an experiment, and will I trust result successfully.

Population.

The population of this island is a little over 9,000. The Registrar's returns show a steady and sustained excess of births over deaths.

			Births.	Deaths.
1872	-	-	397	265
1873	-	-	396	239
1874	-	-	435	143
1875	-	-	442	225

The marriage returns are far from satisfactory. 40486.

MONTSERRAT.

Education.

The Leeward Islands Act, No. 2 of 1874, "An Act to regu-"late the grant of aid to elementary schools," came into operation in 1875.

The inspector of schools visits the several islands constituting now one Colony, and the amount of the grant in aid to each school is determined by the results of his examination. In 1875 in every case in which a grant was given it was as exceptional aid. To some schools it was impossible to give assistance even under this head. I have no doubt, however, that the inspector's examination in 1876 will show an improvement at once satisfactory and encouraging.

General Remarks.

In the matter of education, as with regard to other civilizing influences, the comparative poverty of these communities, judged by the European standard, must be borne in mind. Better teachers, better police, better prisons, the more improved care and more skilful treatment of lunatics, the constant and abundant supply of water to towns, Public Health Acts, &c., mean and involve increased expenditure and additional taxation, or the

arrest of the reduction of existing imposts.

Colonies of considerable magnitude, with resources of various kinds, and whose prosperity can hardly be prostrated by an earth-quake or a hurricane, or by one or two years of drought, may venture to raise money by public loans, but small tropical settlements without manufactures, mines, or forests, depending entirely on an annual crop of sugar cane, will act prudently in not getting into debt, and progress in the matters referred to, desirable as it undoubtedly is, must, without aid from the Imperial exchequer, to be safe and sure, be cautious and gradual.

There has been some such progress in Montserrat.

Within the last three or four years considerable sums have been expended (partly from the cash reserve) in macadamising and draining public roads, in the purchase and substantial enclosure of a public cemetery; a Public Health Act has been passed and brought into operation; lunatics, at a much higher cost of maintenance, are now sent to the Antigua Asylum; a more expensive police force, under Federal arrangements, has since January 1875 been maintained.

The finances of the Presidency are in a satisfactory state.

(Signed) NEALE PORTER,

President.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 4.

Governor SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Cape Town,

My Lord, September 20, 1876.

The Blue Book of the Cape Colony for 1875, which I have now the honour to forward, has reached my hands at so much later a period than usual that many of the returns which it contains have lost somewhat of their freshness and interest, and I shall consequently endeavour to compress my remarks upon them as far as possible.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total ordinary revenue of the year amounted to 1,602,918*l*. against 1,518,017*l*. in 1874, showing an increase of 84,901*l*. This was due to a small increase of receipts under nearly every head, the only exception of the slightest consequence being 2,205*l*. under that of "house duty," some time since abolished, and 124,828*l*. under that of "refunds," which had been in the previous year swollen by the large amounts transferred to general revenue from the police superannuation and sinking funds.

As a pure matter of account this happens to have been more than compensated in 1875 by a further transfer from sinking fund to general revenue of the accumulations under the Land Sales Act of 1870, which figure under that head among the increases for 149,448l.

As regards the expenditure it is not easy to arrive at correct conclusions, for that, both of an ordinary and extraordinary nature, is mixed up in the "comparative statement" in the Blue Book, which is drawn up in the accustomed form, the new Audit Act not having come into force till the 1st January 1876.

According to the figures given, the gross disbursements of 1875 amounted to 2,272,275*l.*, and the net increase over those of 1874 was no less than 1,072,304*l.*; but among the latter are included an excess of 890,843*l.* for railway construction, of 19,774*l.* for telegraphs, and of 64,214*l.* for loans repaid, deducting which items the disbursements would stand at 1,297,444*l.*, whilst the increase upon 1874 would be reduced to under 100,000*l.*

This, however, must not be taken as by any means a complete analysis of the disbursements of either year, for if all outlay on public works had been met by loans, the combined expenditure chargeable under the ordinary headings of "establishments and exclusive of establishments" would be found to fall considerably short of 1,000,000*l*. per annum, thus not exceeding two thirds of the revenue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Public Debt.

Notwithstanding heavy advances for the purchase and construction of railways, amounting up to the end of 1875 to close upon 2,000,000l. sterling, the Cape Government continued under these circumstances tolerably independent of the money market, and was enabled to borrow at convenient opportunities only, and on the most favourable terms, viz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It raised, in the course of 1875, 300,000*l*. on account of construction, and nearly 250,000*l*. for completing the purchase of the Wellington line in the west, and that of the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage line in the east, but the augmentation of its debt was only 391,000*l*., old loans to the extent of about 150,000*l*. having been paid off.

On the 31st December 1875 the debt stood at 2,425,358l., to which must be added pro formå 364,850l. for loans guaranteed by the Colony on account of harbour works in Table Bay and elsewhere, which are, however, reproductive, and entail no real charge.

Public Works.

Considerable progress was made during the year in carrying out the railway scheme of 1873, the Wellington line in the west having been opened for traffic as far as the Ceres Road Station, 84 miles, the Midland fairly started, the Eastern pushed forward to the 65th mile, and $57\frac{1}{2}$ of the Kaffrarian, between East London, King William's Town, and Queen's Town nearly finished. In the first two cases the cost per mile is not stated in the reports laid before Parliament, but the Eastern is calculated by the chief resident engineer to have cost (inclusive of rolling stock) 6,1791. 4s. 5d. per mile, and the Kaffrarian 6,4821, which cannot but be considered most satisfactory.

The electric telegraph was extended in various directions, reaching the Orange Free State and Griqualand West before the close of the year, though not in working order for a month later

The harbour works at Port Alfred and also East London were vigorously prosecuted, and the graving dock in Table Bay carried on as rapidly as the diminishing supply of convict labour admitted.

Imports and Exports.

Trade continued, on the whole, in a highly satisfactory state up to the end of 1875.

The value of imports advanced from 5,558,215*l.* in 1874 to 5,731,319*l.*, the entries for consumption showing an even larger increase, amounting to 283,000*l.*

The value of exports declared, however, showed a slight falling off, having been, in 1874, 4,138,838*l.*, and, in 1875, 4,088,125*l.*, or a decrease of 50,713*l.*

This is readily accounted for, inclement weather having told so severely upon the flocks in many districts that the wool export was less by 5 per cent. than in the previous year. It is necessary, as usual, in order to obtain a correct idea of the commercial statistics of the year, to add the value of diamonds

exported.

This was estimated in the annual report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce at 1,500,000l., and in that of the Port Elizabeth Chamber at 2,000,000l. As the Administrator of Griqualand West stated in his speech on opening the Legislature that precious stones reckoned at 1,400,000l. were transmitted through the provincial post office alone, the mean between the two estimates may probably be assumed as nearly the truth, and this would prove that the total exports of the year were fully equivalent to the imports.

The value of gold sent from the Leydenburg diggings in the Transvaal has been roughly set down at 300,000*l*. per annum, but only a small proportion of this finds its way to this Colony,

the item figuring in the enumeration of exports at 42,309l.

A considerable exportation of specie took place during the year, the balance of shipments showing upwards of 150,000*l*, in sovereigns sent away from the Colony. The returns of shipping both inwards and outwards show a very large increase over those of the previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the Cape trade, which diminished greatly after the opening of the Suez Canal, is now 50 per cent. larger than it was when that event took place, having, in fact, more than doubled since 1870.

The total inwards, including that employed coastwise, now nearly approaches a million tons.

Population, Education, Crime, &c.

The returns of the census taken on the 7th March 1875, now substituted for those of the previous census of 1865, furnish interesting particulars as to numbers, distribution, ages, and

education of the people.

Including Fingoland, Griqualand East, and adjacent territories, recently annexed by an order of Her Majesty in Council, of the population of which an estimate is appended, the total population under the Cape Government now exceeds a million persons; that of the Colony proper, however, only amounts to 720,984. Of these it would appear that 236,783, or close upon a third, are of

European origin.

In 1865 the numbers respectively were 566,158 and 187,439, the proportion being nearly the same. It is satisfactory to find that, in spite of the sudden exodus to the diamond fields, and of the steady efflux into the republics, the European element is stronger by 50,000 than it was 10 years ago. It will probably now increase still more rapidly as well from immigration as from natural causes. During last year the Government introduced 2,629 men, 230 women, and 300 children, principally in connexion with the public works in progress.

In respect to education, the number of whites who could neither read nor write was at the time of the previous census

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

63,607, or about a third of the whole, and at that of 1875, 79,858, which gives precisely the same ratio. It must be borne in mind that the entire population is included, and that if those under seven years of age were deducted, the numbers in both cases ought to be reduced two! thirds. I am bound to add that the statistics of the Education Department are far from warranting so large a reduction.

They show, however, progressive increase in the numbers of

children of all classes receiving instruction.

The report on the postal service of the Colony points likewise to a rapid increase in intellectual activity.

Crime.

The extent of crime in the Colony is by no means large in

proportion to its population.

From the gaol returns included in the Blue Book, as well as from the report on the Convict Department, of which I, as usual, enclose copy, it might at first sight be inferred that offences were slightly on the increase; a comparison, however, of the summaries of convictions before circuit courts will show that, whereas 406 persons were sentenced by these tribunals in 1874, the number in 1875 was only 343 (vide page 65), indicating that fewer serious crimes were committed, and that the rise in the number of convicts during the year, from 909 to 943, was owing to accidental causes.

The returns as to charitable institutions are carefully filled up. Extracts from the reports of the Board of Visitors to the oid and new Somerset hospitals and to the western lunatic asylum on Robben Island, are appended and plans of the new eastern lunatic asylum at Graham's Town are also given. I forward also copy of a very interesting report from the superintendent of the native hospital at King William's Town, in which a valuable suggestion is thrown out as to the expediency of training, in this and other institutions, Kafir youths as surgeons, with a view to undermine the pernicious influence of witch doctors. I hope this suggestion will, ere long, be acted on by the Government.

Political Constitution, Legislation, &c.

There is little change to note in these respects. The Molteno ministry continued to retain office, and were successful in carrying through most of their measures, the most important of the number being an Act for improving the system of auditing the public accounts.

The discussions which took place towards the close of the ordinary session of the Legislature on the subject of a Confederation of the South African Colonies and States infused new energy, however, into political life throughout the Colony, and led to the holding of a special session later in the year, during which party feeling ran higher than it had done since the introduction of responsible government.

Concluding Remarks.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

It may be doubted whether the Blue Book returns from any of Her Majesty's Colonies (due allowance being made for comparative size and resources) can exhibit more solid indications of progress and prosperity than those I have just cited.

I feel bound, however, to add that the prospects of the immediate future, judging from the experience of the few months which have subsequently elapsed, are not quite so brilliant. But this is owing to causes common to the whole commercial world,

and for the most part extraneous to South Africa.

The recent fall in the price of wool, consequent on the stagnation of manufacturing industry in England and elsewhere, is said in the newspapers to have occasioned a loss of half a million sterling to the Port Elizabeth merchants, whilst the reduction of the value of diamonds by nearly one half, likewise attributable mainly to the fear of a European war, has shaken credit to its base at Kimberley, and caused a large proportion of the shares in its chief mines to change hands.

Other colonial products, too, have greatly declined in the home

markets.

There seems, however, no reason to suppose that such decline will be more than temporary, and the only means, of course, while it lasts, of counteracting its effects in this as in other producing countries will be found in reducing the cost of production as far as possible, and when practicable improving the quality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
arl of Carnarvon, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 2.

MEMORANDUM upon the DISCIPLINE and MAINTENANCE of Convicts during the year 1875, submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

The usual tabular statements, together with returns of expenditure during the year 1875, are herewith submitted.

On the 1st January there were 909 convicts undergoing sentence, distributed as follows:—

Western Stations.

Table Bay Harbour Works	-	-	255	
Robben Island	-	-	34	
Garcia's Pass	-	-	129	
				418
Eastern S	tations.			
Kowie Harbour Works -	75.4	-	193	
East London Harbour Works	s -	-	298	
				491
Tota	l -	3.	-	909

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	667 convicts, including 8 recaptured deserters, were during the year.	
	The total number under sentence, 1,576, was r follows:—	reduced as
	Deserted	27
	Died	25
	Discharged	550
	Transferred	31
	(22 to military authorities, 1 to naval authorities, 2 to Island, 4 to Somerset Hospital, and 2 to lunatic asy ham's Town), leaving on the last day of the year 94 distributed as follows:—	lum, Gra-
	Table Bay Harbour Works	231
	Robben Island	31
	Garcia's Pass	151
	Kowie Harbour Works	259
	East London Harbour Works	270
	Native Department, interpreter at Kafir Loca-	
	tion, Cape Flats (since liberated on expiration	
	of sentence)	1
	Total	943
	The general average for the year was as follows:-	
	Table Bay Harbour Works (including Robben	
	Island and Native Department)	276
	Garcia's Pass	150
	Kowie Harbour Works	221
	East London Harbour Works	276
	Total	923
	The crimes for which the men received were sentent follows:—	ced are as
	Against the Person.—Murder, culpable homicide,	
	rape, assault, &c	89
	Against Property with Violence.—House and	
	store breaking, &c	81
	Against Property without Violence.—Theft, &c.	402
	Malicious Offences against Property.—Arson -	7
	Miscellaneous Offences.—Forgery, perjury, incest,	
	&c	10
	Breaches of the Maritime Laws.—Insubordina-	
	tion, &c.	62
	Military Offences.—Desertion, insubordination,	10
	&c	16
	Total	667

The average period of sentences, exclusive of eight life sentences, passed by the superior courts upon men transferred to conviet Good Hope. stations was $2\frac{9}{12}$ years.

Sentence of death was passed upon 6 men, 4 of whom have

been executed.

The number of second convictions was 78, reiterated 12, against 102 and 29 during 1874.

Of the 667 received,—

244 were from supreme and circuit courts.

345 , resident magistrates ,,

62 were sentenced for breaches of maritime laws.

16 ,, ,, military laws

667

The races of the men are as follows:—

Europeans and of European descent - - 133

Hottentots, &c. - - - - 351

Border tribes - - - - 183

Further details, statement of expenditure, &c., will be found in annexures Nos. 1 to 7. Nos. 8 and 9 show the advancement in religious and secular education of the convicts at the Table Bay Harbour Works Station.

The amount voted for the discipline and maintenance of 900 convicts during the year was 29,639l. 6s. 3d. The expenditure for 923 convicts has been 29,179l. 13s., showing a saving of 459l. 13s. 3d., notwithstanding an increase in the number of convicts of 23 over the anticipated strength. The average cost per man was 31l. 12s. 2d., being 5s. 8d. under that for the previous year.

The average number of convicts employed upon road and harbour works was 850, and the average number of days upon

which these men were worked was 270.

The aggregate amount of labour employed on the works by the number of men labouring for one day, requisite to affect the same result, was 229,500. At 2s. 6d. per man per diem the estimated value of the work performed was 28,685l., against an expenditure of 29,179l. 13s. The value of the labour of convicts employed on the repairs of barracks, station duties, &c., is not included; it may be estimated at upwards of 1,000l.

The country stations, which previous to the abolition of the office of the superintendent-general of convicts were periodically inspected, have not been until last year visited by any superior

officer.

To ensure uniformity in the working of the system, and for other reasons, it was considered necessary that these inspections should be renewed. The Under Colonial Secretary was appointed visiting officer of the stations at East London and Kowie. He

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

has expressed his satisfaction at witnessing the manner in which the affairs of both establishments are conducted. The superintending officers, he reports, are careful and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and the arrangements for carrying out the discipline of the convicts as nearly perfect as could possibly be expected, taking into consideration the somewhat temporary nature of the buildings and other unavoidable causes.

The inadequacy of the supply of clothing to sub-officers and convicts engaged his attention, and the Government, acting upon his suggestion, has placed on the estimates a small sum to meet

these wants.

It has been for a long time a matter of much difficulty, owing to the low rates of wages, to obtain qualified men to fill the subordinate offices. This was represented by Captain Mills, and the Legislature will be asked to vote a trifling addition to the salaries of the men in question.

The practice of issuing rations twice only during the 24 hours was considered by the inspecting officer to be objectionable, but in consequence of the distance from the stations at which the gangs are working, any alteration has for the present been found

impracticable, entailing, as it would, a large loss of labour.

To the chief clerk of the Convict Department was entrusted the duty of inspecting the station at Garcia's Pass. favourable nature of his report is much to be regretted. The buildings erected by the Divisional Council of Riversdale, he states, are, without exception, the most unsuited for convict purposes of any he has seen during his long connexion with the Department. The interior space allotted to convicts is so circumscribed as to afford barely a passage for the inmates to pass between the foot of their sleeping places and the outer wall, while the ventilation was lamentably deficient. The drainage was simply a myth. The same may be said of the arrangements for personal ablution. The quarters allotted to the sub-officers are miserable in the extreme. The superintendent himself has a mere hovel—a sleeping room and an office some considerable distance from the station-while his family are compelled to reside in Riversdale, a distance of some 9 miles. The cells for solitary confinement possessed no means for the admission of light or ventilation.

Some 700 lbs. of blasting gunpowder, required for road purposes, were stored in a *thatched* building, 36 yards from the cook house, and 50 yards from a building occasionally used as a smithy. A more substantial building has since been erected.

The working parties were visited by the inspecting officer. The nearest was some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. One party was engaged in cutting a bridle path about 4 miles distant. The want of means of transport prevented the inspecting officer from reaching this portion of the works.

Mr. Hawthorn, in accordance with general instructions, immediately set to work to remedy this state of affairs. He ordered the whitewashing of the wards, the enlargement of the means of

ventilation, repairs of flooring, construction of additional water troughs, &c., in the convict barracks, the frequent washing of the bedding, which was by no means in a creditable condition, and a supply of planks for the constables' sleeping places. The rations were found to be of good quality and well cooked. All these arrangements, it is reported, have been attended to, and it is hoped that, if decided to conclude the work by convict labour, the report of the next visiting officer will be of a more favourable nature.

The station in connexion with the Table Bay Harbour Works, frequently inspected by the visiting magistrate and the chief clerk of the Convict Department, deserves the highest encomium. The buildings are roomy and well ventilated, and, under the superintendence of one of the most experienced officers in the Department, may be said to bear favourable comparison with many of those of a similar nature in Europe and elsewhere.

(Signed)
Colonial Secretary's Office,
26th April 1876.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

J. C. MOLTENO, Colonial Secretary.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Persons who underwent Punishment at the Age, and the Number of Times convicted, as also the Number

	uo s	Of v	vhom v	vere		Of v	vhom v	vere	g the				
CLASS AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of Convicts at Stations 31st December 1874.	Europeans and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.	Received during the Year 1875.	Europeans and of European Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.	Total Number at Stations during the Year 1875.	Deserted.	Died.	Discharged,	Transferred.
Against the Person:— Murder	30	3	17	10	5	1	3	1	35	_	1	3	1
Culpable homicide Assault, with intent to	53	4	39	10	22	2 2	18	2	75 2	_	1	8	
murder Rape, or assault with in- tent	29	3	20	6	12	1	7	4	41	-	1	7	-
Unnatural offences or at- tempts	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
grievous bodily harm Assault Causing poison to be taken Against Property with Vio-	22 21 1	4 4	13 13 1	5 4 —	23 25 —	3 7 —	17 12 —	3 6 —	45 46 1	=	111	9 29 1	=
House, store, &c. breaking, with intent to steal Robbery Against Property without	157	16 3	111 2	30	79 2	5	58	16 2	236 10	4	6	72 4	3
Violence:— Cattle, horse, and sheep stealing, theft, or receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, or attempts at the above crimes Frauds Malicious Offences against	532	29 1	302	201	401	29	226	1 <u>46</u>	933	23	13	338	4
Property:— Arson, or malicious injury to property	6	1	2	3	7	3	4	-	13	_	_	5	_
Miscellaneous Crimes:— *Rebellion	2 4 2	<u>-</u>	3 2	2	_ 2 3	- - 1	- 1 2	<u></u>	2 6 5	=		2 1 —	Ξ
Perjury Contravention of Masters and Servants Act Incest Bestiality	3 1		_ 1 1	Ξ	1 1 —	Ξ	1	1	1 4 1	Ξ	=	2 1 1	=
Escape from custody - Contravention of F.A. and	1 _	_	1 -	_	2	2	_	_	2	_	_	1	_
M. Police Act Contravention of Forest and Herbage Protection					1			1	1			_	
Act - Offences against the mari-	9	9	_		62	61	1	_	71	_	_	61	1
time laws Fraudulent insolvency Abduction	1 2	1	1	=	=	=	=	=	1 2	=	=	1	=
Contravention of Act for protection of bees	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		1		-	1	-
Military Crimes:— Insubordination, &c. Desertion	18	18	=	=	15 1	15 1	=	=	33 2	_	1	1	22
Totals	909	101	532	276	667	133	351		1,576	27	25	550	31
			909				667†	-			68	33	

^{*} Langalibalele and Son.

⁺ Eight re-captured deserters.

several Convict Stations during the Year 1875, distinguishing them according to Race, deserted, died, discharged, transferred, rewarded, &c.

15	Strength	mber	-	whom	were	The	respect onvicts	ive Ag receiv	es, pre	evious (Station	Convict s durii	tions, a	nd Per Year 1	riods of 875, we	f Sente	ence of collows	the:	Year
- 1		Dece	European	Fingoes,	es.	4	Ag	ges.		Co	nvictio	ns.		Se	ntence	s.		the
N	Total Number struck on during the Year 1875.	Remaining at Stations 31st December 1875.	Europeans and of Euro Descent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fin and Free Blacks.	Natives of the Border Tribes.	Under 16 Years.	16 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 40 Years.	40 Years and upwards.	First.	Second.	Reiterated.	For 1 Year and under.	For 3 Years and above 1.	For 7 Years and above 3.	Above 7 Years and short of Life.	For Life.	Number rewarded during for Energy at Work.
	5 9 1 8	30 66 1 33	13 4 — 3 —	16 47 — 23 —	11 15 1 7		2 4 — 4	1 16 1 7	2 2 1 1 -	5 20 1 11 -	- 1 -	1 - -	- 2 - 2	- 3 1 4 -	-7 - 5 -	1 5 1	4 5 - -	24 2
	9 29 1 85	36 17 —	6 4 -	25 12 —	5 1 —	3	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1\\ 2\\ \hline \\ 19\\ \hline \end{array}$	16 20 —	6 3 6	19 24 - 62	1 1 15	2 2	5 19 -	17 6 -	10	=	1 -	= = 9
	4	6	1	1	4	-		2		2		-		2				
3	78	555 3	29	296	230	5	57	253	86	350	47	4	244	115	40	2	=	28
	5	8	1	5	2	-	1	5	1	7	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	1
	2 1 —	5 5	1	4 4	Ξ	=	1 -	1 3	=	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$	=	=			=	=	=	=
	- 2 1 1	1 2 -		1 1 -				1 1 -	Ξ	1 1 -			1 1 -	=	=======================================	=		
	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	_	1	_		1	_	_	1	1-1	1	_	_	1	-	_	-	_	_
	62 1 1	$\frac{9}{1}$	9	<u>-</u>	Ξ	=	20	42	=	49	10 	3 _	55 —	5 _	2 _	Ξ	=	
	1		-	-	-	-	_	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	23	10	10 1	=	=	=	4	11	=	15	=	Ξ	5	10	1	Ξ	=	=
6	33	943	92	541	310	8	115	436	108	577	78	12	359	222	65	11	10	46
				943			6	67			667				667			

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 2.—Return showing the manner in which the Convicts have been employed during the Year 1875.

		9	Marie Land			
Stations.	Road and Harbour Works.	Building and repairing Barracks.	Bar- rack Duty.	Sick.	Non- effective from Accident in Con- finement, &c.	Total Average Number of Convicts.
Breakwater and						
Robben Island -	263		9	1	3	276
Garcia's Pass -	137	_	8	4	1	150
Kowie	201	_	12	7	1	221
East London -	249	4	9	12	2	276
Totals -	850	4	38	24	7	923

No. 3.—RETURN showing the Number of MITIGATIONS of SENTENCES granted during the Year 1875.

	No. of Mitigations.							
Breakwater and	l Rob	ben Isla	and				-	38
Garcia's Pass		_	1	-	_		-	5
Kowie -	_	_				-	-	20
East London	••	-	3-		-	-	-	20
		Total					-	83

No. 4.—Return showing the Number of Offenders, Offences committed, and Punishments inflicted, during the Year 1875.

			D '1	By whom	inflicted.
Stations.	Offenders.	Offences.	Punish- ments.	Visiting Magistrates.	Super- intendents.
Breakwater and		The state of			
Robben Island -	164	209	209	10	199
Garcia's Pass -	50	104	104	8	96
Kowie	216	277	277	22	255
East London -	169	441	449	25	424
Totals -	. 599	1,031	1,039	65	974
				1,03	39

No. 5.—Return showing the Number of Corporal Punishments and Number of Lashes inflicted during the Year 1875.

		Stations.				Number of Punishments.	Number of Lashes.
Breakwater and	Robb	en Island	-		1	1	25
Garcia's Pass		<u>-</u>	-		-	5	120
Kowie -	_	-	-	-	-	8	254
East London	-	-	-	4.0	-	13	364
		Totals	-		-	27	763

0

No. 6.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Supreme, Eastern Districts, and Circuit Courts during the Year 1875, together with the Number received at Convict Stations, their Races, &c.

			Num	BERS.		RACES.		Years Ha award Prisoners	te No. of rd Labour ded to s received ations.	
CIRCUIT TOWNS.		Dates of Sitting.	Sentenced.	Received.	European and of EuropeanDescent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	Natives of Border Tribes.	Years.	Months.	Remarks explanatory of the difference between the Numbers sentenced and Received.
1st and 2nd { sittings - { 1st sitting { 1st and 2nd { sittings - { 1st sitting - { 1st	Beaufort West - Victoria West - Fraserburg - Worcester - Clanwilliam - Malmesbury - Graham's Town - King William's Town - Fort Beaufort - Bedford - Cradock - Queen's Town - Aliwal North -	15th and 20th Jan. 3rd and 4th May - 17th March - 20th March - 24th March - 27th March - 30th March - 10th April - 10th April - 15th and 16th April 20th April - 27th and 28th April 3rd May - 15th January - 15th January - 15th April - 27th March - 25th March - 25th March - 25th March - 25th March - 30th May - 30th May - 15th April - 8th April - 8th April -	11 10 2 1 2 1 2 - 1 1 - 4 8 5 6 1 2 5 1 1 2 6 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	6 9 2 1 2 1 1 1 - 6 1 2 5 11 5 1 4 13 7 8	2 1 	4 8 2 1 2 1 1 - 4 1 2 4 2 4 3 2 9 4 2	1 1 6 2 1 2 3 3 6	13 16 4 3 - 3 - 2 2 11 5 3 9 20 27 8 4 10 25 13 27	6 	4 without hard labour; 1 fined. 1 fined. Detained at Beaufort West; 1 without hard labour. 1 death; remainder detained at Beaufort West. Detained at Beaufort West. 1 short sentence. 1 do. do. 1 short sentence; 1 without hard labour. And 2 for life; 1 detained at Queen's Town. 3 discharged en route.

No. 6.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Supreme, Eastern Districts, and Circuit Courts, &c.—continued.

			Num	BERS.		RACES.		Years Har award Prisoners	te No. of rd Labour ded to s received ations.	
CIRCUIT TOWNS.		Dates of Sitting.	Sentenced. Received.		European and of EuropeanDescent.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c. Natives of Border Tribes.		Months.	Remarks explanatory of the difference between the Numbers Sentenced and Received.
1st sitting - { 3rd and 4th { sittings - { 2nd sittings {	Colesberg Richmond Graaff-Reinet Somerset Uitenhage Port Elizabeth Cape Town Malmesbury Clanwilliam Worcester Frascrburg Victoria West Beaufort West Prince Albert Oudtshoorn George Mossel Bay Riversdale Swellendam Caledon	12th April 16th April - 20th and 21st April 26th April 3rd May - 5th May - 5th May - 15th to 20th July - 8th and 9th Nov 14th September - 18th September - 23rd to 25th Sept 1st October - 5th October - 18th October - 18th October - 18th October - 18th October - 22nd October - 25th October - 27th October - 30th October - 30th October - 3rd November - 3rd November - 3rd November - 20th and 21st April 21s	5 7 12 7 6 6 14 19 2 15 2 6 7 1 7	5 	1 2 2 1 ———————————————————————————————	3 1 3 9 15 2 10 1 1 3 1 1 2 	2 5 1 3 2 2 2 	8 — 27 18 6 20 48 4 — 35 — 1 13 13 13 1 3 —	6 	Detained at Beaufort West. Do. do. 1 death. And 1 for life; 1 death. 1 fined. And 1 for life (capital punishment commuted); 1 short sentence. 1 without hard labour. Detained at Clanwilliam. 1 death. Detained at Beaufort West. Life (capital punishment commuted). 2 short sentences. 2 corporal punishments.
3rd and 4th { sittings - { 2nd sittings {	Graham's Town King William's Town Fort Beaufort	15th July 10th November -	6 9 12 5	5 8 11 3	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ - \end{bmatrix}$	2 4 1 —	2 2 10 3	21 18 45 17	6 6 8 —	1 not received. And 2 for life; 1 not received. 1 short sentence. 1 short sentence; 1 detained at Fort Beaufort.

No. 6.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners sentenced at the Supreme, Eastern Districts and Circuit Courts, &c.—continued.

			Numbers.		European and of European Descent. Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c. Natives of Border Tribes.			Aggregate No. of Years Hard Labour awarded to Prisoners received at Stations.				
CIE	CUIT TOWNS.	- Dates of Sitting.	Sentenced. Received.		Received. European and of EuropeanDescent.		Natives of Border Tribes.	Years.	Months.	Remarks explanatory of the difference between the Numbers Sentenced and Received.		
2nd sittings	Queen's Town Aliwal North Burghersdorp	13th September - 16th September - 20th September - 25th September - 29th September - 4th October - 8th October - 12th October - 18th October - 27th October - 29th October -	2 2 17 1 4 1 4 8 6 16 4	2 2 15 1 3 — 6 14 4		1 1 2 - 2 - - 3 5 2	1 13 1 1 - - 3 8	1 13 50 3 14 — — 26 50 9	9	2 short sentences. 1 short sentence. 1 do. do. Detained at Beaufort West. Do. do. 2 short sentences. And 1 for life.		
		Total -	343	244	27	131	86	678	17			

		Su	MMAR	IES.				
Sentenced during 1	1875 875 -		4					343 244
Europeans, &c.								27)
Hottentots, &c. Border tribes -		:	1			:	:	$131 \atop 86$ 244
Border tribes -	•				•	2		86)

Aggregate number of years' sentences passed upon the prisoners received at convict stations (not including *life* sentences) was 679 years and 5 months.

Average period of sentence 2 years and 9 months.

Received at stations in western districts, 90 castern "154 244.

PAPERS RELATING TO

				0		
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Table Bay Breakwater.	Garcia's Pass.	Kowie.	East London.	TOTAL.	Average Cost of each Convict
	276 Convicts.	150 Convicts.	221 Convicts.	276 Convicts.	923 Convicts.	under each Head of Expenditure.
DISCIPLINE. Salaries of officers, overseers, and constables Allowances to officers and overseers Rations for officers	£ s. d. 2,257 19 1 503 15 4 560 4 7	£ s. d. 1,115 17 3 339 0 1 378 14 4	£ s. d. 1,610 10 11 386 7 1 497 16 5	£ s. d. 2,272 11 9 482 15 3 541 2 1	£ s. d. 7,256 19 0 1,711 17 9 1,977 17 5	\pounds s. d. 7 17 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 1 17 1 2 2 $10\frac{1}{4}$
Travelling expenses	1 4 0 215 2 6 1 12 0 18 6 5	26 0 0 1 10 0 96 18 0 10 14 6	4 17 6 147 12 6 5 8 0 	12 18 0 158 18 0 23 0 0 16 2 3	30 17 6 15 12 0 618 11 0 40 14 6 34 8 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total discipline	3,558 3 11	1,968 14 2	2,652 12 5	8,507 7 4	11,686 17 10	12 13 2
MAINTENANCE.						
Rations for convicts Clothing and bedding Freight and transport Repairs, &c. to barracks Fuel, lights, soap, tobacco, groceries, &c. Medicines and hospital supplies	3,821 7 10 756 1 9 7 19 5 596 0 0 32 11 2	2,702 10 4 408 11 7 75 16 0 3 18 0 78 4 1 22 12 11	2,959 9 8 506 10 8 76 1 8 4 14 1 199 7 7 10 0 0	3,641 0 11 705 17 6 120 11 3 38 6 6 241 7 2 119 8 9	13,124 8 9 2,377 1 6 272 8 11 54 18 0 1,114 18 10 184 12 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Vegetables Store and miscellaneous	62 6 3 77 17 3	42 15 8 24 19 7	37 2 8 43 2 0	76 2 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 3 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Total maintenance	5,354 3 8	3,359 8 2	3,836 8 4	4,942 15 0	17,492 15 2	18 19 0
Total expenditure during the year -	8,912 7 7	5,328 2 4	6,489 0 9	8,450 2 4	29,179 13 0	
Average cost per convict at each station -	$32 5 9\frac{3}{4}$	$35 \ 5 \ 9\frac{3}{4}$	$29 \ 7 \ 2\frac{3}{4}$	$30 \ 12 \ 3\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 12 2	

No. 8.—Return showing the Progress of the Convicts at the Breakwater Station in Elementary Religious Instruction during the Year 1875.

	RACE.	At Station on 1st January 1875.	Totally ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Command- ments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Joined during 1875.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Command- ments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Discharged during 1875.	Remaining 31st December 1875.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Command- ments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.
	Suropeans and of European Descent Hottentots, Fingoes, Free Blacks, &c.	64 196	2 35	62 161	54	48	2 150	62 46	90	4 91	86	65 28	39	1 98	89	109	45 192	3 4	42 188	36 159	31	1 136	44 56
I	latives of the border tribes -	29	11	18	15	8	26	3	13	10	3	1	1	13	_	16	26	2	24	14	11	25	1
	Totals	289	48	241	210	159	178	111	244	105	139	94	56	112	132	270	263	9	254	209	161	162	1

(Signed)

GEO. H. R. FISK, Chaplain.

No. 9.—Return showing the Progress in Elementary Religious Instruction of the Convicts who have been discharged from the Breakwater Station during the Year 1875.

	Dis-	S	tate of Pro	ogress on f	rst joining	the Statio	n.	State of Progress on Discharge.					
RACE.	charged during 1875.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Com- mand- ments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized.	Totally Ignorant.	Lord's Prayer.	The Belief.	Ten Com- mand- ments.	Not Baptized.	Baptized
Europeans and of European Descent - Hottentots, Bushmen, Fingoes, and Free	86	4	82	63	39	2	84	1	85	77	61	2	84
Blacks	135	89	46	32	23	104	31	3	132	105	73	102	33
Natives of the border tribes	16	12	4	1	3 - 3	14	2	4	12	7	3	14	2
Totals	237	105	132	96	62	120	117	8	229	189	137	118	119

(Signed)

GEO. H. R. FISK, Chaplain.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure No. 3.

REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the KING WILLIAM'S TOWN NATIVE HOSPITALS for the Year 1875.

Sir, King William's Town, January 17, 1876.

In forwarding for the information of Government the accompanying yearly return of patients treated at the King William's Town Hospital from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1875, I think the time has arrived, and that it will not be out of place, to take a retrospective view of what has been done in the Medical Department of British Kaffraria for the benefit of both natives and Europeans, and also to unfold a plan which Sir George Grey would have carried out for the benefit of the native tribes under our Government had he remained long enough here.

In 1856 the province of British Kaffraria was entirely destitute of hospital accommodation for either civilians or natives, and there was no civil practitioner within 80 miles of King William's Town. Independently of this state of things, there was a large native population, amongst whom a large number of native doctors were practising, and over whom they exercised a very extensive influence, for they taught the people that sickness was the result of witchcraft, and that they alone were able to cure the sick person; the people implicitly believed in their power, and whenever any person was afflicted with sickness, the witch doctor was sent for to smell out the individual who bewitched the patient, this procedure generally ended in the torture by fire or stinging ants and the death of the person accused, in addition to his being stripped of all his cattle and property.

The sick people, whether suffering from fevers or dysentery, or labouring under inflammation of the lungs, were generally covered over with cow dung, while the doctor professed by virtue of his power, combined with suction, to extract the poisoned matter from the interior of the body. Sometimes the doctor exultingly exhibited a lizard, a piece of stick, or a stone (which he had concealed about him), as the successful result of this operation. Some however, out of this body of doctors treated disease by the exhibition of such medicinal herbs as experience pointed out to be good, but as to the true nature of disease and its treatment they were in

ignorance.

From amongst this body of doctors false prophets frequently arose, inciting the people to war. Every Kaffir war had its witch doctor, who professed to be able to bewitch the enemy, and to impart strength to the Kaffirs to overcome the Europeans.

The state of the sick in the hands of the ignorant uneducated practitioners of the country was such as to call forth the best efforts of the Government in their behalf to put an end to the trifling with human life and to the baneful influence of the witch doctors, the disturbers of the peace of the Colony.

Sound policy, humanity, and duty had their share in the establishment of the system of medical relief, and the extension

of the system was contemplated as soon as it could effectively be carried out. There were strong prejudices to overcome, and very great obstacles on the part of the chiefs and witch doctors to be overthrown, as self interest and native power were both being interfered with and undermined.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

All that can be said is that a foundation has been laid, as about 60,000 people have been attended since the hospital was opened, a favourable feeling towards the medical profession created, and some of the prejudices and obstacles removed, but very much remains to be done before we can place medical aid within the reach of the native tribes.

The Government had in view one central hospital, and in connexion with it to have district surgeoncies with small hospitals or dispensaries in such localities as it might deem desirable.

It was believed that the plan could not be carried out so as to benefit the native tribes, and destroy the influence of the witch doctors, except by educating native surgeons and employing them afterwards as district surgeons, with liberty to practice amongst

their people.

Holding an appointment under Government would attach them to the Crown, and the love of making money would stimulate them to labour amongst their people, and so drive the witch doctor out of the field; for it is impossible that ignorance and superstition can long compete with science and skill in the treatment of the sick. Uncivilised human nature, as well as civilised, seeks relief from suffering and pain; and the savage, in suffering and pain, will in time have recourse to those who can afford him relief, in spite of all opposition and prejudices, for the savage clings to life as well as any other human being.

It was felt that the system of medical relief could not be extended by any other means amongst the native tribes, because the amount of talent and skill requisite to overcome the prejudices and obstacles in the way could not be procured except at great expense, and even then few (if any) European doctors, possessing the ability and skill necessary, would bury themselves amongst savage tribes, and devote themselves to native practice with the amount of zeal and constancy requisite to make headway against the prejudices, obstacles, and difficulties they would have to encounter, and not to follow up the impression made would be to overthrow in the partire mind the market as a second eller a

in the native mind the work so successfully commenced.

The Right Honourable the present Earl of Derby says in reference to the plan of educating native surgeons: "I believe "that of all plans for impressing on natives the advantages of "civilised life you have adopted the simplest and most effective, "and I shall be glad to hear how the experiment succeeds;" and the Right Honourable Earl Grey says: "The plan of training some Kaffir youths as surgeons I think an excellent one, pro"vided you can find young men of that race having sufficient general instruction and knowledge of the English language to "profit by a medical education in this country."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. "If such young men can be found who have at the same time kept up an intimate acquaintance with their own countrymen, I can hardly doubt that sending them for a year or two to this country to complete their medical education, and stationing them as surgeons amongst the Kaffirs, must have a very good effect, and I should be very glad to learn that the scheme was to be tried."

A most distinguished member of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, and Professor of Midwifery in Trinity College, Dr. Churchill, writes to me on the subject: "An attempt should be "made to introduce medicine itself amongst the natives, by educating (at first) one or two of the most intelligent youths, who may at some future time take charge of hospitals and practise amongst their countrymen. I cannot conceive a more powerful lever for moving the native races. It has broken caste in India, and will do much to identify the natives there with English interests and English rule; and it would not be difficult if you were to select one or two of the native youths; they might be employed as dressers in your hospital, and gradually advanced as they improved until they were fit to be sent to England to "complete their education."

"The constant intercourse with yourself, the sharing in your benevolent efforts to relieve those who are sick, would alone half civilise them; and on their return from this country they would carry back, not only a knowledge of medicine, but of

" the habits and conveniences of civilised life.

"You ask how far the profession would be inclined to con"tribute to the education in the form of free admission to lectures,
"&c., I can't take upon me to say. Some would; I am sure I
"would gladly lend my aid in the way of guidance and supervision.

2001. a year would cover all expenses here, and the benefit
would, I think, be beyond price."

The question now is, can any of the missionary colleges or training schools in this country produce any young men sufficiently educated and of sufficient steadiness of character, having at the same time a taste for the medical profession? and if so, how the

expense of educating them could be met.

Application to the different educational establishments will solve the first; and I believe if Government considered the plan worthy of adoption, and brought the subject before some of the more influential tribes through their resident agents, means might be forthcoming to educate two young men of undoubted good and steady character, if such are to be found.

I have, &c. RALD, M.D., M.R.C.S. H

(Signed J. P. FITZGERALD, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
Superintendent of Native Hospitals.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape Town.

YEARLY RETURN of PATIENTS treated in the KING WILLIAM'S TOWN HOSPITAL from 1st January to 31st December 1875.

Paying patients ad- { Natives - mitted in the year (Europeans 255 Not paying - { Natives - 195 Europeans 28	remaining in hospital	Total - {Natives - 5 Europeans 274 the year - { Europeans 274 23 died in the { Natives - 186	remained in { Natives - hospital - { Europeans admitted in { Natives - the year - { Europeans - { Eu	Detail.		
1955	eans 19 32	eans eans 186 274 274 16	17 39 195 3	Number.		
51 255 223 223	290	212 322 - 193	1111	Total.		
	24	16 12 4	1 4 21 14	Of Respiratory Orga	ans.	
MARIE PA	3 1	19	2 18 49	Of Stomach and Bo	wels.	
1-1	0 00	1182	2 4 21 10	Of the Eyes.		
	110	II-I	1211	Of the Ears.		
	1-	4011	5411	Of the Skin.	-11	
	1 -	118	1 3 10 15	Of the Glands and lular Tissue.	d Cel-	
	41	3 174	1 5 4 19	Of the Brain and No.	ervous	
Jakanting of The	11	1112	1100	Of the Heart and Vessels.	Blood	
	11	-1-1	1110	Of the Liver.		
	11	1151	∞ l ∞ l	Of the Urinary Orga	ans.	
	11	1100	1140	Of the Joints and B	ones.	
	LH	н на	2611	Peculiar to Women.		
	24	1186	37 42 3 I	Venereal Diseases.		
	-1	10 15 1	2 4 13	Rheumatism, Chron	nic.	
1 2 2	4.1	µ ∞	∞ l ⊢ l	Typhoid.		Dis
	<u>-1</u>	11000	1104	Synochus.	Fevers.	DISEASES.
	1.1			Intermittent.	ers.	ES.
	11		1111	Rheumatic.		
		1111	1111	Variola. Rubeola.	Eruptive Fevers.	
The state of the s		1111	1111	Scarlatina.	otiv ers.	
	ಬ್ಲ	1 1 1 1 1 1	121	Wounds.	Φ	
	11	1100	9811	Contusions.	Inj	
	11	222	18 8 5 12	Fractures and Dislocations.	Injuries.	
	1 1	4411	01011	Burns.		
rata (territoria)	0100	10 15	3 4 10 16	Ulcers.		
	11	III	THIL	Tumour.	1	
	ьl	1132	14	Abscess.	-7155	
	1.1	1114	1-11	Hydrocele.		
	1.1	-1-1	-1-1	Cancer.		
	11	1101	or	Paronychia.		
	11	1111	1111	Unclassified Cases.		

Good Hope.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. YEARLY RETURN of OUT-DOOR PATIENTS treated from the 1st January to 31st of December 1875.

			Treated at the Dispensary.	Visited at their Residences.	REMARKS.
NI .:	Male		943		1
Natives -	$\begin{cases} \text{Male} \\ \text{Female} \end{cases}$	-	1,178	_	2,121 dispensary cases
Europeane	Male	-		_	2,121 dispensary cases and 534 indoor cases.
Europeans	Female	-	-	-	J
Г	Potal -	-	2,121	-	

(Signed) J. P. FITZGERALD, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Superintendent of Native Hospitals.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 5.

Governor The Right Honourable SIR W. H. GREGORY, K.C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

My LORD,

Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, October 27, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of Ceylon for the year 1875, and to submit the following report on its contents.

2. Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for 1875 was Rs. 14,443,980 and the expenditure Rs. 13,015,258, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 1,428,722. As compared with 1874 the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,200,692, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 1,173,332.

The following are the principal items of increases and decreases:

3. Revenue.

Arrears of revenue increase, Rs. 110,907. This increase is apparent rather than real, for it is principally owing to arrears of rented revenue due in December 1874 having been brought to account in January 1875, the closing week of 1874 having been observed as Government holidays.

Customs.—Increase, Rs. 75,696. The increase is partly ascribable to the same cause, partly to larger importations of general goods.

Land Sales.—Increase, Rs. 191,210. The increase is principally due to the same cause as that referred to under heading arrears of revenue.

CEYLON.

Land Revenue.—Increase, paddy Rs. 102,764.

Licenses, Arrack, Rum, and Toddy.—Increase, Rs. 225,890, which accrued mainly in the sale of the rents of the western and central provinces.

Under the heading "stamps," there was an increase of Rs. 54,592, and under that of salt, an increase of Rs. 40,749.

The chief increase under the heading "reimbursements" is on account of prison labour, and amounts to Rs. 30,000. It is due to the extensive employment of convicts in the Colombo Breakwater Works.

Railway Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 606,336. The receipts include the earnings of the branch line to Nawalapitiya, and a sum of Rs. 79,000 which was earned in December 1874, but brought to account in January 1875.

The only decreases of any importance are the following:

Survey Fees.—Rs. 28,962. Over payments recovered, Rs. 163,654, which is owing to the receipts in 1874 having been swelled by an exceptional item of Rs. 270,000 refunded by the military authorities as an over payment of military contribution.

Pearl Fishery.—Decrease of Rs. 101,471. There was no pearl fishery in 1875.

4. Expenditure.

Under the head *Education*, there is an increase of Rs. 33,997, of which Rs. 13,479 is on account of grant-in-aid schools, and new schools opened during the year.

Hospitals.—Increase, Rs. 39,123. A large new hospital near

Galle was opened in 1875.

Works and Buildings. — Increase, Rs. 107,601. A classified statement of expenditure will be found under the head Public Works, which shows also the expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges, on which there is an increase of Rs. 146,403.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 348,641. The reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the increase to the salaries of the clerical branch of the establishment, the provision of additional accommodation for the troops, and loss on exchange, are the principal items which have caused this increase.

Colonial Store.—Increase, Rs. 206,179. A large proportion of this increase should be regarded as a recoverable advance, having been incurred in the purchase of coals in the local market in

anticipation of a rise in the price of coals.

Railway Services.—Increase, Rs. 65,784. The expenditure includes the cost of fish plating $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the line, the provision of additional accommodation, and the cost of a state carriage for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Railway Construction.—Increase, Rs. 21,000. Rs. 147,000 was paid for the redemption of Nawalapitiya debentures, and

Rs. 126,000 as bonus to Messrs. Reid and Mitchell for losses sustained in the construction of the Nawalapitiya line.

The only decreases that need be noticed are—

Revenue Services.—Decrease, Rs. 34,068, chiefly owing to a diminished manufacture and collection of salt.

Administration of Justice. — Decrease, Rs. 14,792. Many charges on account of witnesses' expenses, and batta to jurors in

1873, were brought to account in 1874.

Contribution towards Military Expenditure. — Decrease, Rs. 90,000. The contribution was the same as in 1874, but a larger refund was received by the Colonial Treasury on account of the deficiency of the number of the troops.

5. Assets and Liabilities.

The assets of the colony on December 31, 1875, amounted to Rs. 5,896,699 or 552,815*l.*, and the liabilities to Rs. 4,084,200 or 382,893*l.*, the excess of the former being therefore Rs. 1,812,499 or 169,921*l.*, and deducting the sum of Rs. 500,000 required by the instructions of the Secretary of State to be held in reserve,

the net balance amounted to Rs. 1,312,499 or 123,046l.

The debt of the Colony on the same date was 623,719l., of which 600,000l is the balance of the 700,000l raised under the Ordinances Nos. 19 of 1862 and 7 of 1864, for the construction of the railway from Colombo to Kandy. For the repayment of this amount the sum of 58,000l per annum is contributed by general revenue to a sinking fund, which had to its credit at the close of the year a sum of 316,800l. The batch of debentures next repayable amounts to 250,000l, and falls due in 1878. The balance of the debt, 23,719l, is a part of the 40,000l raised under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 for the construction of the railway extension to Nawalapitiya, and will be paid off from current revenue in 1877.

6. Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports in 1875, exclusive of specie, was Rs. 44,828,049, or Rs. 1,818,814 less than the corresponding amount in 1874, Rs. 46,646,863. There was an increase of Rs. 11,467,647 on the exports, the value for the two years having been, 1874, Rs. 44,868,358, and 1875, Rs. 56,336,005. Adding to these the specie imported and exported, the total value of the imports and exports of 1875 stands thus, as compared with the preceding year:—

		Imports.		
				Rs.
1874		-	-	56,918,600
1875	-		-	57,186,559
		Exports.		
				Rs.
1874	-	Links or ten		46,873,887
1875	-		-	57,337,707

The latter total is made up as follows:-

CEYLON.

			Rs.
Ceylon produc		-	51,725,566
Imports expor	ted -		4,610,440
Specie -		-	1,001,701
		Rs.	57,337,707

The following extracts from the report of the Principal Collector of Customs exhibit the principal items of increase and decrease in the value of the imports and exports.

Imports.

Arms and Ammunition show an increase in value of Rs. 60,171,

and in duty of Rs. 3,383.

Cotton Manufactures.—There is a decrease in quantity of 250,113 pieces and 19,958 packages, and in value of Rs. 994,245 from the United Kingdom, including Suez, a fact which had to be noted in last year's report; but an improvement has taken place in the importation from the British and Foreign Possessions in India, resulting in an increase of Rs. 156,827. From France there is again an increase which is represented by Rs. 121,229.

Food Articles.—As compared with 1874, there has been a general decrease. In beef and pork of Rs. 2,660; in biscuits, Rs. 2,773; in butter, Rs. 10,974; in ham and bacon, Rs. 17,284; in oilman stores, Rs. 51,171; in sugar, Rs. 16,863; in curry stuffs, Rs. 93,430; in fish, dried and salted, Rs. 116,499. But wheat flower shows an increase of Rs. 41,099, and tea of Rs. 64,651.

Grain.—There is a general decline in all descriptions of grain, resulting in a decrease of the revenue therefrom of Rs. 4,569, and in value of Rs. 1,245,737. The following comparative statements of the quantities of rice imported and entered for home consumption during the last three years afford a concise view of the operations in the staple articles of food:—

					Bushels.
Imported	in 1873	-	-		5,708,142
,,	1875	-	-	-	5,276,192
Decrease	compared	with	1873	Elia 💆	431,950
Imported	in 1874	-	A	-	5,717,774
,,	1875	-	-	10	5,276,192
Decrease	compared	with	1874		441,582
Entered f	for home co	onsun	ption in	1873	5,718,160
	,,		"	1875	5,377,785
Decrease	compared	with	1873	-	340,375

Entered for home consur	nption in	1874 1875	Bushels. 5,444,395 5,377,785
Decrease compared with	1874	-	66,610

Metals and metal-ware:—An increase of Rs. 122,139. Live stock:—Of all kinds there is an increase in quantity and in value of No. 14,518 and Rs. 207,950. Malt liquor:—The decrease in the value of this article is Rs. 98,363; of 264,383 gallons imported only 215,131 gallons were entered for duty.

There is an increase in the import trade with Australia of Rs. 99,731, and with Hong Kong of Rs. 82,359. This results from large arrivals of live stock, wheat flour, and manure from the first-named country, and of silks, sugar, tea, and cigars from the last named. The increases with Italy, Mauritius, and Zanzibar are very trifling. With the Maldives and Lacadives the trade still shows a decline, principally in dried and salted fish, and in rice. This latter article is not the produce of these islands, but is taken there from Chittagong, chiefly to barter for fish, &c., and the excess remaining after such transactions is brought to Colombo and Galle for disposal.

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 2,086,768, which was contributed in the following manner:—

				Rs.
From	United Kingdom		-	37,155
,,	Australia -		-	965,810
,,	British India -			1,501,825
"	French India -			960
				2,505,750
Deducting	decrease—		· Rs.	
	France -	-	180	
,,	Suez -	-	417,867	
,,	Hong Kong -	-	935	
				418,982
	Total increa	ase		2,086,768

Exports.

Coffee.—Plantation and native show an increase in quantity of 175,655 cwts. and 17,674 cwts. respectively over 1874; but a decrease of 19,931 cwts. and 7,146 cwts. as compared with 1873. The total result, therefore, is an increase in 1875 of 193,329 cwts. over 1874, and a decrease of 27,076 cwts. on the exports of 1873. In spite, however, of the decrease in quantity in 1875, as compared with 1873, the value of both kinds shows an increase of Rs. 2,866,498, the value for the year under review being fixed by the Chamber of Commerce at Rs. 50 for plantation and Rs. 40

for native. The export of this article during the periods mentioned is succinctly stated in the following table:—

CEYLON.

		Plantation.	Native.	Of both kinds.	Value.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Rs.
1875 -	-	809,834	114,431	924,266	45,069,020
1874 -	-	634,179	96,757	730,937	32,166,517
Increase	1-	175,655	17,674	193,329	12,902,503
875 -	-	809,834	114,431	924,266	45,069,020
873 -	-	829,765	121,577	951,342	42,202,522
Decrease		19,931	7,146	27,076	
Increase	-		24 12 12 36		2,866,498

Cinnamon. — Shows a considerable increase both in quantity and value of 274,819 cwts., Rs. 137,365; and 246,256 cwts., Rs. 123,143, as compared with the two preceding years.

Copperah.—As compared with 1873 and 1874 there is a decrease of 26,440 cwts., Rs. 140,604, and 21,341 cwts,

Rs. 138,153.

Coir Stuffs.—Similarly a decrease of 5,532 cwts., Rs. 22,267, and 21,168 cwts., Rs. 138,193.

Cocoa-nut Oil. — Compared with 1874 shows a decrease of cwts. 21,223, Rs. 264,909; but compared with 1873 an increase of 9,982 cwts., Rs. 123,539.

Arrack.—The quantity exported in 1875 was 86,759 gallons less than in 1874, and 37,715 gallons less than in 1873, and amounted to only 86,709 gallons, in the following proportions:—

From Colombo, gallons

,, Galle
,, Beruwala
,, Beruwala
,, Beruwala
,, Beruwala
,, Beruwala
,, Gallons
- 1,020
- 83,689
- 2,000
- 80 cents.

Tobacco.—Manufactured, which is an article of export peculiar to the northern province, shows an increase in quantity of 2,362 cwts. and 1,364 cwts. over 1874 and 1873; but a decrease in value of Rs. 265,549 and Rs. 227,745 respectively.

Imports Exported.

Cotton Goods.—Show an increase in quantity and value of 85 packages, 45,471 pieces, Rs. 335,391 over 1874, and 217 packages, 82,684 pieces, Rs. 511,355 over 1873.

Cotton Twist.—Shows a decrease in quantity and value of 109 packages, Rs. 49,246, and 265 packages, Rs. 120,795 from

1874 and 1873.

Rice. — Shows a decrease of $43,478\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, Rs. 141,304, as compared with 1874, but an increase of 59,573 bushels, Rs. 193,615 over 1873.

7. Public Works.

The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 3,808,502, the cost of the establishment being

Rs. 372,648, or about 10 per cent. on the outlay. In 1874 the expenditure was Rs. 3,614,815, showing an increase in 1875 of Rs. 193,687. The expenditure for 1875 may be classified under the following heads:—

	Western Province.	North Western Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	Northern Province.	North Central Province.	Central Province.	Total.
Works and Build- ings.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. ets.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. ets.	Rs. ets.
New works and buildings Alterations and ad-	219,403 94	25,075 78	35,078 12	11,515 68	29,423 25	28,440 12	400 0 54,215 54	400 0 403,152 43
ditions to buildings	16,558 31	11,768 55	12,720 52	7,191 46	1,311 85	13,448 46	17,575 481	80,574 631
Repairs to buildings	50,248 4	6,965 96	11,523 66	5,703 55	12,419 68	3,352 52	35,169 68	125,373 9
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.							102,916 78	102,916 78
New roads Additions and im-	61,956 7	5,103 53	5,000 0		38,561 97		296,778 39	407,399 96
provements to roads	29,416 74 78,254 61	2,648 54 21,575 4 $30,922$ $65\frac{1}{2}$	42,263 15 33,716 35	8,059 95 89,610 45½ 8,782 5	93,644 4 27,247 61	5,375 90 62,343 52 4,013 55	250 0 59,483 84 127,056 47 ¹ / ₂	16,334 39 389,366 78½ 309,993 30
Upkeep of roads - New bridges	326,075 27 232,575 97	$\begin{array}{c} 30,922 & 03\frac{1}{2} \\ 73,218 & 48\frac{1}{2} \\ 1,412 & 88 \end{array}$	92,683 18 7,614 97	49,015 27 3,588 17	41,045 31 49,234 16	35,691 89 9,560 4	509,514 15 6,089 39 715 40	$437,243 55\frac{1}{2}$ $310,073 58$ $745 40$
Repair of bridges - Inland navigation - Inland navigation - Irrigation Works.	25,093 54 23,409 49	3,790 62 4,330 15	2,486 72	4,471 60	2,428 82	392 0	4,005 0	42,578 30 27,820 64
New works Upkeep works	15,003 23 809 91	6,591 93 1,938 25	80,679 91 8,730 92	$\begin{array}{c} 59,870 \ 18\frac{1}{2} \\ 10,056 \ 65\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		76,424 92	974 09	$\begin{array}{c} 238,570 \ 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 22,509 \ 82\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Departmental Charges.	and a							
Ferry boats General service - Miscellaneous -	2,090 53 11,651 19 137,307 79	16,455 62½	2,103 58 197 85 5,316 69	4,283 43	761 ·29 15,831 43	314 90 - 543 64	2,015 26 52,248 25	$5,330 \ 30$ $13,874 \ 30$ $231,986 \ 85\frac{1}{2}$
	98,254 61 1,152,681 2	$\begin{array}{c} 33,571 & 19\frac{1}{2} \\ 178,226 & 80 \end{array}$	33,746 35 306,399 27	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27,247 61 284,661 80	9,389 45 230,422 1	$\begin{array}{c} 231,33865_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 1,038,067 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	430,359 87 3,435,854 43
Establishment -								372,648 54
Total Rs.								430,359 87 3,808,502 97

The italic figures show the amount of private contribution on account of grant-in-aid roads.

The Queen's houses and their furniture and equipment are reported by the Director of Public Works and the Colonial Storekeeper to be in fair order.

8. Survey Department.

The amount realised by the sale of Crown lands in 1875 was less than in either of the two preceding years, in consequence of fewer lots having been brought into the market. The Surveyor-General reports that 17,609 acres were disposed of for Rs. 599,494, or at an average rate of over Rs. 34 an acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amount to Rs. 39,230. Certificates were given for 954 lots, aggregating 2,337 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to Rs. 6,871.

The results of the sales and the details of the lands otherwise alienated from the Crown in the several provinces are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

345

Provinces.	Lots sold or granted at half value.					Lot	Total Receipts		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average Rate per Acre.	Fees.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	for each Province.
Central Western Eastern Southern Northern North-western North-central -	597 949 728 262 78 239	A. R. P. 8,698 1 25 37 3,796 1 12 1,620 3 39 952 3 39 210 1 12 2,339 3 11 50	58,187 17 23,887 90 15,262 21 4,520 75	Rs. cts. 52 66 15 32 14 73 16 1 21 53 17 14	Rs. cts. 15,892 0 10,198 50 4,993 50 2,418 50 547 0 5,181 0	144 699 7 22 — 82	A. R. P. 300 0 24 1,768 2 33 51 2 7 36 2 26 180 0 19 50	Rs. cts. 864 50 5,217 50 125 50 112 50 - 551 50	Rs. cts. 474,292 24 73,603 17 29,006 90 17,793 21 5,067 75 45,832 66
Temple lands showing fees due on the title plans issued - Fees annually re-	2,853	17,608 3 18·87 —	599,493 93	34 4	39,230 50	954 542	2,337 0 29·50 34,328 0 30·	6,871 50 21,530 75	645,595 98 —
covered on account of temple land, title plans - Fees for Tracings, copies of plans, and definition of		ur <u>L</u> iche Varia	pui <u> </u>		- 3	_	-	-	3,296 25
boundaries - Total	2,853	- 17,608 3 18·87	599,493 93	34 4	39,230 50	1,496	36,665 1 19.50	$\frac{3,141}{31,543} \frac{1}{26}$	3,141 1 652,033 19

The gross expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 287,467, from which should be deducted for purposes of comparison the following items:—

					Rs.
Chena land surveys	officer a role	19 (4) 58	12 - 10	-	26937.08
Railway surveys -		-			9333.87
Irrigation surveys -	Alternative	The Walter	- 200	85 L	21901'83
Miscellaneous works	such as	surveys	of reser	ved	
forests and disputed	l boundar	ies -	-	y -	44571.49

which with some minor items that will be found in the Surveyor-General's Report, amount in all to Rs. 108,664, leaving Rs. 178,803 as the cost of the ordinary work of surveying lands for sale and settlement.

9. Railway.

The number of miles open for public traffic in 1875 was $91\frac{1}{2}$, viz., Colombo to Kandy $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Peradeniya to Nawalapitiya 17 miles, against an average of 83 miles in 1874.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,896,223 or Rs. 470,663 more than the earnings in 1874 Rs. 2,425,560, and the working expenses to Rs. 982,836 as against Rs. 886,845 in 1874. The difference hetween these figures and those in the returns of the Auditor-General is accounted for by the fact that the latter show the amounts brought to account within the year, and the former the actual amounts of the annual receipts and expenditure. The actual net increase of profits over 1874 was Rs. 374,678.

The number of passengers carried was 858,094 against 708,376 in the previous year, and the tonnage of goods, inclusive of break-

water materials (18,990 tons) 212,229 tons against 167,975 tons in 1874.

A contract for the construction of a line from Colombo to Morotuwa, a distance of 11½ miles, was let to Mr. Mitchell during the year at Rs. 282,049, exclusive of permanent way and rolling stock, which are provided by Government, and the line is to be open for traffic by February 1877. The cost is to be defrayed out of general revenue.

10. Legislation.

The ordinances passed during the year were few and unimportant.

No. 1 is an ordinance to amend the law respecting warehouse

warrants.

No. 2 provides for the construction of the railway to Morotuwa. No. 3 amends the Ordinances 16 and 17 of 1865 in respect of the assessment of certain rates.

No. 4 amends the wharf and warehouse ordinance of 1865.

No. 5 declares the validity of certain instruments executed before district judges, commissioners of requests, and justices of the peace, and certified under the hands, but not under the seals, of those officers.

No. 6, repealing the breakwater ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and providing for the improvement of the Colombo Harbour, was introduced to meet the requirements of the Lords of the

Treasury.

No. 7 empowers the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to exempt substances used as manure from payment of toll.

Nos. 8, 9, and 11, are the money bills providing for the supplementary expenditure of 1874 and 1875, and the contingent services of 1876.

No. 10 makes provision for the payment of a special rate of

pension to Sir Edward Creasy.

11. Public Health.

The year was marked by a severe visitation of cholera, the total number of cases registered in the Island amounting to 3,357, of which 1,906 or 56 77 per cent. terminated fatally. In Colombo there were 721 cases and 421 deaths. An interesting account of the origin and history of the epidemic is contained in the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The annexed extracts from the same report furnish the statistics of admissions into the civil and the gaol hospitals, the death rates, the prevailing diseases, and the number of persons

vaccinated during the year :-

"Since the year 1869, as I pointed out in my last annual report, the numbers seeking hospital treatment have been steadily increasing. During the year 1875, the total number

of cases treated amounted to 14,258, being an increase of 211

over 1874, and 1,705 over the figures of 1873.

"The death rate during the year was 10'84 per cent. of the cases treated, or '49 higher than the previous year, and '66 than 1873.

"The prevailing diseases were the same as in former years:—Fevers, diseases of the lungs, affections of the liver and spleen, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal affections, skin diseases, ulcers, &c. The largest number of admissions into hospital has been under the head 'venereal affections'; 216 were admitted, or an increase of 10'47 per cent. over the figures of last year. The death rate is, however, less, being '44 per cent. for 1875 against '54 for 1874.

"The number of cases of fever treated amounted during the year to 1,524, with a death rate of 3'47 per cent., showing no

material increase over 1874.

"A diminution of 9 per cent. is noticeable in the number of cases admitted for lung disease, but the mortality is higher, being 19'91 per cent. against 18'63 in 1874.

"There have been 244 cases with 18 deaths from diseases of the liver and spleen, showing an increase of 20 over the number

of admissions, and of six over the number of deaths.

"The mortality from bowel complaints has been as usual very high. Out of 10,941 cases treated 694, or 35 75 per cent., proved fatal. Compared with the figures of the previous year, there is an increase shown of 1 82 per cent. of cases in the admissions and 2 28 per cent. over the number of deaths.

"The Central and the Western Provinces have contributed the largest number of admissions and deaths under this head.

"The highest mortality was, however, from dropsies. 37.97 per cent. of the cases treated died; but these figures are nearly 2 per cent. lower than those of 1874. 1,091 cases appear under the head of 'skin diseases,' the Northern Province contributing the largest share.

"The death rate under this head is as small as last year, being

2'47 per cent.

"Although the number of cases admitted for abscesses and ulcers shows a diminution of 1'16 per cent. from the figures in the previous return, there has been, I regret to observe, an increase in the mortality; it being for 1875, 4'14 against 2'1 in 1874.

"Wounds and injuries show no material augmentation either

as regards admissions or deaths.

"The return marked A.V. clearly shows how the Malabar element tends to increase the mortality in our hospitals. The Malabars, as distinguished from other races, have had a death rate of 19 03 per cent., while that of the latter has only been 7 46 per cent. But in the number of Malabars admitted during the year 1875, there has been a decrease of 152, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1874, the death rate, however, being '44 higher.

"As frequently pointed out by my predecessor, the Malabar Cooly has a great aversion to hospital treatment, and in consequence he seeks admission at a very advanced stage of disease, and often in a moribund condition, increasing enormously our total mortality.

"The number of sick treated in the gaol hospitals amounted to 3,930 with 109 deaths, or 2.77 per cent. of the number treated, indicating an increase over both the number of cases and deaths

of the previous year.

"Cholera, which carried off twenty-two prisoners in the Northern, six in the Western, one in the Southern, and one in the Central Province, contributes towards the excess in the mortality, and were it not for this, the death rate of the year 1875 would have been almost on a par with that of the previous year. But, even including the deaths from cholera, the mortality 2.77 per cent. contrasts very favourably with that of the years 1871 and 1872, when it was as high as 6.8 and 5.05 per cent. respectively.

"The number of persons vaccinated during the year 1875, as per return G.I., amounted to 77,082, showing a decrease of 199 when compared with the figures of the previous year, which can be accounted for by the employment of vaccinators for cholera duties, and the consequent stopping of vaccination during the prevalence of the disease in the Island. Of the above number 56,919 have been discharged with satisfactory marks, 5,960 failed, and the result of 14,203 could not be ascertained, as the subjects failed to present themselves for examination."

12. Education.

Fair progress has been made both as regards the Government and the grant-in-aid schools. 40 new Government schools were opened during the year and seven closed, the number at the close of the year being 276, which were attended by 12,776 pupils, the average attendance being 9,334 as against 243 schools, 11,719 pupils, and an average attendance of 8,829 in 1874. The increase being therefore 33 schools, 1,057 pupils, and 505 in daily attendance. The cost to the Government for the year of the education given in these schools was at the rate of Rs. 13'15 a

One hundred new schools were registered for grants-in-aid during the year, the total number presented for grants being 654, the number of children receiving instruction in these schools being 41,343, and the number examined under the system of payments by results or grants-in-aid 18,694, showing an increase as compared with 1874 of 59 schools, and 5,784 children receiving

On the whole, therefore, taking the two classes together, there was an increase of 92 schools and 6,841 children, the numbers for the respective years being 930 schools with 54,119 scholars, and 838 schools with 47,278 scholars.

The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 352,848, against Rs. 318,851 in 1874.

A considerable portion of the increase was expended on grant-in-aid schools, the grants obtained exceeding those of 1874 by Rs. 13,479. It is gratifying to note that while a consideration of these figures discloses how much remains to be done before the advantages of education are brought home to the general mass of the population, which numbered 2,405,287 by the census of 1871, a comparison of them with those of 1869 affords most satisfactory evidence of the great strides that have been made in the interval, especially in the development of the grant-in-aid system. The subjoined table gives the results of the two years:—

CEYLON.

		1869.	1875.
Number of Government schools -		120	276
Number of pupils in Government schools		7,156	12,776
Number of grant schools	-	20	654
Number of pupils in grant schools -	-	1,595	40,279
Amount of grants		Rs. 11,204	Rs. 115,760
Total expenditure on education		Rs. 164,669	Rs. 352,848

A sum of Rs. 22,691 was received by way of fees during the year.

The following tables show the number of children on the list, the daily attendance in the several classes, and the cost per head of the education in the Government and grant-in-aid schools respectively.

Government Schools.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.	
English boys' schools -	12	§90	804	Rs. 62	cts.
English girls' schools -	4	304	234	52	45
Anglo-vernacular boys' schools	33	1,644	1,297	12	99
Anglo-vernacular girls' schools	7	199	144	19	1
Vernacular boys' schools	191	8,572	6,088	6	93
Vernacular girls' schools	29	1,167	767	5	99

PAPERS RELATING TO

CEYLON.

Grant-in-aid-Schools.

		Number of Schools.	Number of Children. examined.	Total Number of Children on List.	Amount of		Average per head of Children examined.	Average per head of total Num- ber in the School.	
English schools		56	{ 3,062 } *1,423 }	4,976	Rs. 30,427	cts. 65†		Rs. cts. 6 11	
Anglo-vernacular Vernacular -		85 484	2,410 13,222	5,016 30,285	15,042 72,727	40	6 24 5 50	2 99 2 40	

* Number examined in vernacular literature.
† This amount includes the grants paid for passes in vernacular literature.

The amounts of grants received by the several missions are shown in the subjoined table:—

_	English	Anglo- verna- cular.	Verna- cular.		Total.	Amount of Grants.	
				Lac Harris		Rs.	cts.
American	1	13	89	9	112	20,074	07
Baptist	i	7	28		36	4,281	85
Church of England (C. M. S.) - Church of England	6	29	96	9	140	17,552	31
(S. P. G.)	10	8	38	9	68	13,378	32
Presbyterian -		_	2	_	2	171	80
Private	0	3	26		31	8,606	20
Roman Catholic -	21	3	117	1	142	35,445	84
Wesleyan	10	22	88	1	123	20,745	28
	56	85	484	29	654	120,255	67

This gives Rs. 183.87 as the average grant per school. In

1874 the average of 595 schools was Rs. 176 40.

Prefixed to the Blue Book returns will be found a table giving a statistical view of the progress of the Colony for the years 1822 to 1875 inclusive, and an abstract of the principal statistical results for the years 1874 and 1875.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. H. GREGORY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong.

No. 6.

Governor SIR A. E. KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Hong Kong,

My LORD,

August 24, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit the duplicate Blue Book

of Hong Kong for the year 1875.

1. Nothing has occurred during the year now reported upon to detract from the satisfactory report transmitted by the Colonial Secretary for the year 1874.

Taxes, Duties, Fees, &c.

2. There have been no alterations under these heads calling for notice. Any changes have been in the direction of remission of charges.

Revenue.

3. There has been a net increase of 8,710l. 15s. 1d. as compared with the preceding year.

Expenditure.

4. There has been a decrease to the extent of 11,060l. 14s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. during the same period.

Public Debt.

There is none.

Public Works.

5. The return of Public Works at page 36 will show a most creditable amount of valuable public work has been completed during the year, at a cost of 30,867l. 3s. 9d.

Public Buildings.

6. The nature of the climate and the destructive ravages of white ants render monthly inspections (which are regularly made) necessary, and all defects are immediately made good.

Legislation.

7. The Ordinances passed have been so fully reported upon during the year, that comment upon them is unnecessary. Several of them have been directed to the regulation of coolie emigration, and the prevention of abuses connected with it. They have been successful in their object.

Hong Kong.

Civil Establishment.

8. There have been no material changes, and those which have occurred have been reported from time to time.

Population.

9. The total population numbers 121,985 persons, and is on the increase.

Prisons.

10. The gaol is a model of cleanliness and good order, and though susceptible of various improvements, fully meets the requirements of the Colony.

Crime has greatly decreased, and is generally of a trivial kind,

and seldom undetected.

The number of prisoners has decreased 50 per cent. within three years. A perusal of the statistical table at page 168 will prove interesting.

Post Office.

11. Various postal changes have taken place, all for the better, and the general management of the department leaves nothing to be desired.

The report of the Postmaster-General details the improvements

which have been effected.

Education.

12. I am unwilling to detract from the interest of the report of the Inspector of Schools by commenting upon it. The Central or Government School and the various denominational schools are silently but surely leavening the surrounding mass of ignorance and superstition.

Shipping.

13. The Harbour-master's report is full of interest to those connected with the commerce of this Colony. The foreign and Chinese shipping entering the harbour in 1875 has exceeded that of 1874 by 412,672 registered tons.

Of this increase, 68.65 per cent. is due to vessels under the

British flag.

14. The trade with Australia has greatly increased, and a regular line of steamers has taken the place of sailing vessels.

Of the large per-centage of steam over sailing vessels, 77 per cent. is due to British shipping.

15. Emigration,

which forms an important item in the shipping trade of this Colony, shows an increase of 51 per cent. over the previous year. Queensland alone took 8,325 emigrants, and there is every prospect of a steady increase.

Hong Kong.

87

16. The police force, composed of Europeans, Sikhs, and Chinese, continues to maintain its high character for efficiency, and the introduction of Chinese as a component part of it has

Police.

proved eminently successful.

17. The hospital is conducted as well as it can be in a temporary and unsuitable building, pending the erection of a new one.

18. The general health of the Colony has been good, and that of the troops especially so.

General Remarks.

19. A vast amount of material improvement has been effected during the year.

Sanitary improvements have been progressing.

The drainage and sewage have, at considerable cost, been cleansed, flushed, and improved; new drains constructed, and many which had been choked and stagnant for years put into working order, resulting in the improved health of the whole community.

20. A large extent of road and streets have been re-made, and

side channels to carry off the floods of rain constructed.

Many miles of mountain path have been made.

21. The public gardens have been enlarged and improved, and will now compare favourably with any place of recreation in the East.

22. Trees have been extensively planted on the hitherto barren

waste lands.

23. Justice is firmly and fairly administered.

The Chinese population are docile and orderly, having full

confidence in the impartial administration of the laws.

24. The Colony is well served by its public officers, and I could not report of its condition and progress in the satisfactory manner I now do, if I had not received their efficient and cordial support.

I have, &c.

A. E. KENNEDY, (Signed) Governor. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Annual Report on the state of the Government Schools in Hong Kong for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, Colonial Secretary February 9, 1876.

Hong Kong. SI

Hong Kong, February 5, 1876.

I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book

Returns and the Annual Report on Education for 1875.

2. The number of scholars attending schools subject to Government supervision was 2,606. This is an advance over 1874, but as it amounts only to about 2 per cent., it is not so marked as in some previous years. This is partly accounted for by the fact that no addition was made to the number of schools. There was also a falling off, amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the native schools which are supported by Government. The causes of this will appear when the state of certain of these is taken into consideration. In all other cases there was an increase; and the total deficiency, taking all the Government schools together, amounts to only four scholars, that is, 1,927 as against 1,931.

3. Any deficiency in actual numbers was more than compensated for by the regularity of the attendance, the minimum in this respect being much higher than in previous years. The tables appended to this Report give the fullest particulars under this heading, and a reference to them will prevent the necessity of entering on a series of tedious details. They have been compiled with the view of supplying all the information about the schools

which was thought likely to be desired.

4. The native schools supported by Government are 16 in number, and were attended by 1,016 scholars, being a decrease of 38 as compared with the previous years. This was owing to a change of four of the masters, one being dismissed, one permitted to resign, and two having to retire on account of bad health. To supply three of the vacancies, a public examination of candidates was held early in the year. Upwards of 30 masters presented

themselves, and the three best got the appointments.

5. The one who was appointed to Tang-lung Chau failed to attract scholars to the school. It was, in fact, almost deserted, there being sometimes only half a dozen present. This was not owing to any fault of the master's, but simply because the people in the neighbourhood had their own ideas as to his qualifications for teaching their children. This is a feature in connexion with these schools which often manifests itself. All the trouble taken to get a good master is often labour in vain; and the more ignorant the people are, the more unwavering is their faith in their own competence to decide on the new man's fitness or unfituess. In the present case, the master's health failed towards the end of the year, and he had to resign. His successor, although considerably his inferior, is yet doing what he failed to do. He is attracting scholars to the school, and there will soon be as many as could be expected in this once populous but now very sparsely inhabited locality.

6. Twelve years ago, the two schools at this place were very flourishing, but event after event occurred to withdraw the people elsewhere. Two large fires dealt the first blow. Then, the boat people were relegated to Causeway Bay; and now the houses in

the Bazaar are nearly all untenanted. The school children come Hong Kong. principally from the various clusters of houses which lie scattered between Wán-tsai Gap and the temple at Tang-lung Chau. boat people have never forgiven their being sent from their former rendezvous, and they show their resentment by depriving us of the opportunity of educating their children. Incredible as it sounds, many of the people think they are conferring a favour on the Government by allowing their children to attend the schools.

7. In the case of Tái Wong Kung, the master who was dismissed contrived to elicit a good deal of sympathy from the parents of the scholars, -another remarkable feature, for the man was guilty of the grossest misconduct, and nobody dreamt of saying otherwise. Still, he was a good master, they said, and they wanted him continued. This could not be thought of, and the result is that they too are displaying a little resentment; but, in this case, it is likely to be short lived, as the superiority of the present master is beyond all cavil.

8. The appointment to the school in Battery Road was successful in every way, and was so from the first, although it was feared that there would be a falling off at the start, so difficult is it to calculate beforehand what will be the effect of a change of master.

- 9. The fourth vacancy occurred at Wán-tsai. The master, who lived in a perpetual dread of robbers, could never be prevailed upon to open the windows of his own quarters, and, as soon as school was dismissed, the whole premises were religiously shut up and The consequence was that his health gave way, and barricaded. the school suffered much in consequence. He retired in April. His place has been taken by a master who is rapidly recovering the ground which was lost, and who will soon make the Wán-tsai school what he previously made the one at Stanley, the best of the class to which it belongs. The taste, too, which he is displaying in cultivating the ground within the school enclosure is worthy of all commendation. From being a place which one was almost ashamed of, it has become the pride and the talk of the neighbourhood.
- 10. The school at Aberdeen, in addition to its other difficulties, the iteration of which is unnecessary, had this time to contend with sickness. The master had repeated attacks of fever, and it took much persuasion to induce him to return, after his last and very serious illness. The village, in spite of all that has been done to it, is little better than a swamp. The exhalations which arise from the heated mud, in breezeless summers like the last. can only produce one result. Sickness interfered much also with the school at Sháu-kí Wán. The building had an unenviable notoriety while it was occupied by the police, but, until last year, there had been no cause for complaint since it became a schoolhouse. It stands on the highest ground in the village, and is admirably ventilated; but in front there is a long stretch of muddy beach at low water, from which miasma cannot fail to exude under a broiling sun. A denser vegetation, both here and at Aberdeen, would go far to counteract these evil influences.

Hong Kong.

11. In addition to geography introduced into all the schools in 1873, the first three books of the School Book Committee's series came into use last year, with highly satisfactory results. The new subjects were, as a rule, well taught, without any injury to the ordinary Chinese lessons. Arithmetic, which was referred to last year, was not adopted for two reasons; first, because time could not be found for the compilation of a suitable Chinese text book; and, secondly, because even if it had been ready, there was sufficient innovation for one year without it. It will not be lost sight of, and when opportunity offers, it also will find its appropriate place in the schools.

12. The other native schools, 13 in number and principally on the Kowloon side, which receive a monthly contribution towards the masters' salaries, remain very much as they were. The number of scholars was greater than in 1874, and the attendance was very much more regular. The new books just spoken of are gradually making way among them too; and five or six years hence perhaps, with patience and perseverance, these schools may do for the outlying places in which they are situated what the Government schools, ordinarily so called, are doing in

more favoured localities.

13. In spite of defective accommodation and other drawbacks, the Central School is steadily progressing. The total number under tuition was 556, and the average daily attendance for the year was 379. The corresponding numbers for 1874 were 528 and 347 respectively. Taking month by month, the average number on the books was 411, as against 369 for the previous year.

14. Nothing occurred during the year which requires any special mention. The school, as regards both masters and scholars, was wonderfully exempt from sickness and other causes of absence. There was consequently the less to interfere with the even tenor of daily duty. Scarcely any year has been so

favourable to the school in this respect as 1875.

15. Remarks on this school might have ended here but for the discussion which educational matters have lately elicited. It will, therefore, not be out of place to give some idea of what the school is doing. This can be best tested by the examinations, but this Report would be overloaded with documents, if all the examination papers and the results connected with nine English and five Chinese classes were incorporated in it. A selection must therefore be made, and this will be found in the second appendix, which contains the papers set to the first class, and the marks in each subject gained by every scholar in it. The names only are omitted.

16. The examination papers and the results lie on the table of the examination hall, and are open to inspection at all times. The written answers given by the first class are also preserved for 12 months, and are equally open to the public for perusal. The examinations, which are a very laborious work, occupy from eight to ten days, at the rate of two papers to each class a day. They are conducted by the masters in committee. The result more

than counterbalances the exertion required, because we are able Hong Kong. to fix exactly the status of each boy in the school in every subject

which he has been taught during the year.

17. The subjects of examination comprise the whole work of the vear. This is often attended with inconvenience, on account of the frequent promotions which have to be made as vacancies It is hard on a boy to be examined on the work of a class in which he has been for only a few months, but this difficulty cannot be overcome, until the school's great drawback, short attendance, has been removed.

18. This, in most instances, accounts for the comparatively small number of marks gained by boys towards the end of each It not infrequently happens that a boy, who would have been among the first in his old class, is among the last in his new one; but in such cases, promotion has to be taken as a prize, and this practically overcomes the difficulty, for the boys think a

great deal of promotion to a higher class.

19. The masters, too, would be glad of more permanence in the classes, in order to give a fair test of what they had done during the year. In the higher branches especially, chemistry and algebra for instance, it often happens, at the end of the year, that two thirds of the scholars in the class were not in it when the course of lessons was commenced. This is very discouraging, but it will work its own cure by and by. In the meantime, we must be content to make the best of things as they are. indeed, has been the guiding principle in everything connected with this and the other schools. Preconceived notions formed elsewhere cannot be bodily transplanted here; and there will be unfailing disappointment, if the circumstances in which the schoolmaster finds himself are not allowed to make those modifications of action and of opinion which they unceasingly call for. This does not imply a surrender to circumstances, nor is it inconsistent with a high aim and a steady endeavour towards it.

20. The Chinese class for Europeans and other nationalities except Chinese is now beginning to give very satisfactory results. Several of the papers were remarkably well done, and in the case of the first prizeman, the translation into Chinese was given in the Chinese character throughout. This is the first time since the establishment of the class that any such progress has been reached. The class consisted, at the time of examination, of 50 scholars, and the average for the year was 59. These are divided into three sections. The master received his training at the Central School. The class is examined weekly by three of the English masters, an arrangement which could not fail to secure

attention on the part of both master and scholars.

21. It were much to be wished that the school hours could be shortened. They would be long in any climate, and they are especially so here. This point has had much anxious consideration for many years, but it is not possible to make the day shorter than eight hours, without seriously interfering with the progress

Hong Kong. of the school. Were there but one language to be taught, half the time would be ample, but with two, the case is different. The aim is to put both languages, English and Chinese, on a footing of perfect equality, as far as that is possible, and not sacrifice the one to the other. At first, the Chinese would have been glad to throw their own language overboard, but this could not be listened to. The result would have tended to denationalization and the production of a tribe of smatterers utterly useless for interpretation, or, for that matter, for anything else. It took much persistence for many years to overcome this reluctance to learning Chinese, but such a thing is never heard of now. Every scholar in the school, one or two of the youngest excepted, has his four

hours a day at English and four at Chinese.

22. One very important matter calls for special attention, and that is the separation of the offices of Head Master and Inspector It has become impossible for one man to discharge of Schools. efficiently the duties of both. The Head Master of a school of upwards of 400 boys has quite enough to occupy his time and attention within his own domain. The present plan of conjoining the offices tells especially against the school towards the close of the year, when every master should be occupied with the work of revision, in preparation for the forthcoming examinations. Last year, the Head Master did not teach an hour during the month of December, from having then to attend to his other duties as Inspector of Schools. In this other sphere, also, there is now ample scope for one man's energies. We have reached a period when the dogged conservatism of the past is melting away. The masters show a disposition to follow where they are led; but this implies the devotion of much time and attention on the part

23. There is, it is to be hoped, no necessity for re-stating the case against the suitability of the present building. All that can be said on this point has been said already, and the increased attendance now reported on gives no excuse for modifying a single expression made use of last year; but, since then, the first instalment of the cost has been placed on the Estimates, which implies that it will not be necessary to refer to the matter much

longer.

24. The grant-in-aid schools are still nine in number. manager of the Baxter schools opened a new one in T'ai-p'ing Shan, but the average attendance not reaching the required point, it and the Sai Ying-p'un school were grouped together and

examined accordingly.

25. The Basel Mission Girls' School did more than sustain its previous reputation. Forty-five scholars were examined, and although eight of these failed, it has to be remembered that all the six standards were taken, and consequently a greater range of subjects was included. In reading, writing (from dictation), geography, and history remarkable proficiency was displayed. Arithmetic was weak, as compared with these; but when one

thinks of Chinese girls working sums as far on as vulgar and Hong Kong. decimal fractions, the result reached is highly creditable. would be fortunate for the Colony, if it had more schools of this description. Memory is not cultivated in this school at the expense of the other faculties. The girls are taught intelligently on approved methods, and they show the effects of it in the intelligent way in which they do all their work.

26. The three Baxter schools sent up 72 girls for examination, of whom 59 passed. The highest standard taken was the fifth. These schools are ranked in Class I., which comprises those in which a Chinese education is given. The manager is anxious to have them in the same class as the Basel Mission School, where a European education is given in the Chinese language, and no doubt he will soon be able to have them there. The great obstacle at present is the want of qualified teachers, and the increased expenditure which a change would involve. In the meantime, it is a question deserving his best attention whether it would not be better to concentrate his efforts rather than extend them. One good school in Class III. would be worth half a dozen in Class I., as regards both the religious and secular portions of the education; and he has the means of accomplishing that. This, however, is merely a suggestion, and may be taken by him for what it is worth.

27. The London Mission School at Wán-tsai continues to maintain its high position. The master does his work very thoroughly. Out of 50 scholars presented only six failed. In reading, writing (from dictation), composition, and geography, the school is very strong; and from the accuracy with which the boys explained what they had read, a high estimate could be formed of the master's carefulness and ability. The T'ái-p'ing Shán school was very unfortunate. At the end of the first six months, the teacher had to be dismissed for neglect of duty. It would be wrong, therefore, to attribute the great falling off to the present master. Of the 47 scholars presented 18 failed. In spite of this, there were sufficient indications of the present teacher's ability to lead to the belief that this year there will be a very different state of affairs. Great and much needed improvements were made in the two schoolrooms in the beginning of last year, but the sanitary arrangements still require the manager's best attention, and modern desks and forms should replace, as soon as possible, the Chinese tables, which occupy by far too much of the present limited space.

28. It is very difficult to define the exact position of St. Saviour's day school. In consequence of a complete change in the management, a request to have the school examined in the middle of November, instead of at the usual time, was complied with on certain conditions. In consequence of this, the school was deprived of more than a month of its most valuable time. The results now to be stated must, therefore, be viewed in the light of this explanation. Of the 54 scholars found eligible for examination, 33 passed and 21 failed, and of the 33 who passed, 15 had to depend for their

Hong Kong. success on their handwriting, which under certain circumstances is allowed to count as one of the subjects of a standard. school took in all the six standards, but only two scholars were examined in the fifth and one in the sixth. The reading was very good, geography was good, grammar was fair, writing (from dictation) was weak, and arithmetic was very weak indeed. It is but justice to the late teacher to add that the partial assistance which he received, necessitated his teaching the arithmetic of five of the standards himself, and that a week before the examination one of his assistants was withdrawn.

> 29. It is gratifying to be able to report that St. Stephen's church school, which was reported on so unfavourably last year, has succeeded in more than regaining its original position. new master had grasped the grant-in-aid scheme fully, as is proved by the fact that out of 49 who were presented only four failed. In two subjects only, writing (from dictation) and composition, was the school inferior to the London Mission School at Wán-tsai. In all other respects St. Stephen's holds at present the first place among the schools of its own class.

> 30. Victoria Boys' School, which is the only undenominational school in receipt of a grant-in-aid, presented 29 scholars for examination in the first four standards. There were 11 failures. The school belongs to the same class as St. Saviour's, namely, Class IV. (schools in which a European education is given in any European language); and of the two, it holds the higher place in all respects, with the single exception of reading. weakest point in the school is arithmetic, to which the attention of all concerned is specially requested. The sums given at these examinations are exceedingly simple, being intended to test the scholars' knowledge of the science rather than their accuracy in the manipulation of an array of figures.

> 31. Looking simply at the per-centage of scholars who passed, these nine schools may be thus arranged:-

1.	St. Stephen's Church School -		92	per cent.
	London Mission School (Wán-tsai)		88	,,,
3.	Baxter School (T'ái-p'ing Shán) -	-	86	99
4.	Baxter School (Sai Ying-p'ún) -	_	83	39
5.	Basel Mission Girls' School -	-	82	,,
6.	Baxter School (Staunton Street) -	-	77	,,
7.	St. Saviour's Day School	-	62	,,
8.	Victoria Boys' School	-	62	,,
9.	London Mission School (T'ái-p'ing Shá	n) -	62	99

Taking all the 346 scholars sent up by these schools, 265 passed and 81 failed. In other words, the total per-centage of passes amounted to 77 per cent. This has reference solely to passes in the standards. The per-centage of passes in the various subjects taught in these schools will be found in Table XI., where the basis of a just comparison of the merits of the schools may be obtained. Managers will do well to give it their best consideration, as by it they will be able to know the direction in which their Hong Kong.

strong and their weak points lie.

32. The last subject for consideration is the School Book Committee's series. Four books have now been completed, namely, the Primer, and Books I., II., and III. of the series. The Committee, without dissolving, intend to pause here for the present, until the test of actual experience has been fairly applied. It is highly probable that a second edition of the books already published will be prepared before new ground is broken. In addition to reading books, manuals of arithmetic, geography, and history are very much wanted, but as these require greater unity of design it is necessary that they should be compiled by individual members rather than by each member of the Committee contributing his quota; and this involves a greater expenditure of time than any member can at present possibly devote to such a purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK STEWART, The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, Inspector of Schools. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

No. 59.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Report of the Harbour-master, with returns annexed, for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command, (Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.

Hong Kong, March 17, 1876.

Harbour Department, Hong Kong, February 15, 1876.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to forward the Annual Returns of this Department connected with the trade, &c. of the Colony for the year ending the 31st December 1875.

Shipping.

2. The grand total of all vessels, foreign and Chinese, arriving in Hong Kong during the year under review, has been 587 vessels, and 412,672 registered tons in excess of the arrivals in 1874. This is a more satisfactory condition of things than I was able to give in my last Annual Report, which showed a large falling off of tonnage as compared with the year 1873. This increase of vessels includes the junk trade, but as that trade will be dealt with under its proper heading, the remarks under the head shipping will refer only to cargoes carried in European and American built vessels, including the trade in such vessels as are owned by the Chinese Merchants' Company.

3. Of the arrivals at this port in European and American built ships, steam as well as sailing, there is a total increase of 418

llong Kong. vessels, and 412,509 tons. Of this increase, 68.65 per cent. of vessels and 76.6 per cent. of tons is due to vessels under the British flag; 11 per cent. of vessels, and 8 per cent. of tons to vessels under the French flag; 6.18 per cent. of vessels and 5.82 per cent. of tons to vessels under the Chinese flag; 6 per cent. of vessels and 4 per cent. of tons to vessels under the German flag; the remaining increase is distributed in small proportions over the vessels of other nations.

4. Although the numbers of vessels have largely increased, the grand total of increase in tonnage is but slightly more than the total increase of tonnage in foreign bottoms only. This is caused by the reduced sizes of the junks which now frequent the Colony.

5. The tonnage in vessels under the United States flag, although showing a decrease on what it was in 1874, is not really so in Before light dues were collected, the gross tonnage of the Pacific Mail Company's ships were included in the returns, but since April last these ships have the measurements of engine room spaces, &c. deducted, bringing them on the same footing as vessels of other nations with regard to their light dues, and this reduced tonnage is inserted in the present returns.

6. The only sensible decrease is in vessels under the Peruvian and Siamese flags, there having been 15 fewer vessels in the former instance and 19 fewer vessels in the latter instance arrived

in 1875, than entered the Colony in 1874.

7. Of the countries whence the vessels included in this return have arrived, there have been entered 26 vessels having a tonnage of 19,394 tons more from the Australasian colonies than came here in 1874. The trade between this and the coast of China and Formosa has largely increased, 188,874 tons having been entered in 1875, more than was the case in the previous year; and, it may reasonably be expected that the intended opening of the port of Hoi How in Hainan will lead to a still further in-The trade with Cochin China has improved to the extent 98,563 tons. With the continent of Europe trade has slightly improved, while that with Great Britain shows an increase of 35,891 tons. The trade with Siam has increased by 50 vessels, and 38,034 tons, the increase being conveyed in vessels other than With regard to the trade between this and India, there is a decrease of 13,647 tons.

8. The trade with the Australasian colonies has much improved since the steamers of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company have regularly established their line, and these have been largely supplemented by occasional vessels leaving this for Cooktown in the northern extreme of Queensland. This trade, hitherto conducted by sailing vessels, will soon be wholly in the hands of steamship owners, the navigation of the passages to and from Australia not offering many impediments to their safety.

9. Of the 3,562,774 tons of shipping entered in the books of this office during the year, 45.2 per cent. arrived in junks, 43.7 per cent. in steamers, and 11.1 per cent. in European and American built sailing vessels.

10. Excluding the junk trade, it will be found that 1,951,855
tons of registered shipping arrived in vessels other than Chinese
built, 79.84 per cent. of which was brought by steam vessels, and
the remaining 20.16 per cent. by sailing vessels of all nations.
Of this large per-centage of steam over sailing ships, 77.77 per
cent. is due to British shipping, 9.60 per cent. to French, 3.81 per
cent. to German, and the remainder to vessels under other flags.

11. Large as the proportion of steam shipping is over sailing shipping, it is much greater in fact, as the steamships of the present day carry so much more weight than their registered tonnage gives them credit for; while sailing vessels do not carry

much cargo over and above their registered tonnage.

12. On the 16th April 1875, the light on Cape d'Aguilar was first lit; it is a first order light, and was seen from the deck of H.M.S. "Hornet" at a distance of 23 miles. Through the kindness of Commodore Parish, R.N., the Surveyor-General and the officers of this Department were enabled to verify the distances at which Cape d'Aguilar and also Green Island lights could be seen; the latter is a fourth order light and was distinctly seen at a distance of 11 miles. Many captains have testified to the value of the two lights, and when Cape Collinson light is exhibited, which it will be shortly, the approaches to Hong Kong will be distinguishable at all hours and in all weather. Cape Collinson would have been lit long since, but that through some mismanagement a part of the apparatus was sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

13. It is satisfactory to report that but one typhoon (southeastern edge) passed near the Colony in 1875. This was on the 31st May last, and from the sheltered position of the harbour very little damage was done afloat. Macao and the Canton River felt the full force of the storm, and there is one sad shipwreck, that of the "Poyang," to record, with the loss of many lives near

Macao.

Junk Trade.

14. There is an increase in the numbers of junks frequenting the port from places on the coast, but there is a decrease on the tonnage, showing that a smaller kind of craft is being used. The junk trade with Macao has decreased by 22,889 tons and 103 vessels. Probably a goodly proportion of the cargoes that would otherwise have been conveyed in native vessels has found its way here in the daily steamers. Macao suffered from two typhoons in two successive years, losing a large number of junks, which have not been and probably never will be replaced.

15. Applications have been made to run steam launches between this place and Namtao, a city on the left or east bank of the Canton River about 27 miles from Hong Kong. Although the proposal has been prominently brought to the notice of the Chinese authorities, as yet permission to run a foreign built boat into a

non-consular port has not been granted.

40486.

Emigration.

16. There has been an increase of 51 per cent. in the emigration of Chinese from Hong Kong in 1875 over 1874. The discovery of gold in the north of Queensland has led to a large emigration of Chinese to Cooktown, 8,325 persons having gone to that newly established port.

17. There has also been an increase during the year of 5,535 Chinese to the Straits Settlements and of 3,180 Chinese to Cali-

fornia.

18. Many of the Chinese who left for Cooktown have returned, some of them discontented with the hardships which usually accompany the gold digger; while others have come back having been successful, and, as the voyage is an easy and a quick one, they have come to spend their new year holiday in their native country.

19. It is impossible to say how much gold has been brought from Cooktown, as the Chinese keep the gold in their own possession rather than place it in the hands of the captain and pay a

small freight for its security.

20. During a short visit that I paid to Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, during the last summer, I was greatly interested in ascertaining how much or how little Chinese had gained by emigrating. In Melbourne and Sydney, every one admitted the persevering industry and sobriety of the Chinese, and the general cry was for Chinese labour, but no one seemed disposed to import it. Trades unionism amongst the European artizans and servants tends in a great measure to keep Chinese labour out of the field.

21. I observed but few Chinese employed in conjunction with Europeans. Chinese were chiefly working on their own account, keeping shops, cultivating and selling vegetables; and in the

towns they appeared to thrive and make money.

- 22. A visit to Ballarat, Creswick, Clunes, and their neighbouring gold fields, enabled me to see the patience of the Chinese to its fullest extent. I found these people working in gangs of four or five, digging, washing, all at hard solid labour, working while it was daylight and having nothing but the most miserable hut, neither wind nor water-tight, to retire to for the night. The earnings of these men averaged about 3l. sterling a month each. The fields on which they are allowed to seek for gold have generally been worked over twice or three times and have ultimately been deserted by European diggers, and it is the latter's refuse that Chinese are content to take. Chinese would be much better paid, housed, and fed as farm labourers, but many of them seemed to prefer the chance of finding something good and becoming rich more quickly than a labourer's savings will permit of.
- 23. In newly discovered gold fields, a greater amount of success attends the digger's labour, but even there the Chinaman is not allowed to come near when the European thinks he will

get gold. The Chinaman's secret of success is patience and Hong Kong. perseverance combined with the strictest sobriety. Cooktown, which has sprung into existence since the discovery of gold in its neighbourhood, is still a town of wood and canvas. Here the Chinaman is seen to great perfection. He owns some of the principal shops in the place, and by his attention to business, and care of his money when he has made it, he is amongst the most wealthy in the place. Chinese in North Queensland have many greater advantages than Europeans. The climate is better adapted to the former than to the latter, and they can work throughout the year, while Europeans are unable to do so.

24. Female emigration to Penang and Singapore has increased by 110.69 per cent., and out of 15,158 Chinese despatched hence to the Straits Settlements, nearly 14 per cent. were females.

25. Out of 19,168 emigrants to California, scarcely 2 per cent. are females. There are varied opinions as to whether the partial prohibition placed on the importation of Chinese females into the United States is a politic one. Doubtless the influx of a large number of unmarried women into a country is likely to be attended by highly immoral results, but with people having an intimate knowledge of the Chinese character, it is a question whether it is not better not to disturb female emigration than to prohibit it, the result of the latter being much more horrible and disgusting than one likes to dwell on.

Registry of Shipping.

26. The usual average work has been done in this branch of the Department. The British Registry of Shipping at Shanghai has not been sufficiently long established to affect the registry of ships here.

Marine Magistrate's Court.

27. There is an increase on the cases tried in this court in None of the cases were of a serious nature. 1875 over 1874.

Examinations for the posts of Masters and Mates, under Ordinance No. 17 of 1860.

28. Of 59 applicants for examination, 64.5 per cent. obtained certificates, 35.5 per cent. being unsuccessful.

Marine Courts, under Ordinance No. 11 of 1860.

29. There have been five courts held during the year. "Viking," official number 71,662, grounded on the Bombay shoal in the China Sea, was got off, and came to Hong Kong. The "Poyang," official number 50,661, lost during a typhoon near Macao, in May last. The "Zambesi," official number 68,413, in collision with a junk. The "Deerhound," official number 60,508, lost in the China Sea, in latitude 10° 41' North and longitude 114° 30' East. The "Sunda," official number 54,737, struck a sunken rock about a mile and a half North of Turnabout Island

Hong Kong. and was beeched at Station Island, Haitan Strait. The "Sunda" was ultimately brought to Hong Kong.

Seamen.

30. 6,654 seamen were shipped, and 6,741 were discharged in 1875, being an excess of 13.1 per cent. in the first and 14.2 per cent. in the latter instance, of the shipping and discharging of seamen in 1874.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Colonial Secretary, Harbour-master, &c. Hong Kong.

No. 32.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following report from the Captain Superintendent of Police for the year 1875, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, February 5, 1876.

SIR, Victoria, Hong Kong, January 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the annual police report, statistics for the Blue Book, and returns of crime for the year 1875.

2. A decrease of crime to the extent of 4.89 per cent. is shown on all cases reported; an increase of 19.74 per cent. on serious crime, and a diminution of 11.11 per cent. on minor offences.

3. Two cases of murder occurred, for one of which, at Ap-lichau, a Chinaman was sentenced to death, but this penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. The second case was of a most aggravated nature, as there is every reason to suppose that the victim was murdered from motives of vengeance for the previous conviction for another offence of the supposed murderer, but that in the darkness of the night a woman other than the one intended was killed. A Chinaman was apprehended within a few hours after the deed had been committed, but from the peculiar circumstances of the attack, there was no substantial evidence against him beyond a conversation between himself and a prisoner in the gaol; it was decided to abandon the prosecution.

4. An atrocious case of piracy, in which 25 Chinese lost their lives, happened about 50 miles from the Colony. One man was arrested and executed, who had been charged in 1874 with supposed complicity in the piracy on board the "Spark"; two other men were sentenced to death, but were afterwards pardoned, and

101

367

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

three persons were convicted of felonious possession of some of Hong Kong.

the pirated goods.

5. There has been an increase of serious crimes as compared with 1874, but the offences, as a rule, were not of an aggravated nature; the amount of property stolen being, in the majority of cases of larceny, or burglary, or of larceny in a dwelling-house, of comparatively small value. It is to be observed that the returns always include attempts at various offences as well as cases that subsequently prove to be false.

6. Larcenies of articles on board ship were frequent during the year, but it is hoped that the arrest for this offence of one man who had been previously convicted about six times, and who had been deported, and also of a gang of five men, will diminish this

class of offence.

7. The number of arrests of men who have been deported or released on conditional pardon is large, no less then 16 men

having been recaptured. (Table E.)

A Commission is now considering the question of punishments, &c. in the gaol, and it is to be hoped that their inquiries may result in the recommendation of some system that may render that establishment more disagreeable to ex-convicts, than it appears to have been from the experience of past years. The fact that the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at the magistracy shows a proportion of two old offenders to three persons arrested on the first known charge, demonstrates the desirability of making imprisonment more deterrent.

Police.

8. I regret that the health of the police has not been at all satisfactory during the year under consideration. The admissions into hospital from August to November inclusive averaged 53 a month, or nearly 12 per cent, of the force. I had further to regret the death of Inspector Stroud, a promising officer, who fell dead when on patrol. The service also lost 14 other men.

9. The acting colonial surgeon visited the stations with the object of discovering, if possible, any local reasons for the large number of cases of fever; but the stations were all clean and in good order, and the water appeared, as a rule, to be good; moreover, of late years filters have been freely supplied. At Causeway Bay, notice was served on squatters to vacate garden plots near the station, as the water supply was probably contami-

nated by drainage from the gardens.

10. At Aberdeen it is very essential that the waste ground near the bridge below the station should be filled up, as the foul mud collected there must, especially at low tide, generate disease. If, too, instructions are given to clear away the undergrowth among the trees near the station, I think that under the able supervision of the superintendent of Government gardens, the health of the men and the appearance of the grounds would be improved.

11. I may mention that efforts are being made to rear the Eucalyptus tree, so that trees of this species may be planted near the stations, but it is feared that their want of strength during their first two or three years of growth will prevent any extensive use being made of them.

12. Notable benefit has arisen from the erection of the new station at Shau-ki Wán. The old building was located among the trees on the hill side, and the cases of fever among the men were both numerous and fatal; but now Shau-ki Wán compares

favourably with other stations in villages.

13. Since the Yau-ma-ti station has been built, the village has nearly doubled in size, and crime has greatly diminished. The Tsim-tsa-tsui station has again become useful, owing to the numerous bungalows that have been erected in its vicinity.

14. The city of Victoria has increased so much to the westward that the accommodation at No. 7 station is far below the wants of the men. The Lokungs are crowded in a room that is little better

than a barn.

15. The want of better accommodation at the central barracks has been so often reported upon that it is needless to do more

than merely to allude to it in this report.

16. In forwarding the draft police estimates for 1876, I attached a memorandum in which I drew attention to the low value of the dollar as compared with the rate at which the men are paid. This appears to press with great hardship on the men who joined from England and Scotland, as they were engaged at the pay of 40\$\mathbb{g}\$ a month, which they were told, and at the time with strict truth, was equivalent to 100\$l. a year. The lowness of exchange now causes a loss of between 4 and 5 per cent. on all moneys that they may desire to remit home. I think, therefore, that the men merit some compensation on this point.

17. The conduct of the force has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the number of men leaving, compulsorily or

otherwise, less than in 1874.

The Hon. Gardiner Austin, Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong. I have, &c.
W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of
Police.

Government Civil Hospital,

Sir, Hong Kong, March 15, 1876.

I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1875 concerning the health of the Colony and the working

of the different establishments under my supervision.

In the past year a number of improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements of the town, but I have little to add to the information I gave the Government in my last year's Report, and regret to say that things remain in much the same condition as I then described.

103

I have to thank the officers of the different departments for the Hong Kong. information requisite for making up the enclosed returns.

Police.

The health of the force has not been so good as last year, there having been nearly a hundred more admissions to hospital than in 1874. The principal causes of sickness were intermittent fever and diarrhæa, and most of the cases came from the out-stations, principally Aberdeen. Reports have been made concerning the sanitary condition of this station by Dr. Wharry and the Registrar-General. The mortality also has been greater, but this admits of some explanation; there were nine deaths in hospital, of these, two occurred on the 1st and 2nd of January, and had been some time in hospital in 1874. Of the other five deaths, four took place during absence on leave, and one was a case of sudden death on parade from disease of the heart; so that the increase of deaths cannot be attributed to the unhealthiness of the Colony.

The amount of sickness entails loss of service and extra expense to Government, and might be reduced by better sanitary arrangements in some of the out-stations, especially Aberdeen. In some of the cases admitted last year, there is no doubt the men have become more or less permanently debilitated, and the mortality of one year must be reckoned as partly owing to disease contracted in previous years. The Indians, as usual, suffer most, and next to them the Europeans in proportion to their numbers, the mortality

being greatest among the Indians.

A reference to Tables I. and II. will show the rate of mortality and sickness among the Europeans, Indians, and Chinese com-

posing the force in each month of the year.

Table E: shows the number of the police admitted into hospital for venereal disease, which is 18, as compared with 21 in 1874, and 59 in 1873. Of these 18, eight were cases of syphilis, chiefly of a mild type.

Troops.

Table III. gives the strength, sickness, and mortality of the troops stationed in Hong Kong in 1875. The admissions to hospital in 1875 was 716, as compared with 1,067 in 1874, and 1,446 in 1873. That is to say, that the number admitted to hospital was less in 1875 by 351 than in 1874, and less 730 than in 1873, which year was a considerable improvement on former years. Probably this great decrease in sickness is due to the great improvements in the drainage of the barracks that have been made in the last year or so, and to better sanitary arrangements.

The mortality is 9, as compared with 10 in 1874, and 12 in 1873, so that the great and steady increase in the general health of the troops must be considered very satisfactory indeed.

There has been a slight increase of venereal disease among the troops, the number admitted to hospital being 71 as compared with 65 in 1874, but in 1873 the number was 223, and greater in previous years, so that even in this respect the health of the troops may be said to be very good.

Government Civil Hospital.

The building at present used as a hospital has done fairly well as a makeshift up to this time, but it is very defective in its

accommodation and sanitary arrangements.

The latrine arrangements are as bad as they can be for a hospital, and admit of no improvements in the present building. There are no yards or open ground attached to the building, which is in the heart of the town, and, as a consequence, the ventilation is very defective, especially in the lower stories. Windows that would otherwise be kept open in hot weather have to be kept closed, and the light obstructed by their being painted to prevent annoyance to the neighbours, and these, as all must acknowledge, are serious evils to the well being of a hospital.

As it is, the working of the establishment has been as good as it can be under the careful superintendence of Dr. Wharry,

who has had much extra trouble during the past year.

The number of admissions to the hospital has greatly increased, being 1,010, as compared with 829 in 1874; of these cases, ten were moribund when brought in. Exclusive of police, the number of admissions was 564, as compared with 431 in 1874; this number represents seamen, destitutes, and paying patients.

Table IV. shows the varieties of disease. The mortality was chiefly owing to diseases of the lungs, fever, and accidents. There were no deaths from typhoid fever, and only four cases admitted, three of which came from up the coast; none were brought in from the brothels. Only five cases of small-pox admitted, these were seamen, European and coloured.

The coloured destitutes, as usual, form a large proportion of the mortality, three of the deaths among them being from absolute

privation.

Table V. shows the rate of mortality in the Government Civil Hospital for the last ten years, and that in this respect this year is the best of the ten.

Table VI. shows the admissions and mortality of each month

of the year.

Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought in for examination in the different months. European, coloured, and Chinese, the total is 92, as compared with 150 in 1874.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying

patients was :-

1875 - - - \$4,882.66 1874 - - 3,036.73 1873 - - 2,440.08

showing a steady increase of the paying patients with the increased Hong Kong. accommodation afforded. The amount paid into the Treasury by the Board of Trade for sick seamen was \$1,986, and in addition to these receipts, must be calculated the hospital stoppages for the police, which are paid into the Treasury by that department.

The increase of patients and receipts, and the decrease in mortality, speaks well for the working of this establishment, and in this year's Report I speak of it from experience as an inmate for six weeks and in superintendence of it for nearly three months

with satisfaction.

Tung Wah Hospital.

Of this hospital what has been said in previous Reports might The number of persons admitted in 1875 be said over again. was 882, of whom 480 died. This large mortality of over 50 per cent. being accounted for by the patients coming in the last stage of disease, very often moribund when brought in. From this it appears to me that the faith of the Chinese in the hospital does The number of out-patients who attended was not increase. 45,685. The great good done by this hospital is vaccination; 1,159 were vaccinated in it last year, and during the year there has been no case of small-pox reported among the Chinese; this disease has been declining yearly in Hong Kong, and the vaccination done in this hospital must have the credit of it.

Victoria Gaol.

Table VIII. shows the actual number of cases treated in the

gaol hospital.

Table IX. shows the number of prisoners treated in their cells. Two deaths are recorded, both cases diseased before the patients came into gaol. The principal causes of sickness are diseases of the lungs, fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and old sores. The average number of men seen by me daily is between 50 and 60, not only on account of sickness, but applications for change of diet, increase of clothing, &c. &c. As regards the prison diet, &c., a commission has been sitting during the past year and my opinions on this subject were given before it.

Table X. shows the number of prisoners, the sickness, and the

mortality in the gaol.

Lock Hospital.

Table XI. A. shows the number of admissions, which have been less than half the number in 1874. The average time of the patients being under treatment being about the same as last year.

Table B. shows the number of women brought under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance" in 1875.

Table C. shows the number of men diseased during the year. The number of police admitted to hospital for venereal disease is less than in 1874. The admissions to the Government Civil Hospital on this count are about the same. The military show a slight increase. The navy has suffered most, but of the 177 seamen admitted into the naval hospital with venereal disease, 82 had not contracted the disease in Hong Kong. The seamen are, for the most part, new to the place, ignorant of the whereabouts of the licensed brothels, and are often picked up by sly prostitutes in the streets, and by the boatwomen, and to this must be attributed the excess in disease among them. The soldiers and police are resident in the town, and know their way about, and therefore show best the results of the work done under this Ordinance.

Table E. shows the character of the disease, and though there has been a slight increase this year as compared with last, there is

nothing like the number of cases in former years.

Table D. shows the cause and the number of women admitted into the Lock Hospital; only 46 cases of syphilis were admitted this year, as compared with 68 in 1874. Of the 46 admitted 22 were complicated with gonorrhæa, as compared with 42 last year.

Table F. shows the number of unlicensed prostitutes apprehended and convicted, 33 in number, of whom 9 were found to

be diseased.

No cases of typhoid fever have been brought into hospital from the brothels, which have much improved in cleanliness, and the number each is capable of holding being given when I inspect the houses before they are licensed prevents overcrowding. The inspectors now thoroughly understand what is required of them, and it will be their fault if any brothel gets into its former filthy state without being reported.

Sanitation.

I have little to add to the Report I made last year on this subject. The state of things remains much the same, yet, as much as could be done under existing Ordinances has been done, 1,340 people have been fined, nearly 200 more than last year, but the fines are less in the total amount by \$300. The scavenging contractors have themselves been a very great nuisance and have been repeatedly summoned for neglecting their duties in not looking after the drain traps, and for improper modes of removing rubbish, &c. &c. Latrines at places of public resort, such as theatres, hotels, &c., require much looking after, and are greatly neglected by those in charge of the places. Pigs, cows, and goats are no longer allowed to be kept in dwelling rooms of houses in densely populated districts, and many other nuisances are got rid of, such as the preparation of sharks' fins in private houses and other manufactures, which by their abominable stench are a great nuisance to the immediate neighbourhood.

If any further good is to be done in the way of sanitation, it must be through the medium of a new building Ordinance, which is urgently needed, and landlords should be compelled to have their houses whitewashed at stated times, at least once every year, and such faults of construction as I have pointed out should not be allowed.

Table XIV. shows the Meteorological Report for the past year. The maximum temperature was above the average, and the minimum below the average, of the past eight years, the rainfall is above the average.

I have, &c.

PH. B. C. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

SIR,

No. 30.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following letter from the Acting Registrar General, forwarding a return of births and deaths for the quarter ending the 31st December 1875, is published for general information.

By command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, Colonial Secretary. February 4, 1876.

Registrar General's Office, Hong Kong, January 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward the returns of births and deaths for the 4th quarter of 1875, ending December 31st.

During that period there were registered in the Colony 570 births and 899 deaths.

Of this number, 66 births and 57 deaths occurred among the British and foreign community, while among the Chinese there were 504 births and 842 deaths.

Among the British and foreign community the deaths were as follow:—

British - - - 14
Portuguese - - - 16
Indian - - 8
Malay - - 3

the remaining portion (16) was among non-residents in the Colony.

The births were those of 32 boys and 34 girls.

The births and deaths among the Chinese population were those of:—

Distric			Births.		Deaths.			
Distric	.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria	d to	227	181	408	287	442	729	
Kaûlung	_	25	16	41	22	6	28	
Shau-ki Wán	_	17	18	35	25	21	46	
Aberdeen		. 8	1	9	17	12	29	
Stanley -	-	4	7	11	4	6	10	
Grand Tota	als .	281	223	504	355	487	842	

During the respective quarters of the past year, the births and deaths throughout the Colony were as stated hereunder:—

Quarter.			Births.	Deaths.
1st			- 376	655
2nd		-	- 334	667
3rd		12 N - 12 N	- 373	811
4th	-	-	- 504	842
Γ	otal	-	- 1,587	2,975
			Temporary Company Comp	Townson the Control of the Control o

Of the British and foreign community, the returns for the same period are as follow:—

Quarte	r.			Births.	Deaths.
					to black -
1st			4 92	- 35	39
2nd				- 31	40
			-	- 50	45
4th	- 2	-	-	- 66	57
					-
	Total	-	5-111	- 182	181
3rd	Total		-	- 50	45 57

The rate of mortality for every thousand persons during 1875 among the British and foreign community is 28:18, and among the Chinese 25:74, while for the whole population of the Colony the rate was 25:87 for every thousand persons.

If the deaths of non-residents be deducted, the death rate of the British and foreign community is only 25.94 per thousand.

I annex a return showing the prevailing diseases, resulting in death, which afflicted the Colony during the year under review.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. S. TONNOCHY, Acting Registrar General

The Honourable J. Gardiner Austin, Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 7.

Governor SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Singapore, November 2, 1876.

My LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the Straits Settlements for 1875. I also forward a copy of a report by the Lieut.-Governor of Penang on the Blue Book for that Settlement. As Mr. Plunket was acting Lieut.-Governor of Malacca during the greater part of 1875, I requested him to draw up the report on that Settlement for the year, but I regret to say that the report has not yet been furnished, owing to Mr. Plunket having been continuously employed on special duties connected with the inquiry into the Perak disturbances.

Taxes and Fees.

2. Schedule B,, containing the duties on law proceedings, was repealed by Ordinance I. of 1875, and the present scale of fees fixed.

Assets and Liabilities.

3. The balance to the credit of the Colony on the 1st January 1875 was \$593,134 27, and on the 1st January 1876, \$345,219 29, showing a reduction of \$247,914 98, which is accounted for by the heavy expenditure on public works, and especially on the Singapore Waterworks, under the Surplus Supply Ordinances.

Revenue.

4. The revenue for 1875 shows an increase of \$80,072 21, when compared with that for 1874, the respective totals being 1874 \$1,458,782 68, 1875, \$1,538,854 89. This additional revenue was received chiefly under the following items:—

				. 8	
Land revenue	· -		-	13,682	32
Licenses	-		-	58,082	
Stamps -	-	-	-	6,686	90
Postage -	-	-	-	7,252	73
Fines, fees,	and	forfeitures	of		
court	-	-	-	36,310	73
Interest	-		7	33,532	

While under the following items a decrease in revenue has occurred:—

			\$	
Port and harbour du	es -	-	510	05
Reimbursements	-	-	70,420	88
Sale of Government	property	-	3,823	76
Special receipts -		-	2,925	39

STRAITS

The land revenue has thus increased in spite of a decrease of Settlements. more than \$13,000 for land sales in Singapore. This increase chiefly arises from the better management of the Land Depart-

ment in Penang and Province Wellesley.

The increase under "fines, fees, and forfeitures of court" arises from the fines and fees in the Police Court, which were formerly paid to the Municipality, having been taken over by Government from the beginning of 1875, while the contributions from the Municipalities for the support of the police were reduced from the same date by \$72,560 79, which accounts for the large decrease in the revenue received under the item "reimbursements."

Expenditure.

5. The total ordinary expenditure for the year is \$1,503,745 11 against \$1,495,185 81 for 1874, showing an increase of \$8,559 30. The total special expenditure chargeable to surplus revenue is \$301,484 08 against \$184,024 95 in 1874, showing an increase of

\$117,459 13 in 1875.

The gross increase in expenditure for the year is \$126,018 43. The increase in salaries amounts to \$46,933 10, part of which is owing to certain salaries, to the extent of about \$6,938, formerly classed as "Office Contingencies," now being classed as "Salaries," and part being increases sanctioned in 1874 but paid only during a The salaries paid at the end of 1875 exceed part of that year. those paid at the end of 1874 by \$11,404 per annum only.

Under "Office Contingencies" there is a decrease of \$14,543 67, which is partly accounted for by the alteration in the classification of certain salaries mentioned above, also partly by certain other charges incurred under this head in 1874 being classed

as "Miscellaneous Services" in 1875.

Under "Services exclusive of Establishments," the chief increases are \$8,424 84 for the Harbour Department, and \$29,141 53 for "Miscellaneous Services." As to the first 4,000 was expended on a schooner to be used for the relief of the lighthouses in the Straits, and \$4,152 on a supply of oil and stores, sufficient for two years,

obtained from England.

As to the second, the chief items of increase are "Stationery," \$3,161, new fire engines \$9,026, expenses connected with the Botanical and Zoological Gardens \$9,475, with the Library and Museum \$3,980, furniture for Government House \$5,796. last charge was defrayed from "Office Contingencies" in 1874. Against which should be placed \$3,338 decrease in types, &c. and "Law Expenses."

On the other hand there are decreases under many of the items

of which the following are the principal:-

			8	
Pensions -	-	-	18,146	94
Police	-	-	3,645	49
Government vessels			9,515	66
Conveyance of mails	-	-	14,387	70
Works and buildings	-	all the	21,928	29
Military expenditure	-	-	10,587	33

Estimated and Actual Revenue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

6. The estimated revenue for 1875 was \$1,492,616, the actual revenue being \$1,538,854 89, leaving an excess of \$46,238 89.

Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

7. The ordinary expenditure for the year was estimated at \$1,800,289, the actual expenditure being \$1,503,745 11, showing an excess of \$3,456 11, which was increased to \$3,893 78 by a small excess under "Special Expenditure."

Local Revenues.

8. The only change is that noticed in paragraph 4, viz., the magistrates' fines and fees, formerly paid to the Municipalities, being handed over to the Government.

Public Works.

9. Singapore.—The chief works have been the completion of the improvements to the Supreme Court House, and the building of a new wing to the Raffles' Institution for the reception of Malay students.

Large sums were spent on improvements to the Prison and on the Singapore Waterworks, which works are still unfinished.

The following works, for which sums were estimated, have since

been deferred.

Erecting a Lighthouse on Pulo Pisang \$30,000 (of which \$2,847 57 has been spent).

Improvement of harbour lights - - 6,000
Preliminary survey and trace for telegraphic line from Singapore to Malacca - 5,000

Penang.—The improvement and enlargement of the Prison in Penang was proceeded with, and has since been nearly completed.

Malacca.—The construction of the "New Market" at Malacca has also been continued and since finished.

Legislation.

10. Partly owing to the change of Government in May, and partly to the interruption to the sittings of Council caused by the disturbances in the Native States, there has been little legislation during the year. The most important Ordinance passed, entitled "An Ordinance for Regulating the Immigration of Native "Labourers from British India," has since been repealed by Ordinance I. of 1876.

Pensions.

11. Mr. Baumgarten, late Registrar of the Supreme Court at Singapore, has been permitted to retire upon a pension, upon the reorganization of his Department. An allowance has also been made to Mrs. Dent, widow of the late Superintendent of Prisons, who was killed in the outbreak in the gaol in February 1875.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Education.

12. The number of schools, English and Malay, has varied as follows:—

	-		Years.	Schools.	Scholars.
English		-	1874	15	2,533
	-	- 0	1875	21	2,907
Malay	-		1874	47	1,875
,,		- 1	1875	42	1,804

The increased number of English schools is due to the opening of six small branch schools, four in Singapore and two in Penang, for English instruction to very young natives. It was thought that the new Education Department could usefully supply a want which was felt of elementary schools in different parts of the town where, without leaving the neighbourhood and under teachers acquainted with their respective languages and often of their own race, the Chinese and Tamil boys could be encouraged to enter school at a much earlier age than hitherto. The numbers in attendance at these schools, 235, show that the parents already appreciate these advantages.

The decrease in the number of Malay schools is accounted for by the fact that it has been found advisable to close several of the least successful of the schools newly opened in 1873-74. The

number of scholars, however, is maintained.

The large number of boys, 508, attending the Penang Free School, is worthy of notice. I should add that the word "Free" does not mean free of charge, but free to all religions. Its school fees are, as a matter of fact, higher than in the other schools of the Colony.

Imports.

13. The grand total of the value of imports into the three settlements for the year 1875 is \$63,137,716, showing a decrease of \$3,980,266, rather under 6 per cent., when compared with the amount for 1874.

14. Singapore.—The value of imports into Singapore for the year is 43,766,201, a decrease of \$3,120,869, or a little more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the previous year. The following statement shows the amounts under each of the three classes into which the imports are divided:—

From United Kingdom - - 8,669,518

" British Colonies and Coasting - 15,373,924

" Foreign Countries - - 19,722,759

In the first the decrease amounts to \$1,735,831, or nearly 17 per cent. on the value in 1874. This decrease is due chiefly to the general stagnation in trade, and to the low price of cotton goods, but partly also to the fact that English goods are now sometimes conveyed direct to the markets in China, Manilla, and Java, instead of being transhipped here, as was formerly the case.

In the second there is a decrease of \$2,643,517, or rather under 15 per cent., which is due chiefly to a fall in the prices of opium and gunny bags, the two most important articles imported from India.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In the third class there is an increase of \$1,258,479, between 6

and 7 per cent.

15. Penang.—The total value of imports for the year is \$16,250,691, being a decrease of \$772,770, or just over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., when compared with 1874. This total is composed as follows:—

From United Kingdom - - 1,778,669

" British Colonies and Coasting - 6,926,131

" Foreign Countries - - 7,545,891

In the first class there is an increase of \$170,628, or more than

10 per cent.

This can only be accounted for by the fact that Penang is not affected, as Singapore is, by the practice mentioned above of conveying English goods direct to the native markets.

In the second class there is a decrease of \$721,542, or about $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is attributed to the same reasons as the decrease

in Singapore.

In the third class there is a decrease of \$221,856, or less than

3 per cent.

16. Malacca.—The total value for the year is \$3,120,824, showing a decrease of \$86,627 or more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following is the statement showing the classes.

From United Kingdom - - Nil.

" British Colonies and Coasting - 2,026,673

" Foreign Countries - - 1,094,151

Malacca has no trade direct with the United Kingdom.

In the second class there is a decrease of \$224,030, or nearly 10 per cent., to be attributed to the reasons given above.

In the third class there is an increase of \$137,403, or more than

14 per cent.

Exports.

17. The grand total of the value of exports during the year from the three Settlements is \$62,493,328, showing a decrease of \$149,667, or less than a quarter per cent., when compared with the total for 1874.

18. Singapore. - The value for the year is \$41,619,519, viz.:

To United Kingdom - - 6,658,236 " British Colonies and Coasting 9,791,975 " Foreign Countries - - 25,169,308

In the first there is an increase of \$212,040, or more than 3 per cent., in the second there is a decrease of \$3,033,658, or about 24 per cent., and in the third an increase of \$2,932,339, or more than 13 per cent.

40486.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. The total shows an increase of \$110,721, or rather more than a

quarter per cent.

The principal places in the class "British Colonies and Coasting" to which the exports have decreased in value are, British India, Burmah, Hong Kong, and Penang and Malacca.

19. Penang.—The total amount is \$19,130,917, composed as

follows :-

To United Kingdom - - 3,663,944 " British Colonies and Coasting - 5,459,268 " Foreign Countries - - 10,007,705

In the first class there is an increase of \$784,512, or about 27 per cent., in the second there is a decrease of \$1,374,086, or more than 20 per cent., and in the third an increase of \$737,318, or nearly 8 per cent. The total shows an increase of \$147,744, or less than 1 per cent., which is chiefly due to the increased amount of pepper exported.

20. Malacca.—The total value is \$1,742,892, viz.:—

To British Colonies and Coasting - 1,224,402 "Foreign Countries - 518,490

There are no exports from Malacca to the United Kingdom direct.

In the second class there is a decrease of \$459,563, or 27 per cent.

In the third class there is an increase of \$51,431, or 11 per cent.

The total shows a decrease of \$408,132, or 19 per cent.

Shipping.

21. Singapore.—2,261 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,283,786 arrived during the year, showing an increase of 488 vessels with 179,509 tons over the arrivals in the preceding year. This increase is chiefly in the arrivals from Hong Kong, Netherlands, India, Penang, and Malacca, and "other islands." There is a decrease in the number of arrivals from Great Britain.

The total number of vessels clearing from the port during the year was 2,348, and their tonnage 1,003,601, showing an increase of 464 vessels and 116,418 tons, when compared with the numbers in 1874. This increase is chiefly in vessels for Netherlands, India,

Siam, and Penang and Malacca.

Though the number of sailing ships arriving at and leaving the port has increased, there is a considerable decrease in their tonnage. The whole of the increase in the tonnage is therefore from steamers, and is chiefly owing to the increased steam communication with Hong Kong, Netherlands, India, Siam, and Penang and Malacca.

There is an increase of 99 in the number or native craft arriving, and of 4,140 tons in their tonnage, and an increase of

4 in the number departing, but a decrease of 8,177 tons in their

tonnage.

STRAITS .SETTLEMENTS.

22. Penang.—The total number of vessels arriving at Penang during the year was 1,393, and their tonnage 681,434 tons, showing an increase of 304 vessels and of 166,581 tons when compared with the numbers for 1874.

The total number of vessels leaving the port was 1,368, and their tonnage 668, 383 tons, showing an increase of 283 vessels

and 154,267 tons.

There is an increase of 106 in the number of native craft arriving at the port, but a decrease of 911 tons in their tonnage, and of native craft leaving the port there is an increase of 57 in the number and 4,961 tons in the tonnage.

23. Malacca.—The following statements show the numbers and tonnage of ships arriving at and leaving Malacca during the years

1874 and 1875.

	18	74.	18	75.	Increase in 1875.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Arriving -	478	94,734	651	101,476	173	6,742	
Departing-	481	92,423	847	111,995	366	19,572	

These increases are caused by the large number of vessels

arriving from and leaving for Singapore and Penang.

There is an increase of 542 in the number of native craft arriving during the year, but a decrease of 4,703 tons in their tonnage. In the number leaving there is an increase of 374, but a decrease of 1,989 tons in their tonnage.

Agriculture.

24. There is an estimated increase of 2,500 acres in the land under cultivation in Singapore, occupied chiefly by pepper and gambier, and consequent on the high prices ruling for these articles.

Hospitals.

25. The general health of the settlements during the year has been good, and no epidemic has occurred. One district hospital in Province Wellesley, providing accommodation for 40 patients, was opened in August.

Gaols and Prisoners.

26. The number of persons committed to penal imprisonment shows a considerable decrease. The unusually large number of deaths in the "House of Correction" at Singapore is due, first, to the number actually killed, or who afterwards died of wounds received at the unfortunate outbreak in the gaol in February 1875, on which occasion Mr. Dent, the superintendent of prisons, met with his death; secondly, to the fact that "beri-beri" became

STRAITS endemic for a time in the gaol, and several deaths were caused by it.

Charitable and Literary Institutions.

27. The only alterations to be noticed are the establishment of the "Raffles' Library and Museum," which is at present in the Town Hall, but will shortly be moved temporarily into the unoccupied portion of the new wing of the Raffles' Institution, and the taking over of the "Horticultural Gardens," formerly kept up by private subscriptions, by the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. F. Drummond Jervois.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR A. E. H. ANSON, C.M.G., to His Excellency the Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Penang,

SIR,

July 7, 1876.

I HAVE the honor to enclose my report on the "Blue Book" of this Settlement for the year 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. H. Anson,

His Excellency the Governor, Straits Settlements.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Revenue and Expenditure.

- 1. The revenue of the year, which amounted to \$457,044 39, exceeded that of the previous year by \$12,247 98, and that of the year 1868, the year of the transfer of the Settlements, which amounted to \$324,196 80, by \$132,847 59, or by more than one third.
- 2. On comparing the revenue of the Settlement of Penang with that of the head quarter Settlement of Singapore, for the two years 1868 and 1875, the comparison will be found, as exhibited below, in favour of the former Settlement.

			1868.	1875.	Increase.
Penang		-	324,196	457,044	40.9 per cent.
Singapore	-	-	864,918	969,215	12 ,,

A falling off of \$7,759 35 took place in the receipts from judicial stamps, but there was an accession to the receipts, of \$3,334 27 from revenue stamps, leaving, as compared with the previous year, a total deficit from this source of income of \$4,428 08. It must, however, be taken into account that there was an un-

usual amount received on account of judicial stamps in 1874, the probate of one property alone having added the extraordinary sum of \$12,000 to the revenue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- 3. The increase of \$699 under the head "licenses farmed out" was obtained from the newly established opium and spirit farms, at Trans Krean, and at the Dinding dependency.
- 4. A reduction is observable in the postal receipts of \$1,110.76, which will be found accounted for under the head of Post Office.
- 5. An apparent diminution is noticeable under the head of "reimbursements," this is, however, merely a reduction of the charge made by Government against the municipal fund, on account of the expenses of the police force, in compensation for the transference from that fund to the general revenue of the fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, a transaction by which the revenue gained during the year the sum of \$1,668,38.
- 6. Land revenue exhibits an increase of \$13,130 15, port and harbour dues of \$2,886 72 and special receipts of \$1,191 64; the last-named item represents the collections made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.
- 7. The following comparative table exhibits the increments and decrements in the revenue of the year in detail:—

	1874	ł.	1875	5.	Increase.		Decrea	ise.
	8	cts.	8	cts.	8	cts.	S	cts
Land revenue	39,171	38	32,301	53	13,130	15		
Rents, exclusive of land -	2,197	28	1,852	00			345	28
Licenses farmed out	246,018	00	246,717	00	699	00		
Stamps	67,238	71	62,813	63		1505	4,425	08
Port and harbour dues -	9,393	50	12,280	22	2,886	72		
Postage	21,030	95	19,920	19	govern-		1,110	76
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of								
court	638	62	19,851	08	19,212	46	-	
Fees of office	1,270	77	1,447	25	176	48		
Reimbursements	49,098	10	30,915	40		1-9-1	18,182	70
Sale of Government property -	133	84	219	44	86	11		
Interest	2,932	08	2,066	74			865	34
Miscellaneous receipts -	1,006		807				198	
Special receipts	4,660		5,852		1,191	64		
Total	447,789	91	457,044	39	37,382	56	25,128	08

8. In reporting last year on the expenditure of 1874, I stated that the expenditure, as shown in the Penang returns, did not represent the true expenditure of the Settlement, as several considerable items of it were included in the estimates and accounts of the Settlement of Singapore. In the same manner the revenue return of the Settlement has each year, except 1870, fallen short of the actual amount that should have been credited to it by the amount of its share of the profit on silver and copper coin, which amount would be the per-centage of profit on the value of the coin circulated in it, and this value, in each of the years 1868–1875, is here exhibited.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

	Copper Coin.	Silver Coin.
	S	S
1868	10,000	
1869	8,078	
1870	Nil.	
1871	9,000	
1872	23,450	7,750
1873	27,650	10,000
1874	61,700	20,000
1875	68,100	
	207,978	37,750
Total -	\$245,728	

9. The expenditure was greater than that of the preceding year by \$153,810. This increase was principally due to the following items:—Salaries, \$20,810 95; transport, \$2,216 40; works and buildings, \$29,388 59; roads, streets, and bridges, \$11,222 78. Against this increase there was, however, the set off of a decrease under the following heads:—Office contingencies, \$963 10; administration of justice, \$1,412 66; gaols, \$4,182 55; Government vessels, \$1,815 10; land and houses

purchased, \$1,225 05, &c.

10. Under salaries the increase was due to the following causes :- An augmentation of the salary (to that of a passed cadet) of the secretary assistant, and that of the chief clerk, in the Lieutenant-Governor's Office; an augmentation of the salaries of some of the clerks, and the shroff, in the Land Department; an augmentation of the salary of the assistant treasurer; an augmentation of salary to the assistant surveyors, and the second clerk, and the appointment of an additional surveyor, in the Public Works and Survey Department; to the new appointments of puisne judge, his clerk, and his peon, in the Supreme Court Establishment; an augmentation of the salary of the solicitorgeneral; the appointment of an assistant magistrate, and of additional magistrates' clerks, in Province Wellesley; an augmentation of the salaries of some officers of the police force; an addition to the number of warders and sub-warders in the gaol, &c. salaries of several of the subordinate Government servants, which had formerly been charged under the head of contingencies, were brought under that of salaries, and thus added to the apparent increase under this head.

11. There was a decrease under this head of \$6, 2 37 on account of undrawn salaries.

12. A sum of \$103,368 88 was advanced to the Governments of Perak and other native States in the Malay Peninsul a

Local Revenues.

13. According to an arrangement made by Government the fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, which were formerly paid over to the municipal revenue, were commuted for the remission of

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

the sum of \$20,164 from the amount of the contribution paid annually by the municipality towards the cost of the police. In order therefore to compare justly the collections of 1875 with those of 1874, the effect of this arrangement, and also the transfer to Government of the ferries in Province Wellesley, must be taken into account, and only the collections of 1874, without the amounts received on account of fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, and of ferries, must be brought into comparison with the collections of 1875. Eliminating those amounts, the comparison shows a balance of actual municipal receipts in favour of the year 1875 of \$5,027 92; the receipts, less these eliminations, having amounted to \$113,282 28, and the gross receipts to \$115,424 98. The gross revenue of the year, including \$18,023 82, the balance from last year's account, was \$133,448 80.

14. The amount of fines, forfeitures, and fees of court that, under the arrangement of former years, would have been paid into the municipal fund was \$17,211 00, as against \$17,402 89 in 1874; the fund, therefore, benefited by the commutation to the

extent of \$2,953 00.

15. The increments over the receipts of the previous year were:—Land rates, \$1,092 44; water rates, \$167 86; taxes (mainly in Province Wellesley), \$244; rents of market, \$255; of bathing houses, \$840 51; of ghauts and landing places, \$828; cemetery fees, \$420; miscellaneous, \$92 62.

16. A decrease took place in the amount received from house rates of \$1,121 95, but this is accounted for by an unusually large collection of arrears of rent having swelled the receipts of

1874.

17. An increase of actual municipal expenditure over that of the preceding year of \$12,596 54 still left a balance of \$9,114 72 to be brought over to the credit of the account of 1876.

- 18. The cost of the secretary's establishment was increased by \$1,036 73, on account of an increase of \$272 76 to the salary of the secretary, of \$120 00 to that of the chief clerk, of \$36 to each of three bill collectors, and of the appointment of two additional clerks at salaries of \$720 and \$300 respectively.
- 19. A fee of \$820 was paid to a civil engineer for furnishing a design for an increased water supply for the town, and for the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications for executing it.
- 20. The cost of scavengering was in town increased by \$431 93, and in the villages in Province Wellesley by \$191 56; the total expenditure on account of scavengering having been \$5,851 95.
- 21. \$754 85, an excess of \$428 50 over the sum expended the previous year, were spent on the cemetery, and \$560 70, or an excess of \$334 35, on disinfectants.
- 22. The market repairs and improvements accounted for \$1,416 37.
- 23. The drainage of the town was continued, and that of the villages of Jelutong and Dhoby Ghaut effected; the whole at an outlay of \$10,228 09, or of \$2,993 76 greater than the sum ex-

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. pended on drainage in 1874. \$700 were also spent on the drainage of the village of Nebong Tabal, in Province Wellesley.

24. The unusually large amount \$52,160, or \$18,523 70 more than was expended in 1874, was disbursed for the upkeep of roads and bridges (\$45,724 on roads and \$5,257 60 on bridges) in the island, and \$4,873 51 were spent on the construction of sea and retaining walls.

25. The prolongation of the ghauts or seaward ends of Acheen and Malay Streets was effected at a cost of \$1,798 40, and

\$463 40 were spent on the upkeep of the other ghants.

26. A 5-ton iron roller was obtained from England, at a cost of \$1,178 62, for rolling newly laid metal on the roads.

Public Works and Survey Department.

27. In reporting on this department, a passing tribute is due in acknowledgment of the services, as well as the excellent professional and other qualities, of the late Capt. W. Innes, R.E., who, up to the 7th November, when he was killed before a Malay stockade near Passir Sala, in Perak,* was the local head of it.

28. The expenditure, \$119,597, which was short of that estimated for the year by \$39,443 18 was considerably greater than that of either of the five preceding years; the amount expended during each of which was \$56,554 12, \$61,858 67, \$65,800 47, \$49,039 37, and \$85,445 09 respectively. The unfinished works will require \$39,443 18 to cover the cost of their completion.

29. The most important work was the construction of a new prison, towards which, still incomplete, \$37,251 was disbursed. The other works undertaken were a police barrack at Bayan Lepas, a police station at Battu Feringhee, and a quarantine station at Pulo Jerejah, which was about half completed. The three new hospitals at Bertam, Sungie Bakup, and Bukit Miniak, in Province Wellesley, commenced in 1874, were completed.

30. The outlay on the maintenance of public buildings was rather less than that of last year, but a little over the average of that of the five years preceding 1874; on "minor works and alterations" it was a little more than during the previous year, and about \$200 over the average of the five years antecedent to that.

31. Extensive repairs to the Balik Pulo Police Station and the Government bungalows on Penang Hill consumed the separate vote of \$2,900 for "special repairs."

32. With the exception of the year 1872, when accommodation for European in replacement of native (Indian) troops had to be provided, the sum spent on military works, \$11,921, was larger

^{*} Capt. Innes was, on the report of the murder of the late Mr. I. W. W. Birch, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in Perak, appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of that native State. He accompanied the troops under the command of Lieut. Booth, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, when they went to endeavour to recover the body of Mr. Birch at Passir Sala, and was killed during the attack made by the troops on a stockade that intercepted their march near that place.

than the amount laid out on that account during either of the five previous years; the amounts for those years having been respectively \$1,505 85, \$2,222 27, \$13,762 97, \$2,582 92, and \$6,766 97.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

33. The expenditure last year comprised that for the continuation of the building of the officers' mess house and quarters, for the erection of a fives court, and a new quarter for the hospital sergeant, and for the drainage around the infantry lines.

34. The expenditure on minor military works was considerably less, and on current repairs of military buildings a little more

than the average of past years.

35. The expenditure on stores was \$1,293, a little more than in the preceding year, but about \$700 less than the average of

the five years preceding that again.

36. Completing the road from Sungie Rambay, commenced early in 1874; metalling about one third of the road from Bagan Ajain, through Teluk Ayer Tawar; completing the road from Simpang, through Tasseh, to Sungie Tanjong; reforming and metalling the road from the Prye Ferry, leading towards Bukit Tengal; the construction of a permanent bridge, 16 feet wide, at Junjong Mati, and the renewal of 13 minor bridges and culverts; purchasing the land required for the new road and approaches to the future bridge over the Prye, and the part construction of one of its abutments, and the carrying nearly to completion of the extension of the main road from Butterworth to Nebong Tabal, to Permatang Brimbang, opposite Teluk Epil, on the Krean River, were the principal works which absorbed the sum of \$45,608, voted under the head of "roads, streets, and bridges," being \$13,000 above the average of the sum expended during the five preceding years.

37. The Juru Bridge which, in consequence of the injury done by the worm to its wooden piles, was in a dangerous condition,

had \$3,530, specially voted, expended on it.

38. The outlay on the maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges was a little greater than the average of that of the five

preceding years.

39. A new road was made on the west side of the esplanade in George Town, to replace the old road, part of which will be occupied as the site of the future town hall.

Survey Branch.

40. There was a considerable area under survey at the close of 1874, which was completed during the year. The amount of survey work performed was much greater than that during any recent year, and exceeded the combined amount performed during the two preceding years, this was due in a great measure to the system of district surveys mentioned in last year's report.

41. The department lost the services of two qualified measurers. This necessitated the training of two others to replace them, and the delay consequent on doing so caused a reduction

STRAITS SUTTLEMENTS.

in the area of land (in allotments) surveyed, which amounted nevertheless to 5,630 acres.

42. The private surveys comprised 391 acres, and produced a revenue of \$1,092, or an increase over that of 1874 of \$600. About \$1,300 acres of special or circuit survey was completed, also the survey and laying out of the villages of Nebong Tabal and Telok Epil.

43. The skeleton survey of suburbs of George Town was also

completed, and about 200 acres of its detail was filled in.

44. The path to Salamah was traced and cleared for about six miles, and the Arrah Kudah road traced and formed to a width of 10 feet for about seven miles.

45. The trace to Larut from Samagagah was cut and cleared a distance of about four miles, and that from the Kreean River to Tanjong Piandang in Trans-Kreean for about eight miles, altogether about 28 miles of road and path were traced.

46. The base for the trigonometrical survey of the settlement was measured, and several stations for it were fixed and cleared.

47. Good progress was made in working up the arrears in the records of the office, temporary, clerical, and other assistance having been accorded for the performance of so necessary a duty.

Gaols.

48. With the exception of that of a European warder, dismissed for misconduct, the conduct of the prison staff was generally good. The Government had to regret the loss of Mr Bailey, the gaoler, whose state of health obliged him to take leave of absence to seek relief from change of air in Tasmania, where, almost on his arrival, his demise took place. Mr. Bailey had been a most energetic officer, and quitted his post only when actually forced to do so from bodily prostration, the duties of the gaol have since, however, been very ably conducted by the chief warder as acting gaoler.

49. A conspiracy was detected among some of the "long sentence" prisoners awaiting removal to the gaol at Singapore, who having heard of the outbreak in that gaol had made preparations for a similar attempt on the lives of the gaoler and prison officers with a view to escape, timely information however enabled measures to be adopted to frustrate the designs of the conspirators, who were sent on board the Colonial steamer "Pluto" for transport to Singapore a few hours before the time fixed to carry

their plans into execution.

50. The conduct of the short sentence prisoners was generally

good, and no escapes occurred.

51. There was a decrease in the number of admissions of 244 males and 6 females. 114 prisoners were transferred to Singapore at a cost of \$411 or \$3.60 per head. The per-centage admitted into hospital was 34.23.

52. Of the 1,522 admissions to the gaol, 19.84 per cent. were reconvictions. 1,511 reports were made against prisoners for

breaches of prison discipline, but only 10 per cent. of those reported received punishment.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

53. * Soldiers were admitted for offences against military

discipline.

54. 10,404 5 cubic yards of stone (measured as macadam) were broken by the prisoners. The whole expenditure on the gaol was \$28,354 30, and the receipts from labour and payments on account of naval and military prisoners were \$10,521 98, leaving a balance against expenditure of \$17,832 32.

Police.

55. The police force consisted of a superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 15 inspectors and sub-inspectors, 2 native sergeant-majors, 15 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 380 constables, divided into three classes.

56. The cost of this establishment was \$53,000 as against

\$33,806 28 in 1868, and \$47,136 in 1874.

57. The force was divided among 20 stations in Prince of Wales Island, 18 stations in Province Wellesley, and one station at Pulo Pankor, Dinding. The strength of the force in Prince of Wales Island was 287 officers and men, one half of whom were stationed in George Town.

58. The increased cost of the force is partly due to increased salaries, and partly to an augmentation of the force to meet the general requirements of the settlement, as well as those of the

new dependencies of Trans-Kreean and the Dindings.

- 59. The great demand for labour here as well as on the new tobacco plantations on the opposite coast of Sumatra has very considerably raised the price of labour, so that an ordinary free cooly now receives as high wages as are tendered to respectable young men as an inducement to join the ranks of the police. It is not to be wondered at therefore that considerable difficulty is found in filling vacancies in the force, or that the "personnel" of which it is composed should not generally be as good or as reliable as could be desired.
- 60. Several of the officers and constables were during the late disturbances employed in the native states, but as a substitute for a military force it was found that the men were not as a rule to be depended on, some, however, of both officers and men did good service, and one constable was wounded at the attack on the stockade near Passir Sala.
- 61. The greatest difficulty the police have to contend with is the powerful influence of the secret societies, which, in many cases, render all their efforts abortive, and which may at any moment be the cause of serious riot and disturbance throughout the whole settlement.
- 62. The revenue collected by the police department was \$9,490, or \$1,579 50 more than in 1874.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Land.

63. There was an increase of \$4,660 32 in the receipts of the land office, Prince of Wales Island, and of \$15,158 82 in those of the office in Province Wellesley; making together a total increase in land revenue, of \$19,819 14, the whole amount received having been \$22,494 63 in Prince of Wales Island, and \$30,571 84 in Province Wellesley, or a total of \$53,066 47.

64. In the Island, the increase was \$953 from land sales, \$2,217 70 from quitrents, \$311 30 from beach rents, \$131 65 from grazing lands and gardens, \$1,715 63 from timber royalties, \$230 50 from fees for search and registration, and \$206 10 from the sale of land for ballast, &c. The increase in the receipts from timber royalties was due to the new timber farms at Pulo Pankor and the Dindings. Of the quitrents collected, \$7,446 01 were arrears of rent, of which there is still a large amount due; but it is hoped that, with the assistance of the Survey Department, these arrears may be gradually got in, and the whole, at no distant date, be collected. Less land was sold than in 1874, and this is apparent in the decrease of \$1,249 58 under the head of premium on leases.

65. In Province Wellesley, where the collections were doubled, the increase was principally due to arrears of quitrent, of which arrears, the amount of \$10,034 59 was collected, and this, added to \$5,986 81, the amount of current quitrents collected, shows an actual increase of quitrent collections over the preceding year of \$8,768 06. These arrears, many of which had been outstanding for a considerable period, previous to the transfer of the Colony to the Colonial Government, were, owing to the difficulty in tracing titles, and to the backward state of the survey of the Province (which, however, is being brought up), very laborious and troublesome to collect, and credit is certainly due to Mr. Birch, the collector, one of the passed cadets, for his successful exertions

in collecting them.

66. The next considerable item of increase, \$4,884 75, accrued from tenths on tin, by which the sum of \$7,889 86 was raised from the produce of the mines at Salama, near the head of the Kreean river.

67. Timber royalty, which amounted to \$2,757 70, was increased by \$1,480 77, obtained from the dues on timber, also brought down the Kreean river from Salama.

68. There are some other items on which there was the small increase here noted against each of them, viz., tenths on granite, \$12; fees on issue of leases, \$20; fees for search and registration, \$259; and some, viz., land sales, \$163 86; premiums on leases, \$40 40; and rent of public ferries, \$448 76, on which there was the small decrease noted against each.

69. The cost of making collections was for salaries of the fixed establishment, \$4,224; special expenditure on account of collecting land revenues and making up land registers, \$1,820 17, or a total of \$6,044 17.

70. The change made in 1874 in the arrangements of the land office, removing the Province Wellesley Branch to Butter- : Settlements. worth, has not, as was anticipated, been conducive to the convenience of the public, and has, at the same time, proved very inconvenient to the local government.

Ecclesiastical.

71. The chaplaincy remained vacant from the 21st September 1874, the date of Mr. Moreton's leaving the Settlement on retirement, until the arrival of the newly appointed chaplain, Mr. Fearon, on the 14th October. In that interval, the clergyman who was chaplain under the Indian Government at the time of the transfer arrived here on his way home from India, on leave of absence, and accepted the appointment of acting chaplain from 19th April to 31st May, and the chaplain of Malacca was afterwards sent here and acted as chaplain of the Settlement from 2nd July to the date of the new chaplain's arrival.

72. The minister of the Scotch Church who came to the Settlement on 22nd May 1874, and who received a grant of \$600 per annum from Government, on condition of his performing a weekly service in Province Wellesley, resigned his duties and left

the Settlement at the end of the year.

Post Office.

73. There was a reduction in the collections of this office of \$1,110, which was due to the discontinuance of the postal service between Batavia, and the Acheen Field Force. Previously this postal communication was through the post office of this Settlement, and in 1874, \$2,793 27 were received on account of it.

74. There were received in 1875, 2,743 letters, 8,300 newspapers, and 123 parcels in excess, and 1,325 books in diminution of the numbers received in 1874; at the same time there was an excess of 1,301 letters, 1,074 newspapers, and five parcels, and a

diminution of 10 books in the numbers despatched.

75. The sale of postage stamps increased to the extent of \$1,478 16 worth, while the collections decreased as accounted for above by \$2,629 49, and charges on money orders by \$4 43. There was a slight increase under "miscellaneous" of \$45.

76. The amount transmitted by money orders to the United Kingdom increased by \$2,741 71, that to places within the Colony decreased by \$487 62. The amount received from the United Kingdom increased by \$263 86, and that from places within the Colony by \$655 66.

77. The local postal business in Province Wellesley increased by 1,701 letters, and 23 parcels received, and 2,997 letters, 1,256 newspapers, 29 parcels, and 22 books despatched, there was, however, a reduction of 47 in the number of newspapers received.

78. A new postal service with Laroot and Perak was commenced in June, and 2,244 letters, 36 newspapers, 4 parcels, and 6 books were received there; and 1,523 letters, 699 newspapers,

Straits 20 parcels, Settlements. of the year.

20 parcels, and 34 books despatched thence during the remainder of the year

79. A service was also commenced with Delli in Sumatra, the business of which is increasing, and as the Dutch authorities there have now recognized it, and are rendering assistance towards its conduct, it is likely to become a considerable branch of the postal

itinerary of this Settlement.

80. Two additional local post offices were opened in Province Wellesley, one at Bukit Tengah and the other at Nebong Tabal, and four mail carriers were appointed instead of, as previously, employing the police to convey the mails between the general post office at Penang, and the post offices at Butterworth and Bukit Tengah, and between Bukit Tamboon and the post offices at Sunghie Bacup and Nebong Tabal. Arrangements were made for conveying the mail across from Penang to Butterworth, and from Penang to Bukit Tamboon by the steam launches running between those places respectively.

81. The expenditure of the department was increased by the sum of \$287 98, mostly for the salary of the four mail carriers

for province Wellesley.

Medical.

82. Five European patients remained in hospital at the end of 1874, and 74 were admitted during 1875; this was a greater number of European patients under treatment than during any former year. The mortality was comparatively high, but this was due to the severity of the cases when admitted; the cases most generally fatal were those of persons suffering from dysentery. One case of admission which proved fatal was that of a man who had sustained severe injuries by the premature explosion of a mine, which had precipitated him down a precipice about 90 feet This accident occurred in one of the Native States on the east side of the Peninsula, and the sufferer had to be carried through the jungle for 19 days. That he arrived alive at the hospital was entirely due to the praiseworthy care of a European 46 of the Europeans that were admitted belonged comrade. to the mercantile marine.

83. The number of natives admitted was 436, and the number treated 459, as against 448 and 421, respectively, in 1874. The number of deaths, 22, was 3 less than in the previous year. Of the deaths 13 were the result of injury and 9 of disease. 178 admissions were police cases, 26 from the mercantile marine, 13 from the local forces employed in the Native State of Perak, 113 from the police force, 4 coolies from estates, and 102 from

the general community.

84. Out of 189 cases of injury, 6 were casualties from Perak, and due to the disturbances there; 113 homicidal; 67 accidental,

and 3 self-inflicted.

85. The use of the perchloride of iron in the treatment of abscess, although not always successful, was, on the whole, found very beneficial, and so also was borax, in the forms of boraix

lint and boraix oil, in the treatment of recent wounds, and granulating sores. There was one case of tetanus, in which the treatment of chloral given with chloroform failed.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- 86. Twenty-one lunatics were admitted, and these with 7 remaining over from 1874 made a total of 28 under observation, of whom 16 were sent to the Singapore Asylum, 10 were discharged, and 2 remained in hospital at the close of the year.
- 87. Great assistance was, at the outbreak of the disturbances in Perak, given by the Colonial Medical Department to the military and other forces employed there, including the services of several of the officers of the subordinate medical staff who were sent on duty there.
- 88. Several improvements were, during the year, made to the Pauper Hospital. The numbers admitted and treated there were, respectively, 625 and 784. In 1874, these numbers were 619 and 781. 421 patients were discharged, 58 absconded, and 81 died, these figures contrast very favourably with those under the same heads of 1874. Of the deaths 10 occurred within 6 hours; 38 within 24 hours, and 33 within 7 days after admission.
- 89. The diseases treated in this hospital were of the usual description. Death occurred in 8 cases from dysentery; in 37 from diarrhæa, and in 25 from general debility; these diseases account also for the greatest number of admissions.
- 90. In the gaol the general health of the prisoners was good, but the average daily number of sick and the death rate were greater than in 1874. The most prevalent diseases were intermittent fever and ulcers.
- 91. There were 65 lepers treated in the Leper Hospital at Pulo Jerajah, of whom 18 were admitted, 1 absconded, and 19 died.
- 92. The average daily number of patients sick from other diseases than leprosy was 3.5. Of these diseases 62 were cases of intermittent fever; 13 of ulcer; 8 of diarrhæa, and 2 of dysentery; 1 was a case of general dropsy, and 1 of rheumatism.
- 93. The duties which principally demand the attention of the health officer of the port are those connected with the Indian cooly immigration and the pilgrim traffic. Coolies and pilgrims are now generally conveyed in steamers of superior class, and having good accommodation. The coolies embark at Negapatam and make the voyage in steamers of not less than 400 tons in 7 days, and on arrival are immediately inspected by the health officer. Pilgrim steamers are generally much larger vessels, and sometimes carry as many as 1,200 adult passengers. general sanitary arrangements for the pilgrims on board ship have of late years been greatly improved. A few years ago the whole pilgrim traffic was carried on in inferior sailing vessels, under the command of natives, and these vessels, during a protracted voyage, touched at ports not under British jurisdiction, and where no regulations for the preservation of the health of the pilgrims, by preventing overcrowding or otherwise, existed.

STRAITS

94. The health officer remarks that in consequence of the Settlements. amount of deck space occupied by deck houses, boats, and ships lumber, the allowance of one adult passenger per ton register measurement causes, in some instances, overcrowding in pilgrim ships, and that the same evil is caused by the great quantity of baggage which pilgrims now take with them and stow between decks, in the space allotted for their own accommodation, instead of in the hold. He, not unreasonably, recommends that the number of passengers should be regulated by the amount of superficial area available for their accommodation. His experience, from visiting these vessels, has induced him to suggest further that there should, in the absence of a medical officer on board, be some rules for enforcing a regular visitation of the "between decks," and an inspection of the passengers, with a view to detect epidemic disease before it has had time to spread, and for segregating any person found suffering from such a disease; also that there should be a specified quantity of medicines and of disinfectants for every 100 passengers, as at present the supply carried in some vessels is only that required by the Board of Trade for the crew alone. It is due to the masters of some of these vessels to state that they show considerable interest in their pilgrim passengers, and, so far as their knowledge of sanitary requirements and the means placed by the owners or agents of their vessels at their disposal extend, they do all in their power The pilgrims which arrived during the year from Jeddah were generally healthy.

95. In Prince of Wales Island 1,096 persons were vaccinated, of whom 16 were Europeans, 17 Eurasians, 619 Chinese, 248 Malays, 54 Klings, 7 Arabs, 11 Javanese, 7 Siamese, 12 Bengalies, 103 Hindoos, 1 was a Portuguese, and 1 a Burmese.

96. Of the 1,096 vaccinations, 304 were perfect, 322 modified, 286 failed, and 184 were not again seen. There appears to be a great deterioration in the active principles of the lymph, during its transit from England to this Settlement, this deterioration is attributed to the great heat in the mail room, where as it is transmitted by post it is placed on board the mail steamer and accounts for most of the failures and the imperfect results of the operation.

The number of registered births in Prince of Wales Island was 339, and the number of deaths 751, out of which 31 were those

of children under the age of three months.

98. Notwithstanding that cases of cholera were reported as having occurred in Kedah, on the other side of the Muda River, no case occurred in Province Wellesley, and the general health in that part of the Settlement was very good.

99. Two cases of smallpox were admitted into hospital in Province Wellesley, one of which, that of a sailor, proved fatal.

100. Of the three new district hospitals in Province Wellesley only one was opened, in consequence of the outbreak in Perak having necessitated the employment in that Native State of the apothecaries appointed to take charge of them. The one opened

that at Bertam in the North, was occupied in the middle of

August.

101. The Contagious Diseases Ordinance was brought into operation in that part of the Settlement in February, but with little result on account of the absence of fixity of residence of those persons affected by it, and of no considerable part of the population being massed in a town or large village, and the consequent difficulty of proving that persons were acting in contravention of it.

102. Out of a total of 454 patients treated in the hospital at Butterworth, 415 were admitted, 265 discharged cured, 14 transferred, 65 absconded, and 99 died. The average daily number of sick was 31 52, and the per-centage of deaths to the number treated was 21 80. Of the total number treated, 370 were estate coolies, of whom 25 were Chinese, 344 Klings, and 1 was a Malay.

103. Ninety deaths occurred among the coolies treated, distributed among the different estates, as follows:—Alma Estate 36, Malakoff 12, Pry 9, Caledonia 8, Victoria 8, Tasseh 5, Simpang Ampat 5, Kreean 4, Golden Grove 2, Batu Kawan 1.

104. The remainder of the obit list was made up of 7 paupers

and 2 policemen.

105. Seventy-three cases of injury (41 homicidal and 32 accidental) were admitted, of which two (one a case of goring through the intestines by a buffalo, and one of gunshot wound) proved fatal.

106. The greatest number of patients admitted into this hospital was made of coolies from the estates, among whom the most common diseases were ulcers, chronic diarrhæa, dysentery, debility, and venereal. The diseases from which the police

patients generally suffered were fever and rheumatism.

107. The high rate of mortality is ascribed to a low form of diarrhoea, the result of a debilitated and broken-down state of the constitution of the patients. All those who died of this disease exhibited similar symptoms. They were mostly estate coolies, and many of them had arrived from India in an unfit condition for work, and having become sick had no stamina to enable them to rally again.

108. The newly opened hospital at Bertam was constructed to accommodate 36 patients, and its sanitary condition was reported by the medical officer in charge to be good. In it 58 patients were treated, 33 of whom were discharged before the end of the year. The daily average number of patients was 14 26. The patients were 56 coolies from the Malakoff Estate, 2 paupers, 1 Chinese, and 1 Malay. The prevailing diseases, as at Butterworth, were diarrhea and ulcers.

109. A decrease of 23 appears in the number of children vaccinated in Province Wellesley, as compared with that in the previous year. This is due to the removal of one of the apothecaries, and the sickness of another. The number vaccinated was 577, of which 346 were perfect, 63 modified, 62 failed, and

40486.

STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS.

STRAITS

106 were not seen after vaccination. The number of births Settlements. registered in the Province was 883, and the number of deaths The number of deaths under the age of three months, the limit of age prescribed under the ordinance for vaccination, was registered as 45.

Education.

110. A further increase of 58 took place in the number of scholars on the register of the free school, and the average attendance showed also an increase of 48, the number of scholars having been 502, and the average attendance 370. The inspector of schools reported favourably of the general condition of this school, and by the new system of payment by results the school earned for 1875 an increased grant of \$665. An additional teacher was engaged for one of the junior classes. The committee authorised the purchase of a number of juvenile books to form a lending library for the boys, with the view of encouraging them to read, and thereby improving their knowledge of the English language. The income and expenditure of the school were \$10,769 and \$7,877, as against \$9,488 and \$8,173 in the previous year.

111. Of the vernacular schools a good account cannot be given. Some have, from the falling off of pupils, had to be closed, and the remainder are not working satisfactorily. This is attributed to the indifference of the Malays to any education beyond the extent of a knowledge of the Koran, and to the want, mentioned in my last year's report, of a resident superintendent of education to supervise the schools, and to encourage and educate the

teachers.

Judicial.

112. The whole work of the Supreme Court, in the absence of the judge of Penang as acting chief justice at the Fiji Islands, continued to be performed by the puisne judge, whose salary, made up of the whole of his own and the half of that of the absent judge, amounted to \$10,008, or \$912 more than the full salary of the senior judge of the Settlement. It has now, I think, been conclusively proved that, with a little strengthening of the stipendiary magistracy, one judge for the Settlement is sufficient.

113. The working of the new court of quarter sessions has been eminently unsatisfactory, and the court may be designated a This may, to a considerable degree, be attributed to the appointment as president of the court of the puisne judge, who, as already stated, had also acted from the establishment of the court as judge of Penang. Many of the 71 cases sent to this court by the magistrate of Prince of Wales Island, as well as of the 12 cases sent up by the magistrate of Province Wellesley, were remitted to the courts of those magistrates and ultimately disposed of by them.

114. The number of criminal cases entered in the Supreme Court was 157, of which 73 resulted in conviction, 46 in acquittal, 30 in "nolle prosequi," and 8 in postponement. In 2 cases was passed sentence of death, in 65 that of rigorous imprisonment, and in 5 that of simple imprisonment. Of the 72 offences for which sentence was passed, 2 were culpable homicide, 11 grievous hurt by means of instrument for cutting, 9 other offences against the person, 28 other offences against property, and 22 miscellaneous offences. This compares favourably with the number of cases in 1874, when 174 more cases were entered, and 45 more sentenced.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- 115. On the plea side of the court, out of 41 cases tried, in which the debt or damages claimed amounted to \$75,467 56, judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff in 29, and in that of the defendant in 7, and 5 cases were nonsuited. The amount of debt or damage adjudged was \$44,728 95. On the equity side there were 7 cases tried, in which the debt or damages claimed was \$80,000. Of these cases 5 went for the plaintiff and 2 for the defendant, and the debt or damages adjudged in them amounted to \$55,000.
- 116. In the ecclesiastical business of the court there was a decrease in the number of both administration and probate cases filed, of the former of 13, and of the latter of 7 cases, while 2 more of the former and 4 fewer of the latter were tried. The value of estates (in the cases filed) sworn under the former was \$24,962 more, but under the latter \$707,227 less than in 1874.
- 117. There were 104 plea and 30 equity side actions and suits commenced during the year, as against 136 plea side and 22 equity side in 1874. Of these cases 70 plea side and 14 equity side were left in dependence at the end of the year. The number of civil writs issued was 313, and of criminal writs 294. Of bills of sale under Ordinance 22, of 1870, 1,027 were registered, 10 appeal cases were sent up, and 15 were heard and determined. 12 bankruptcy petitions were filed, and 12 were partly heard and determined.
- 118. Ninety-two persons were implicated in 63 cases committed to the assizes by the magistrate of Prince of Wales Island; this was a decrease of 17 cases, as compared with the number in the previous year. There was no great difference in the number of persons apprehended by the police and brought before this magistrate. The number of persons committed by him, both in pursuance of sentence and in default of payment of fine, was below the average of the two previous years. The fines awarded in this court amounted to less, but the fees collected to more, than in the previous year.
- 119. The number of offences brought before this court was 7,225, including 1,853 by summons, as against 6,810 in 1874; of these, 1,825 were offences against the person, 1,653 offences against property other than prædial larceny, and 3,747 other offences. The number of persons in the above cases punished by fine was 3,779, by imprisonment in lieu of fine 191, by peremptory imprisonment 501, by whipping 8, and the number bound over with or without sureties 85.

STRAITS

120. The system of administration in Province Wellesley Settlements. established by Sir Andrew Clarke, to carry out which an Acting Assistant and Acting Deputy Assistant Government Agent were appointed, having been found costly and unnecessary was abandoned, and in September the magistrate who had been appointed Acting Assistant Government Agent and Coroner was restricted to his proper magisterial duties, and a joint magistrate, to reside at Bukit Tamboon, was appointed to assist him. The magistrate having, however, been shortly afterwards employed on special service in Perak, the whole of the work of the courts had to be performed by the joint magistrate alone. The office of coroner was at the same time re-transferred to the acting superintendent of police.

> 121. There were 2,073 police cases, and 821 summons cases, disposed of in the four courts-Butterworth, Penega, Bukit Tamboon, and Telok Epil in Trans Kreean. This is an increase of 483 cases over the number in 1874, but of only 312 over that in 1872. The increase in the number of persons committed to

gaol was 135.

122. The high rate of wages given to labourers on the newly opened tobacco plantations in the neighbouring Dutch Settlement of Delli and Langkat, in Sumatra, and the great demand for labour on those plantations, gave rise to a system of crimping coolies from the estates in Province Wellesley, which was the cause of a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for breach of labour contract. The number of persons imprisoned for offences against the Master and Servants Acts was 384, as against 259 in 1874. The only estate from which complaints on the part of coolies were frequent was Tassek.

123. Under the Vaccination Ordinance 70 cases, as against five

in 1874, were brought before the Province magistrate.

124. In the south of the Province the power of the Chinese Kongsees is very considerable, and they offer every obstruction to the police when engaged in endeavouring to detect crime that has been committed by any of their members, and there have been instances in which the police have met with actual resistance from them.

125. There was a decrease in the number of suits brought before the Courts of Requests at Butterworth and at Bukit Tamboon, and the fines and fees, which in 1874 amounted to

\$2,059 25, fell to \$1,938 50.

Shipping.

126. The revenue of the Harbour Department increased by \$2,578 43. This increase was made up of the following items: Registering vessels \$58, Straits light dues \$1,382 16, shipping fees \$462 27, registration of cargo boats \$10 95, registration of fishing stakes \$590, licenses for passenger boats \$92, licenses for fishing boats \$55 75, unclaimed estates of deceased seamen \$40 80, sale of unserviceable stores \$55 75, fines and forfeitures in marine cases \$25 50, beaching vessels \$400. At the same time there were reductions in the items: surveying and measuring of \$26, fees for surveying passenger ships \$91 25, pilot licenses \$20, and sale of import and export returns \$64 70.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

127. The receipts of this department, which for the past year were \$13,142 90, show an increase in five years of \$9,502 67,

the revenue in 1870 having been only \$3,640 23.

128. The shipping returns show an increase of 304 vessels and of 166,581 tonnage "entered inwards," and of 283 vessels and 154,267 tonnage "cleared outwards" during the year. The increase inwards consisted of 49 schooners, 9 brigs, 21 barques, 229 steamers, and 4 ships, and outwards of 51 schooners, 11 brigs, 15 barques, and 212 steamers, there was, however, a decrease inwards of 6 ships.

129. A greater number of native crafts, but of a less aggregate tonnage, entered the harbour, and a greater number, with a greater aggregate tonnage cleared outwards. This class of shipping is of great importance, as so much of the trade of the Settlement is dependent on it. The following figures represent the number and tonnage of native crafts, as compared with the number and tonnage of those that entered and cleared in 1874:—

	Number of Vesse	
1874, inwards	- 1,524	45,325
1875 ,,	- 1,630	44,424
Difference -	- + 106	901
1874, outwards	- 2,716	70,649
1875 ,,	- 2,778	
Difference -	- + 57	4,961

Imports and Exports.

130. The registered value of the imports of the Settlement was \$16,250,568, and that of the exports \$19,133,711, giving a total value of imports and exports of \$35,384,279. This presents an apparent decrease of \$772,893 in the value of the imports, but the registrar is of opinion that this deficiency is not real, but due to the neglect of importers to send in proper returns.

131. The increase of \$150,638 in the value of the exports, may, on account of more accurate registration, in consequence of port clearances not being granted before the manifests of cargoes have been submitted to the registering officer, be more confidently

relied on.

132. There was the large increase, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the native States, of \$399,896 in the value of imports from the Malayan Peninsula; an increase of \$576,702 from British Burmah, of \$170,628 from the United Kingdom, of \$71 33 from French India, of \$31,922 from Germany, of \$17,150

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

from Holland, of \$24,000 from the Maldive Islands, and of \$25,195 from Switzerland, but these augmentations were counterbalanced by the decrease in the value of imports from British India of \$134,087, from Hong Kong of \$101,625, from Singapore and Malacca of \$1,060,325, from China of \$68,119, from Japan of \$49,275, from Siam of \$552,902, and from Sumatra of \$146,433 133. The articles which principally affected the increase in the value of the imports were areca nuts, pepper, rice, opium, and silk, and those that caused the principal decrease, coals, cotton goods, and tobacco.

133. The increase in the value of exports was most largely due to pepper, specie, and tobacco, and the decrease to areca nuts,

cotton goods, and sugar.

134. There was an increase in the value of exports to the United Kingdom of \$784,512, to America of \$161,231, to French India of \$63,641, to Holland of \$204,727, and to Sumatra of \$1,032,233, while there was a decrease in their value of \$202,284 to British Burmah, of \$330,787 to British India, of \$226,655 to Hong Kong, of \$595,710 to Singapore and Malacca, of \$239,450 to Germany, of \$129,775 to the Malayan Peninsula, and of \$365,645 to Siam.

(Signed) A. E. H. Anson.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

No. 8.

Governor SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Government House, Melbourne, My LORD, September 28, 1876.

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 106 of the 25th July ultimo, I have now the honour to transmit a digest of the Statistics of Victoria for 1875, which has been carefully compiled by the Government Statist for insertion in the annual parliamentary Blue Book, showing the condition and progress of the British Colonies.

I have, &c.
ed) G. F. Bowen.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1875.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

	P	opulatio	n.			7/	Im-	Thus:					West and	Agricul	ture.					
Year.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Births.	Deaths.	Mar- riages.	migra- tion.	Emi- gration.	Total Cultiva- tion.	w	heat.	C	ets.	Other	Cereals.	Pota	itoes.	В	[ay.	Other Tillage.
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	224 1,264 3,511 5,822 10,291 20,416 23,799 24,103 26,734 31,280 38,334 42,936 51,390 66,220 76,162 97,489 168,321 222,436 312,307 364,324 397,560 463,135 504,519 530,262 537,847 541,800 554,358 571,559 601,343 621,095 636,982 651,571 674,614 699,790 726,599 752,445 770,727 790,492 808,437 823,272	186 984 3,080 4,104 7,254 14,391 15,691 15,892 17,626 20,624 23,531 26,004 30,697 39,556 45,495 58,235 110,825 146,456 205,629 234,450 255,827 297,547 323,576 328,251 321,724 324,107 327,249 343,296 350,871 357,012 362,273 373,232 385,561 398,755 412,009 449,903 430,042 449,159 447,148	38 280 431 1,718 3,037 6,025 8,108 8,211 9,108 10,656 14,803 26,664 30,667 39,254 57,496 75,980 106,678 129,874 141,733 165,588 180,943 194,554 209,596 220,076 230,251 244,310 258,047 279,270 289,298 301,382 314,229 327,844 340,436 350,824 369,450 369,278 369,278 367,124	1 7 28 142 358 618 1,025 1,317 1,336 1,521 1,596 1,661 1,789 1,913 2,673 3,049 3,756 3,025* 7,542 11,941 14,420 17,384 19,929 22,902 22,863 23,461 24,391 23,906 25,680 25,915 25,610 27,243 26,040 27,151 27,382 27,361 28,100 26,800 26,720	3 1 20 67 198 319 413 313 240 327 328 361 405 593 780 1,165 2,105 3,213* 6,261 6,603 5,728 7,449 9,015 9,469 12,061 10,522 10,080 9,502 8,887 10,461 12,286 11,733 10,067 10,630 10,420 9,918 10,831 11,501 12,222 15,287	1 15 57 177 406 514 364 328 316 301 337 593 969 1,023 1,958 2,550 3,765 3,847 4,116 4,524 4,524 4,525 4,227 4,524 4,497 4,497 4,974	740 1,260 3,221 4,080 6,908 4,136 1,264 2,648 4,335 3,676 4,568 8,235 14,618 10,760 15,433 94,664 92,312 83,410 66,571 41,594 74,255 56,168 32,735 29,037 26,912 37,836 38,983 36,156 30,976 32,178 27,242 32,805 33,570 28,363 27,047 29,460 30,732 32,554	939 1,964 2,000 1,423 1,519 1,775 1,540 1,669 1,992 3,304 3,706 31,038 42,443 34,975 26,395 21,187 20,471 25,882 19,615 21,689 35,898 38,203 34,800 21,779 25,292 27,629 25,142 27,629 25,552 22,418 21,087 19,951 25,295 26,294 27,365 20,342	909,015 937,220 963,091 964,996		Bushels. ————————————————————————————————————	Acres. 23 252 820 1,285 2,410 2,560 3,083 4,817 6,099 7,173 8,289 5,379 5,008 6,427 2,947 2,289 5,341 17,800 25,025 40,222 77,527 90,167 86,337 91,061 108,195 152,326 144,303 102,817 129,284 125,345 114,936 144,791 149,309 175,944 125,505 110,991 114,921 114,921 124,100	Bushels. ———————————————————————————————————	17,599 21,595 26,190 37,459 26,194 27,976 37,241 42,243 48,294	Bushels.	35,183	Tons. 300 3,734 5,996 6,933 12,418 11,138 9,024 7,255 11,988 5,929 5,613 5,988 4,512 2,752 8,383 59,797 36,895 51,116 108,467 48,967 77,258 59,364 50,597 74,947 59,828 83,166 88,880 117,787 74,947 59,828 83,166 88,880 117,787 109,822 124,310 124,377	Acres.	Tons.	Acres. 4 72 184 7 523 983 1,176 1,432 1,395 685 292 882 510 1,065 1,176 1,689 3,974 8,056 20,886 29,892 49,492 44,162 59,277 71,458 82,355 107,188 112,569 123,074 163,449 175,119 247,138 256,421 313,889 307,765 361,411 435,995

^{*} The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures considerably understate the truth. It is supposed that each in reality amounted to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the goldfield population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

PAPERS

RELATING

TO

^{*} The figures of revenue and expenditure are for the year ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the 12 months ended 30th June.

† In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realised within the year, the figures under the head "Land Sales" represent, during each of the years after 1868, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years.

‡ Since the year 1864, a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by the Echuca Railway to Melbourne, and shipment thence. No precise record of the quantity so introduced has until recently been kept at the Customs, and most of it has been shipped as Victorian wool. It has, however, been ascertained that at least 13,000,000 lbs. of wool, valued at 972,000l., crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1873; 35,332,089 lbs., valued at 1,945,550l., crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1873; 35,332,089 lbs., valued at 1,975,879l., crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1874; and 40,535,081 lbs., valued at 2,260,799l., crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1875.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive—continued.

	Export	of Gold.*		sels		essels stered.	Public		nditure on		Postage.		Elect	ric Teleg	raphs.		В	anks.	
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Debt.	Public Works.	Roads and Bridges	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Letters.	No. of News- papers.	No. of Stations.	No. of Miles of Wire.	No. of Telegrams.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabili- ties.
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	ozs. 145,137 2,738,484 3,150,021 2,392,065	£ 438,777 8,760,579 11,090,643 9,214,093	3 12 3 1 20	232 530 203 11 671	21 28 62 236 347	1,413 2,033 5,988 33,145 45,334	£ - -	£ 17,462 122,099 356,268 482,401	£ 11,113 35,249 522,693 517,082	40 44 46 62 95	381,651 504,425 972,176 2,038,999 2,674,384	381,158 456,741 709,837 1,618,789 2,394,941					£ - - - 3,367,560	£ - - 10,536,528	£ - - 7,494,090
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	2,985,992 2,762,461	11,070,270 11,943,458 10,987,591 10,107,836 9,122,037	11 8 9 6 4	329 445 540 178 71	159 71 63 48 47	20,819 10,567 8,109 6,285 8,541	480,000 648,100 828,700 808,100 2,089,500	210,062 368,511 476,136 466,047 537,252	576,588 506,679 736,050 645,239 601,187	89 125 152 232 263	2,990,992 3,220,614 3,899,981 5,025,820 6,649,288	2,349,656 2,906,141 2,981,970 4,264,691 5,051,402	E	E	= ·	7 8 8 9 9	5,421,243 5,692,594	9,653,825 11,944,545 11,862,412 11,851,358 12,746,285	7,435,094 9,435,986 8,729,935 8,211,651 8,867,298
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864	2,156,661 1,967,420 1,658,285 1,627,066 1,545,450	8,624,860 7,869,758 6,685,192 6,520,957 6,206,237	3 5 2 12 14	52 158 31 753 1,506	30 38 50 79 66	5,790 6,199 12,654 18,159 12,542	5,118,100 6,345,060 7,992,740 8,237,520 8,443,970	419,935 283,341 284,906 257,388 281,377	621,554 518,329 407,758 171,271 89,376	311 369 408 437 475	8,116,302 6,109,929 6,276,623 6,636,291 6,790,244	5,683,023 4,277,179 4,909,219 4,930,646 5,671,545	33 47 57 66 70	2,586 2,626	166,803 184,688 211,685 234,520 256,380	9 9 9	6,429,025 6,623,460 6,827,085	12,693,727 12,857,879 13,369,102 13,202,317 13,433,410	9,238,731 8,859,374 9,927,079 8,887,093 9,485,163
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	1,543,802 1,479,195 1,433,687 1,960,713 1,700,973	6,190,317 5,909,987 5,738,993 7,843,197 6,804,179	15 9 6 6 7	841 462 315 296 303	50 47 43 41 45	11,736 10,668 6,787 7,105 9,006	8,622,245 8,844,855 9,480,800 9,417,800 10,385,900	231,919 277,062 241,449 182,476 267,603	113,244 96,898 47,374 110,548 90,735	525 555 583 633 651	7,485,808 8,631,133 9,567,990 9,749,716 10,582,711	6,037,529 5,438,388 4,907,819 4,974,102 5,251,327	79 78 83 86 91	3,111 3,111 3,171 3,171 3,368	279,741 277,788 235,648 254,288 276,742	9 10 10 10 10	8,092,555 8,136,325 8,320,624	14,755,518 14,885,355 15,777,891 16,252,007 17,665,861	9,948,064 9,746,575 10,890,291 11,679,164 11,956,575
1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	1,529,121 1,647,389 1,298,839 1,291,014 1,012,153 794,164	6,119,782 6,590,962 5,197,340 5,168,614 4,053,288 3,137,905	5 8 10 3 5 24	667 837 478 187 1,083 1,762	29 46 42 50 44 53	11,015 8,146	11,924,800 11,994,300 11,984,800 12,445,722 12,485,433 13,992,583	191,573 97,088 264,761 186,464 390,955 350,159	36,832 35,328 42,192 38,126 102,922 99,451	677 706 733 764 802 855	11,133,283 11,716,166 12,941,095 14,475,085 15,738,888 17,134,101	5,287,482 5,172,970 5,490,772 6,080,007 6,866,918 7,552,912	95 96 117 135 148 164	3,371 3,472 3,634 3,928 4,464 4,510	454,598 537,398 639,960 718,167 701,080 732,869	10 10 10 10 11 11 12	8,276,250 8,276,250 8,366,250 8,503,033	16,866,405 17,222,093 18,125,902 19,943,959 20,456,852 22,279,482	12,862,650 13,935,047 14,092,995 14,105,460

^{*} The returns of gold exports for the four years, 1852–55, contain, in addition to the amounts which passed through the Customs of this Colony, the following quantities of Victorian gold which passed through the Customs of the adjacent Colonies without being recorded in Victoria:—1852, 749,957 ozs., value 2,624,851*l*.; 1853, 652,297 ozs., value 2,446,114*l*.; 1854, 247,366 ozs., value 958,543*l*.; 1855, 41,530 ozs., value 166,120*l*. Total, 1,691,150 ozs., value 6,195,628*l*. No estimate has been given of the further quantity of gold taken out of the Colony by private hand and not recorded in any Custom House. The returns show the gross exports. Scarcely any gold appears in the import returns until after the gold export duty was abolished at the end of 1867. Since then the following are the imports of gold, chiefly from New Zealand:—1868, 326,550 ozs., value 1,305,825*l*.; 1869, 363,716 ozs., value 1,415,473*l*.; 1870, 376,926 ozs., value 1,507,068*l*.; 1871, 329,181 ozs., value 1,317,018*l*.; 1872, 246,641 ozs., value 986,494*l*.; 1873, 252,576 ozs., value 991,410*l*.; 1874, 220,541 ozs., value 881,717*l*.; 1875, 216,666 ozs., value 869,419*l*. Nearly all this gold was doubtless re-exported.

Statistical Summary of Victoria from 1836 to 1875 inclusive—continued.

	Sar	vings Ba	nks.*		gages and iens.	C	ities, Towns Borough	s, and	S	hires and R Districts.	oad		Mining	Manu-	Churches		ools.	Melb Unive	ourne ersity.	Con- vic- tions
Year.	No. of Savings Banks.	No. of Deposi- tors.	Amount of Balances.	No.	Amouut secured.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Re- venue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Re- venue.	Flour Mills.	Ma- chines.	fac- tories, Works, &c.	and Chapels.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scho- lars.	No. of Matri- culated Stu- dents.	No. of Direct Gra- duates.	(after Commitment for Trial).
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	111111		£ - - -	634 732 393 991 2,216	£ 397,178 669,120 408,131 1,868,955 3,924,896		£ - - -	£ 	111111	£ _ _ _	£	22 27 33 20 40		46 56 57 208 152	28 39 49 128 187	160 129 115 206 391	6,807 7,060 7,841 13,033 20,107			111 170 471 678 631
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	- - 7	7,232 8,854	432,250 468,779	2,340 1,774 2,272 3,221 3,406	2,826,548 2,125,635 2,418,437 2,775,252 3,290,181	19 29 37	2,557,794 2,605,546 3,384,737	219,960 314,316 318,624	16 24 30	641,112 2,663,398 8,107,226	58,113 98,780 118,620	51 77 88 89 97	8,139	227 213 386 421 407	349 473 587 645 642	438 . 455 675 740 772	24,478 26,323 36,671 42,432 46,265	16 7 9 2 15	$\begin{array}{c c} - \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 9 \\ 2 \end{array}$	595 480 662 740 852
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864	9 10 10 11 11	10,135 12,001 13,309 14,920 17,201	484,501 582,796 634,884 701,425 769,681	3,524 2,994 2,546 2,642 2,613	3,742,355 2,744,678 3,174,323 3,406,071 2,781,405	41 48 53 58 61	18,715,561 20,690,476 18,377,042 17,750,027 17,495,183	324,728 284,178 262,179 257,642 336,666	42 60 84 98 99	5,409,687 9,916,311 4,231,308 12,487,403 13,500,916	122,470 146,129 226,833 200,522 349,340	94 104 104 110 93	6,208 6,155 7,209 7,534 7,077	475 429 603 716 612	874 989 1,137 1,352 1,531	886 882 989 1,019 947	51,668 56,473 65,541 69,619 66,145	10 14 23 28 31	6 5 12 8 12	796 846 769 684 567
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	42 61 77 84 110	20,074 23,759 28,376 32,506 37,494	734,568 700,720 709,514 805,830 978,619	2,788 3,313 3,380 3,509 4,036	3,646,699 4,795,890 3,754,672 3,485,315 4,701,485	62 62 62 62 63	20,476,266 20,241,073 20,394,918 21,503,942 21,630,909	308,620 341,429 335,606 500,324 423,984	98 98 99 101 108	16,364,788 19,079,270 21,535,297 22,628,604 24,429,873	370,811 403,024 389,621 371,368 534,123	118 114 118 136 149	6,337 5,328 5,830 6,068 6,561	785 872 990 1,182 1,385	1,695 1,766 1,874 1,870 1,967	1,080 1,206 1,385 1,430 1,722	73,599 81,229 91,336 97,884 151,844	27 35 34 47 53	8 11 16 13 17	675 639 566 526 486
1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	123 134 141 151 157 162	41,738 45,819 58,749 57,547 64,014 65,837	1,047,147 1,117,761 1,405,738 1,498,618 1,617,301 1,469,849	4,410 4,849 5,151 5,155 5,929 6,035	4,203,743 4,278,197 4,076,229 5,248,365 6,019,904 6,542,569	65 63 60 60 60 59	22,607,630 23,268,410 23,929,035 25,391,990 27,324,605 28,123,803	386,676 406,101 391,936 410,508 449,574 462,323	108 108 110 110 110 110 108	25,322,054 26,897,668 29,105,169 31,415,663 32,890,838 37,637,258	528,881 522,033 541,817 529,426 535,440 638,962	147 154 163 157 161 157	6,418 6,054 5,779 5,699 5,220 5,098	1,437 1,591 1,612 1,651 1,948 2,089	2,134 2,210 2,295 2,284 2,455 2,467	1,867 2,050 1,936 1,731 1,721 1,897	154,353 165,276 160,743 226,254 238,592 245,958	82 93 88 98 118 93	10 19 14 21 24 29	573 511 430 450 437 427

^{*} Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865. Hence the increase in the amounts in these columns from that year.

VICTORIA.

INDEX.

Para.	Para.
Accumulation - 52 to 61	Debt, public 36 to 39
Ages at death 22	Defences 42 to 44
Ages at death 22 — of persons married - 9 and 10	— expenditure on 44
Agricultural implements and ma-	Departures, excess of arrivals over 5
chinery 146	Discount, rates of 60
chinery 146 — improvements 147 Area of municipal districts 45 and 46	Distance travelled on railways - 89
Area of municipal districts 45 and 46	Electric telegraph 86
— squatting runs - 125 and 126	Emigration (see Immigration).
Arrest, causes of 65	Engines worked by steam on farms
Arrests, number of 62	and stations 145
Arrivals, excess of over departures 5	and stations 145 Estate, public 121
Assets and liabilities of banks - 61	Exchange, rates of - 55
Ballast, vessels arriving and de-	Executions 68
parting in 81	Exchange, rates of - 55 Executions 68 Expenditure, heads of - 29
parting in 81 Banks, 1875 54	— on defences 44
Banks, assets and liabilities of - 61	on public works
- rates of exchange on bills - 55	Exports (see Imports).
— rates of discount 60	Eye and ear hospital 115
— rates of interest allowed by - 54	"Farm," definition of the term, foot-
Benevolent asylums - 109 to 112	note to 143
Bills of sale 57	Fatality, causes of death in order of 24
Benevolent asylums - 109 to 112 Bills of sale 57 Birth rate, 1865 to 1875 - 14	Finance 25 to 40
Births 13 to 17	Finance 25 to 40 Free dispensaries 117
Births 13 to 17 - 1875 13 excess of, over deaths - 19	Gaols and penal establishments
— excess of, over deaths - 19	60 and 70
- illegitimate 17	Gardens - 136
— illegitimate 17 — of infants of each sex - 15 — of twins and triplets - 16 Blind asylum 113	Gauge of railways - 87
— of twins and triplets 16	Gold, per miner value of - 155
Blind asylum 113	— price of 92
Building societies 58	Gardens 136 Gauge of railways 87 Gold, per miner, value of 155 — price of 92 — raised 151 to 153
Charitable institutions - 109 to 117	— received at Mint - 52 and 151
— accommodation and relief - 109	sent to Mint, countries where-
— Government aid to 112	from 53
receipts and expenditure - 111	Government aid to charitable insti-
Churches, chapels, &c 94 and 95	tutions 112
Colleges 103	tutions 112 Grammar schools 103
Commitments for trial, results of - 67 Convictions 66	Hands employed on farms and sta-
Countries, immigration and emigra-	tions 143 Holdings, average size of 138
tion to various	Holdings, classification of, as to size 137
tion to various 6 Criminals executed 68	— number of 128
Crops, land under principal 129 and 133	— number of 128 Hospitals 109 to 112
— minor 134	Houses in municipal districts 45 and 46
— produce of principal - 130 to 132	Husbands and wives, relative ages
Crown lands, amount realised on	of 10 Illegitimate births 17
sale of 123 and 124	Illegitimate births 17
—— available for selection - 122	Immigration and emigration 4 to 6
— selected 120	—— 1875 -
selected 120 sold 118 and 119	——————————————————————————————————————
Cultivated land, area per head - 141	Imports and exports - 72 to 77
- average area to each holder - 140	
in occupation 128	—— 1874 and 1875 compared - 73
Customs' revenue 78	compared with former years - 74
Deaf and dumb asylum 114	—— from and to various countries 76
Death, causes of, in order of fatality 24	—— of principal articles 77 —— per head 75
rate of infants 23	Improvements on farms and stations 147
Deaths 18 to 24	Indebtedness, per head 38
	Inebriate retreat 116
— at different ages 22	Infants, mortality of 23
excess of, over births - 19	proportion born of each sex - 15
of males and females - 20	Interchange 72 to 93

VICTORIA.	Para	
VICTORIA.	Interest on loans 37 and 39	Naval forces 43
	Land forces 42	Occupied land, area to each person
	in cultivation, area per head	in Colony 139 —— cultivated 128 and 142
	of 141 in cultivation, average area to	— cultivated 128 and 142
	each holder 140	Offences, classification of 63 — reported to the police, 1875 - 62
	occupation, average area per	Orchards 136
	head 139	Orchards 136 Orders, money 85
	vated 142	Orphan asylums 109 to 112 Patents 159
	— occupied, enclosed, and cul-	Penal establishments and gaols
	tivated 128	69 and 70
	— sold or selected, extent of	Pensioners and pensions 41
	holdings in occupation 137 — under gardens and orchards - 136	Persons arrested by the police - 62 — how disposed of - 64
	— under minor crops 134	Persons employed on farms and
	under principle crops 129 and 133	stations 143 Population 1 to 3
	—— under vines 135	Population 1 to 3
	Lands (see Crown Lands). Law, crime, &c 62 to 71	——————————————————————————————————————
	Letters received and despatched - 84	— in municipal districts 45 and 46 — increase of 2
	Liabilities of banks 61	proportion of the sexes in - 3
	Live stock - 104 and 105	Postal returns 84 Price of gold 92
	Loans, interest on - 37 and 39	Prices 91
	Machinery on farms and stations - 146	Principal crops, land under 129 and 133
	Machines used on the goldfields	— produce of 130 to 132
	Magistrates, cases disposed of by - 64	Prisoners 69 to 71 Private schools 101 and 102
	Manufactories, works, &c. 148 and 149	Produce of principal crops 130 to 132
	Marks, persons signing Marriage	Production 110 4- 101
	Marriage rate 1865 to 1875	Properties rated, annual value of - 50 -—— classification of - 48
	Marriages 7 to 12	- classification of, total value of 49
	register with 12 Marriage rate, 1865 to 1875 - 8 Marriages 7 to 12 — 1875 7 — at different ages 9 — of minors 11	Public debt 36 to 39 - 121
	— at different ages 9	
	—— of persons signing with marks 12	- schools 100 and 102
	Mechanics' institutes 105	
	Melbourne University - 97 to 99 Miles of railway open - 87 and 89	Punishment inflicted by magistrates 66 Quarries 150
	— of railway in course of con-	Quarries 150 Railways, 1875 87
	struction 88	- miles of, in course of con-
	—— of telegraph open 86	struction 88
	Military and naval expenditure - 44 Miner, value of average quantity of	miles of open and travelled, 1874 and 1875 89
	gold raised to each 155	Rateable property, classification of
	Minerals other than gold raised - 158	annual value of 50
	Miners, number of - 154 Mining machines - 156 and 157	— classification of total value of Rateable properties classification - 48
	Minor crops 134	Ratings in municipalities 47
	Minors, marriages of 11	Receipts of Royal Mint - 52
	Mint, Royal - 52, 53, and 151 Money orders 85	Rent of runs 127 Reservoirs 161
	Mortality of infants - 93	Revenue and expenditure - 25 to 40
	Mortgages and releases 56 Municipal districts - 45 to 51	——————————————————————————————————————
	—— proportion of area, population,	——————————————————————————————————————
	and houses in 46	
	— ratings of 47	—— of municipal districts 32 and 51
	—— revenue and expenditure of 32 and 51	— per head 27 and 33
	Museum, National 108	Revenue customs 78 —— heads of 28
	— Technological 106	proportion of, raised by taxa-
	National Gallery 107 — Museum 108	tion 30 Royal Mint, 1875 52
	Nationality of vessels - 79	Royal Mint, 1875 52 — amount of gold received at - 151

Royal Mint, countries producing Stock, live Stone quarries Runs, squatting 125 to 127 Summary convictions -	- 144 - 150	
gold sent to 53 Stone quarries	150	
	- 100	
	- 66	
Sabbath schools 96 Taxation, 1874-75 -	- 30	
Sabbath schools 96 Taxation, 1874-75 - Sales of Crown lands - 118 and 119 — general and local -		
— amount realised on - 123 and 124 — general and local, per head	- 35	
Savings banks 59 —— per head for a series of years	31	
Schools 100 to 103 Technological Museum -	- 106	
	- 86	
grammar 103 Telegraph, electric - 101 and 102 Tillage, land under - 128 a	and 137	
—— public 100 and 102 Tonnage of vessels -	- 80	
—— Sabbath 96 Trade with various countries	- 76	
Sexes, deaths of both 20 Twins and triplets, births of University 20	- 16	
—— of infants born 15 University 9	7 to 99	
—— of infants born 15 University 9 Vessels built	- 82	
tion 3 Vessels, nationality of -	- 79	
Ships (see Vessels). —— on the register -	- 83	
Signing marriage register with — tonnage of -	- 80	
marks 12 — with cargoes and in ballast	- 81	
Squatting runs 125 to 127 Vines	- 135	
"Station," definition of the term, Vital statistics	7 to 24	
footnote to 143 Wages	- 90	
Steam engines on farms and sta- Waterworks	- 161	
tions 145 Weights and measures -	- 93	
— on the goldfields 156 Wine produced	- 135	

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1875.

1. The census of Victoria has latterly been taken only once in Population at 10 years, but an estimate of the population is made up at the end of 1875. end of each quarter in the department of the Government Statist by taking the differences between the numbers recorded as having been born and having died, and between those who arrived in the Colony and departed therefrom by sea. account is or can be taken of the arrivals and departures overland, and therefore the estimate is always, to a certain extent, imperfect. At the end of 1875 the population calculated in this manner was as follows :-

Estimated Population, 31st December 1875.

Males	-	1-12-1-12	-	-	447,148
Females	-		-	-	376,124
		Total			823,272
		Total			020,212

2. The following figures show the increase of population in the Increase of year under review and in each year of the previous decenniad. population, It will be observed that the increase was less in 1875 than in any of those years except 1867, and that in this case the difference in favour of the year under review was only 246.

VICTORIA.

Increase of Population.

1865	-		19,752	1871	-		25,846
1866	-	-	15,887	1872	-	-	18,282
1867		-	14,589	1873	-	-	19,765
1868		-	23,043	1874		_	17,945
1869		4000	25,176	1875	-	-	14,835
1870		13.40	26,809				

Males and females.

3. The proportions of the sexes in the populations, viz., 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females, have not varied in the last three years.

Immigration and emigration, 1875.

4. The persons of either sex who arrived in and departed from the Colony by sea during the year under review were as follows:—

Immigration and Emigration, 1875.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Arrivals	32,744	23,326	9,418
Departures	29,342	20,457	8,885
Immigration in excess -	3,402	2,869	533

Excess of arrivals over departures.

5. The difference between the arrivals and the departures, in favour of the former, was greater by 35 than it was in 1874. It was less, however, than in any other year of the previous decenniad except 1873, 1872, and 1867. The following figures show the differences in the 11 years:—

Excess of Arrivals over Departures, 1865-1875.

1865		-	5,684	1871		1	8,382
1866	7 - 13	-	4,549	1872		-	1,752
1867	-131	-	2,100	1873			3,166
1868	-	-	7,253	1874		-	3,367
1869		-	11,152	1875	H.		3,402
1870	-	-	11,467				

Countries wherefrom and whereto.

6. The countries the immigrants came from and those the emigrants went to are given in the following table:—

Immigration and Emigration 1875. Classification as to Countries wherefrom and whereto.

	All Coun- tries.	New South Wales and Queens-land.	South and Western Australia.	Tasma- nia.	New Zealand and South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Ports.
Arrivals Departures	32,744 29,342	10,736 11,642	4,002 4,735	7,086 4,306	4,397 4,312	5,363 3,244	1,160 1,103
Immigration in excess. Emigration in excess	3,402	906	733	2,780	85	2,119	57

7. The marriages in 1875 numbered 4,985, or 60 more than in 1874, and 11 more than in 1873. An inspection of the column "marriages" in the statistical summary forwarded herewith will show that more marriages were celebrated in the year under review than in any other year since the first settlement of Port Phillip.

8. As compared with the inhabitants of the Colony the mar- Marriage rate. riage rate has been decreasing for years past, a circumstance which no doubt finds its explanation mainly in the fact that in proportion to the whole population the number of persons at marriageable ages is smaller now than it was formerly. The following are the marriage rates in the last 11 years:-

Annual Marriage Rate, 1865-1875.

			iages per 1,0 persons living				ges per 1,000 sons living.
1865	-		7.29	1872		1	6.30
1866	-	_	6.71	1873			6.37
1867	-	-	6.91	1874	1	A BUILT	6.17
1868	-	-	6.99	1875	-	-	6.12
1869	-		6.79				
1870	-	-	6.67	Mean	of 1	1 years	6.61
1871	-		6.35				

9. In the case of all but 16 of the 4,985 marriages which took Ages of persons place, the ages of both bridegroom and bride were specified. married. The following table shows the age of husbands and wives in combination :-

Ages of Persons Married.

								Ages	of W	ives.									nds.
Ages of Husbands.	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	Unspecified.	Total Husbands.
16 to 17 years - 18 to 19	2	1 3 5 - 1 1	- 1	3 6 89 67 22 5 2 1	2 12 17 142 107 34 14 3 3 2 1	1 4 19 193 150 60 21 11 3 1	2 7 13 170 183 61 26 9 6 1	1 5 16 592 603 261 127 43 13 12 3 1	1 3 109 290 221 142 64 34 6 5 1	15 50 109 82 54 28 15 4 2	7 31 64 58 35 18 6 3 2			- - - 1 4 3 11 6 4 -	1 - 5 8 4	- 		1	1 10 36 78 1,333 1,493 823 516 300 179 113 54 24 7 3
Unspecified -	_	_	_	_	_	=	2	_	=	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	=	13	15
Total wives -	2	12	60	198	337	463	480	1,677	876	359	228	148	73	29	18	9	2	14	4,985

10. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,149 Relative ages instances, or 23 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the mar- of husbands riage were of the same age; in 337 instances, or 7 per cent. of and wives. the whole, the wife was older than the husband, and in 3,483 instances, or 70 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

VICTORIA. Marriages of minors. Signing with

11. In 125 instances the bridegrooms, and in 1,552 instances the brides, had not attained the full age of 21 years. In 99 cases both parties to the marriage were minors.

12. Of the bridegrooms, 273, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and of the brides 470, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., signed the marriage register with marks instead of in writing. In the 11 years prior to the year under review 7½ per cent. of the bridegrooms, and 15 per cent. of the

brides, signed with marks.

Births.

Birth rate.

marks.

13. The births registered in 1875 numbered 26,720, or 80 less than those registered in 1874, and 1,380 less than those registered in 1873. The number of births in the last-named year was the largest ever recorded in the Colony in one year. The births in the year under review were exceeded not only in the two years

named, but in 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1868.

14. The birth rate, like the marriage rate, has been decreasing for years past, and was lower in the year under review than it was in any one of the previous 10 years. The following are the birth rates in the last 11 years:-

Annual Birth Rate, 1865-1875.

			s per 1,000 an Populat			per 1,000 of the n Population.
1865		-	42.04	1872 -		35.95
1866	-	mî=l	39'44	1873 -		36.01
1867		- 1	39'41	1874 -		33.56
1868	-	-	40.59	1875 -		32.78
1869	-		37.36	AND SHOW OF		
1870	-	_	38.25	Mean for	11 years	37.26
1871	-	-	37.07			

Sexes of infants born.

15. Of the total number of children born during the year, 13,683 were boys and 13,037 were girls. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104'2 boys to 100 girls. In the 11 years prior to 1875 the average in Victoria was 104.1 boys to 100 girls.

Twins and triplets.

16. The deliveries at which twins were born during 1875 numbered 165, and in 1 case 3 children were produced at a birth. The confinements which took place numbered 26,553, and in 1 in 160 of these more than 1 child was born.

Illegitimate births.

17. The births registered as illegitimate numbered 779, or 1 in every 34. In the previous year 1 child in every 28 born was illegitimate, as also was 1 in every $34\frac{1}{2}$ during the 10 years ended with 1874.

Deaths.

18. Deaths in 1875 amounted to 15,287. This is much the largest number ever recorded in the Colony in one year, and exceeded by upwards of 3,000 the number in 1874, which up to that period had, with one exception (1866), been the year in which the greatest mortality had taken place.

Excess of births over deaths.

19. In the year under review the births exceeded the deaths by 11,433, or 75 per cent. This is the smallest per-centage on record. In the previous year, which was one of high mortality, the proportion was 119 per cent., and in 11 years prior to 1874 it averaged 146 per cent.

20. The males and females who died during the year numbered VICTORIA. 8,563 and 6,724 respectively. These numbers furnish a proportion of 79 females to 100 males. Females in the total population males and feare in the proportion of 84 to every 100 males, but it invariably males. happens that more males and fewer females die than their respective numbers in the population would have given reason to

21. The death rate in the year under review was higher than Death rate. it was in any year of the previous 10, except 1866. The following are the figures for the 11 years:-

Annual Death Rate, 1865-1875.

	Ye	ar.		D	eaths per 1,000 livin	ıg.
				Males.	Females.	Total.
loat						
865	07		-	17.61	16.13	16.97
866	-		-	19.68	18.98	19.37
867	-	1,-21	-	18.25	17.81	18.06
368	-	9 6 -	-	15.77	14.03	15.00
869	-	11	-	16.19	14.10	15.25
870		-		15.66	13.48	14.68
871	-	-	-	14.43	12.20	13.43
872	-		-	15.18	13.10	14.23
873	1-03		-	15.45	13.88	14.74
874	-	-	-	16.11	14.34	15:30
875			-	19.35	18.06	18.76
M	ean for	11 year	rs -	16.66	15.02	15.92

22. More than half the males who died during the year were Ages at death. under 10 years of age, and more than half the females were under 5 years of age. The following are the numbers of either sex who died at various periods of age, and the proportion of those at each age to that of all ages :-

Ages at Death, 1875.

							Death	s, 1875.		
	1	Ages.				Numbers.		Prop	ortions per	cent.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Und	er 5 y	ears		-	3,835	3,444	7,279	44.78	51.22	47.62
		0 10	years	-	534	532	1,066	6.24	7.91	6.97
10	97	15	,,	-	222	201	423	2.59	2.99	2.77
15	,,	25	,,	-	363	415	778	4.24	6.17	5.09
25	,,	35	99	-	436	517	953	5.09	7.69	6.23
35	,,	45	,,	-	813	532	1,345	9.49	7.91	8.80
45	,,	55	"	-	874	418	1,292	10.21	6.22	8.45
55	,,	65	"	-	726	271	997	8.48	4.03	6.52
65	,,	75	"	-	494	235	729	5.77	3.49	4.77
75 a	nd up	wards	3	-	266	159	425	3.11	2.37	2.78
	To	tal -		-	8,563	6,724	15,287	100.00	100.00	100.00

40486.

VICTORIA.

Infantile mortality.

23. The best means of ascertaining the fitness of a country for rearing children in is by comparing the mortality of children dying before they complete their first year with the number of births. The following are the results of such a comparison extending over the 11 years ended with 1875. It will be observed that the infantile mortality during the year under notice was above the average:—

Mortality of Infants, 1865-1875.

		0 0					
		Deaths of Infants over 1 Year to 100 Births.			70	aths of Infants ver 1 Year to 100 Births.	S
1865		- 13.6	1872		-	12.5	
1866		- 15'3	1873		- L	11'3	
1867	-	- 13.8	1874	-	-	12.5	
1868		- 11'2	1875	-	-	14.3	
1869		- 12.6					
1870		- 11.8	Mean	for 11 y	ears	12.7	
1871	-	- 11.3				-	

Causes of death.

24. An epidemic of measles prevailed during the first six months of the year under review, and an epidemic of scarlatina in the last two, and the effect of these diseases is marked by a great increase in the mortality. It will be observed by the following table, in which the causes of death are arranged in the order of their fatality during 1875, that measles stands first on the list, whereas during a period of $21\frac{1}{2}$ years it stood twenty-sixth, and scarlatina stands fourth; its ordinary place being fourteenth.

Causes of Death in order of Fatality. (21 Years, 1853-1874, and Year 1875).

Order of Fa	atality.						Number of	Deaths
21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.	Causes of Death	in ord	ler of F	atality, l	.875.	21½ Years, 1853–1874.	
26	1	Measles -					2,287	1,541
3	2	Phthisis -	-		-	-	15,386	1,027
4	3	Diarrhœa -	-	-		-	13,499	1,002
14	4	Scarlatina -	-	-		-	5,079	985
1	5	Accidents -	-	-		-	16,576	803
2	6	Atrophy and de	bility	-	-	-	15,489	762
7	7	Pneumonia	-	-		-	8,041	590
12	8	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	5,699	574
9	9	Diseases of the	organs	of cir	culation	not		
		classed -	-		7 12 11	-	7,276	558
5	10	Dysentery	-		-	-	11,084	509
6	11	Typhoid fever, &	&c.		-	-	8,714	445
8	12	Convulsions	-		25.7	20 14	7,897	423
13	13	Diseases of the 1	ervous	systen	n, not cla	assed	5,188	316
22	14	Cancer -	-		-		2,596	308
18	15	Apoplexy -			-	_	3,371	303
16	16	Premature birth	-	-		-	3,586	280
24	17	Old age -				-	. 2,415	255

VICTORIA.

Order of F	atality.		Number of	Deaths
21½ Years, 1853–1874.	Year 1875.	Causes of Death in order of Fatality, 1875.	21½ Years, 1873–1854.	Year 1875
33	18	Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apo-	1 205	0.45
15	10	plexy	1,385 3,931	$\frac{245}{242}$
15 10	19 20	Diphtheria	6,362	239
25	21	Childbirth and metria	2,378	237
23	22	Diseases of the digestive organs, not classed	2,475	233
20	23	Cephalitis	3,221	172
31	24	Paralysis	1,551	167
19	25	Hydrocephalus	3,353	154
27	26	Gastritis	1,795	148
21	27	Croup	2,750	135
34	28	Want of breast-milk	1,374	124
11	29	Teething	6,278	118
43	30	Rheumatism	838	105
28	31	Tabes mesenterica	1,789	102
29	32	Hepatitis	1,731	96
49	33	Erysipelas	688	95
39	34	Pleurisy	1,009	93
35	35	Suicide	1,187	91
46	36	Scrofula	742	83
37	37	Peritonitis	1,151	81
38	38	Aneurism	1,069	80
30	39	Dropsy	1,711	79
32	40	Alcoholism	1,423	76
59	41	Nephria	432	74
48	42	Diseases of the urinary organs, not classed	704	63
41	43	Diseases of the stomach, not classed -	956	62 61
42		Malformations	894 762	61
45	1 44	Epilepsy	587	61
52	J 15 C	Jaundice, gall-stone	301	01
36	45	Diseases of the respiratory system, not classed -	1,152	60
17	46	Whooping cough	3,498	58
40	47	Cholera	959	57
57	7 (Pericarditis	490	47
58	48	Asthma	468	47
68	[10]	Hydatids	278	47
56	49	Ileus	505	45
55	50	Venereal diseases	\$16	42
44	51	Thrush	288	40
53	52	Tubercular diseases, not classed	553	36
47	53	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	712	34
50	54	Laryngitis	632	33
70	55	Tumour	263	30
65	56	Measmatic diseases, not classed	296	29
67	57	Hernia	283	27
69) [Diseases of the organs of generation, not		
	>583	classed	275	25
72	1	Skin disease	239	25
51	}59{	Remittent fever	613	23
66	1 11	Ulceration of intestines	288	23
62	60	Ascites	338	21
61	1 [Diseases of the locomotive system, not	070	00
	61	classed	378	20
63		Privation	324	20
73	ا مرا	Nephritis	229 90	20 18
81	62	Gout	382	13
60	63	Murder and manslaughter	102	13
80	1 61	Arthritis	151	12
11	64	Diabetes -	201	12

VICTORIA.

Order of F	atality.		Number of	Death
$21\frac{1}{2}$ Years, $1853-1874$.	Year 1875.	Causes of Death in order of Fatality, 1875.	$21\frac{1}{2}$ Years, $1853-1874$.	Year 1875
54	65	Quinsy	527	11
64	7 (Mortification	319	10
75	66	Cystitis	175	10
87	1) 0 [Paramenia	53	
71	67	Insanity	240	
74	68	Puerpura and scurvy	228	
78	69	Intussusception	131	
90	70	Noma	48	
79	71	Ulcer	128	
86	7 (Execution	63	
85	72	Stone, gravel	65	
84		Spleen disease	67	
89	3 6	Stricture of the intestines	50	
92		Ischuria	43	
94	>73	Chicken-pox	35	
100		Parasitic diseases, not classed	13	
96		Fistula	31	
82	5 6	Ovarian dropsy	81	
88		Worms	52	
93	74	Phlegmon, whitlow	40	
95	(-)	Chorea	31	
98		Ostitis, periostitis	21	
103	7 6	Polypus	6	
97	75	Dietic diseases, not classed	22	
83		Ague	72	
76	-	Diathetic diseases, not classed	165	-
91	_	Carbuncle, boil	47	_
99	=	Small-pox	21	-
101	_	Pancreas disease	12	-
102		Developmental diseases of children, not		
		classed	11	-
104		Glanders	2	-
105	_	Developmental diseases of adults, not	a1	
100		classed	1	-
		Deaths from specified causes -	206,311	15,24
		Deaths from unspecified causes -	1,493	10,2
		Deaths from unspecticu causes -	1,700	
		Deaths from all causes	207,804	15,28
		Deaths Hom an eauses -	201,001	10,20

Revenue and expenditure, 1874-5.

25. The general revenue and general expenditure of Victoria during the year 1874-5 were as follow:—

		£		d.	
Net revenue	-	4,236,423	5	10	
Net expenditure	-	4,318,120	11	7	
Expenditure in excess of reven	ue -	81.697	5	9	
Balance from 1873-4 brought f	orward	170,491	9	9	
Balance to carry forward to 18	75-6 -	88,794	4	0	

Large revenue and expenditure, 1874-5. 26. The revenue and expenditure of the year under notice were the largest amounts ever received and expended in Victoria

during one year.* In one other year only did the revenue come up to four millions sterling, viz., in 1873-4 (4,106,790l.), and in two other years only did the expenditure reach that amount, viz., in 1854 (4,185,708l.), and in 1873-4 (4,177,338l.).†

VICTORIA.

27. The revenue raised and amount expended per head of the Revenue and population during the last four years were as follow:— expenditure

Revenue and expenditure per head during the last four years.

			Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871-2	-	-	4 19 7	4 17 7
1872-3	-	-	$4 \ 14 \ 7\frac{1}{9}$	4 11 0
1873-4	- 11	-	$5 \ 4 \ 0\frac{1}{3}$	5 5 10
1874-5	-		$5 \ 5 \ 0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	$5 7 0\frac{1}{2}$

28. The following are the heads of revenue in Victoria for the Heads of last two financial years, and the amounts received under each revenue. head:—

Heads of Revenue, 1873-4 and 1874-5.

Heads of Revenue			Amounts	received.
			1873-4.	1874-5.
			£	£
Customs	-	-	1,761,099	1,628,235
Excise	-	-	32,869	32,475
Ports and harbours		-	20,654	19,935
Licenses (business)		-	10,135	10,714
Duties on estates of deceased pe	rsons	-	72,086	32,526
Land sales (including rents cour	ating tow	rards		02,020
purchase money)	-	0.0	558,316	767,030
Rents of Crown lands (not cour	ating tow	ards		101,000
purchase money)	-	-	196,114	174,194
Railways			851,425	921,714
Water supply	- T. T.	45.0	103,493	88,556
Public works (exclusive of railway	ays and w	rater		00,000
supply)		-	1,641	6,834
Post and telegraphs	_	-	186,637	198,326
Fines, fees, and forfeitures -		00-19	110,930	116,832
Rents (ordinary)	-	0	1,393	749
Reimbursements, recoups, &c.	-	-	95,269	107,867
Interest and exchange -		1	84,077	175,025
Miscellaneous receipts -		-	20,652	55,411
Total -	Transport	- T	4,106,790	4,236,423

^{*} Figures showing the revenue and expenditure of each year since the first settlement of the Colony will be found in the statistical summary of Victoria which precedes this digest.

[†] The amounts in 1874-5 were exceeded in the year 1875-6, in which, according to approximate figures recently obtained, the revenue amounted to not less than 4,325,000l. and the expenditure to not less than 4,572,000l.

VICTORIA.

Heads of expenditure.

29. The following are the amounts expended in the last two financial years:—

Heads of Expenditure, 1873-4 and 1874-5.

II. a fragmentitum	Amounts	expended.
Heads of Expenditure.	1873-4.	1874-5.
	£	£
Legislature	56,614	56,552
Civil establishment	95,994	105,681
Judicial and legal	177,369	172,975
Public instruction, science, &c	537,759	596,102
Charitable institutions, medical, &c	272,290	273,537
Mining	33,009	30,653
Police	194,329	198,312
Gaols and penal establishments	61,787	60,469
Mint	21,667	20,000
Crown lands and survey	118,329	140,246
Railways	405,319	437,931
Water supply	15,708	24,240
Public works (exclusive of railways and		
water supply	601,076	669,740
Customs	93,840	57,364
Harbours and lights	24,638	35,035
Defences	56,629	53,507
Post and telegraphs	309,112	357,890
Retiring allowances and pensions	31,508	34,694
Redemption of loans	35,100	35,000
Interest	726,142	742,008
Civil list*	76,570	68,984
Aborigines	7,055	6,209
Placed to railway loan and construction		
account†	200,000	100,000
Miscellaneous services	25,494	40,992
Total	4,177,338	4,818,121

Taxation.

30. The amounts of which the revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation, and those raised otherwise. Of the former class are the receipts from customs and excise duties, from wharfage rates, from ports and harbour dues, from tolls, from business licenses, and from duties on estates of deceased persons. Of the latter class are the amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labour of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c.

* Including Governor's salary, salaries of ministers, Executive Council, and public

[†] This account was created under the Land Act, 1869 (33 Vict., No. 360, sects. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of 200,000*l*. proceeding from the alienation of Crown land should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1875 was 1,000,000*l*., of which 910,369*l*. 7s. 11d. had been expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund amounting to 89,630*l*. 12s. 1d.

151

The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue for the financial year under review based upon this principle:-

VICTORIA.

	Revenue	of	Victoria,	1874-5.	£	s.	d.
Amount raised	by taxation				1,724,821		
22 29	otherwise			-	2,511,601	7	4
	Total		-		4,236,423	5	10

31. The following are the amounts raised by taxation per head Taxation per head. of the mean population during the last four years:—

Taxation per Head.

				£	s.	d.
1871-2	-	-	-	2	3	0
1872-3	-		-	2	6	4
1873-4	-		-	2	8	$0\frac{3}{4}$
18745	-		-	2	2	9

32. In connexion with general revenue taxation and expendi- Local revenue ture of the Colony, the local or municipal revenue, taxation, and expendiand expenditure should also be considered. The following table gives a statement of the total revenue and total expenditure of the general and municipal governments* during the year under review :-

General and Local Revenue and Expenditure, 1874-5.

Revenue.		Amount re	ceive	d.
		£	s.	d.
General Government		4,236,423		
Municipal government	-	683,001	14	3
Total -	-	4,919,425	0	1
Expenditure.		Amount ex	pende	ed.
Expenditure.		Amount exp	pendo-	ed. d.
Expenditure. General Government			s.	
		£	s. 11	d.

33. It thus appears that the sums raised and expended in Vic- General and toria for general and local purposes amount to little less than local revenue five millions sterling. In proportion to each individual in the per head. population, the total amount raised in 1875 under the two systems of government was 6l. 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$., and the total amount expended was 6*l*. 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}d$.

^{*} For the purposes of this table, the amount paid by Government to local bodies has been deducted from the municipal government revenue, and from the municipal government expenditure. For the entire revenue and expenditure of municipal bodies, see table following para. 51, post.

VICTORIA.

General and local taxation.

34. The amount of taxation under the general and local government is given in the following table:—

General and Local Taxation, 1874-5.

General Gov	vernment I	Caxation.			Amount rece	ived.	
					£	s.	d.
Custom duties	-	-	-	-	1,527,439	10	7
Wharfage rates	-	-	-	-	100,795	6	10
Ports and harbours	-	-	-	-	19,935	7	6
Spirits distilled in V	ictoria	-	-	-	32,474	15	8
Licenses (not territor	rial)		- Library	-	10,714	4	9
Duties on estates of	deceased	persons	-	- 04	32,526	1	1
Toll receipts	- 15 - 1		-	-	936	12	1
Total		-	-		1,724,821	18	6
Municipal Go	vernment '	Taxation.					
Rates -	-	-	-	-	364,337	19	7
Toll receipts -	-	-	- 4	-	69,106	9	1
Licenses -	-	-	-	-	107,071		
Registration of dogs	and goa	ts		-	10,293	5	4
Market dues -	1 4 4		District State	-	27,982	1	0
Total	_	-	-10	-	578,791	3	9
Total gener	ral and l	ocal tax	ation		2,303,613	2	3
35. The general a upon $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions step of the population g individual.	rling; th	ne exact	sum div	ride	d by the nu	ımb	ers

General and local taxation per head.

Public debt.

36. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1875 to 13,992,582l. 12s. This consisted of—

			£	s.	d.
Debentures	-	-	12,993,220	0	0
Stock -	•	-	999,362	12	0
Total	-		13,992,582	12	0

Rates of interest.

37. The rates of interest payable on the various amounts are as follow:—

Rates of Int	erest.		Amoun	t.	
			£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	is - Walso	-	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	- 7	-	2,419,900	0	0
4 per cent.	- "		2,499,362	12	0
Total	-		13,992,582	12	0

Indebtedness per head. 38 On the 30th June 1875, the estimated population of Victoria was 813,588, if the public debt at the same period

(13,992,582l. 12s.) be divided by this number, the result will VICTORIA. show an average of indebtedness on behalf of every man, woman, and child in the Colony amounting to 17l. 3s. $11\frac{3}{4}d$.

39. The following was the amount of interest payable on Vic- Interest on torian loans and of expenses connected therewith during the loans. financial year under notice. The whole represents a charge of 19s. 1d. per head of the population.

s. d. Interest on loans, 1874-5 - 765,368 14 0 Expenses connected with loans, 1874-5 4,409 12 1 769,778 6 1

40. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, Expenditure not less than thirty millions sterling have been expended by the on public Government on public works. This amount includes the expenditure on railways, which dates from 1858; that on Melbourne water supply, which dates from 1853; that on country water supply, which dates from 1865; and that on roads and bridges and on other public works, both of which are given from 1851. The following are the total amounts expended under each of these heads:-

Expenditure on Public Works, 1851-1875. Victorian railways, 1858 to 1874-5 - - 13,240,656 - 6,773,817 Roads and bridges, 1851 to 1874-5 -Melbourne water supply (Yan Yean), 1853 to 1874-5 - 1,318,423 Other water works, 1865 to 1874-5 -Other public works, 1851 to 1874-5-Total - 30,005,063

41. The number of persons entitled to receive pensions from Pensioners and the Victorian Government in 1874-5 was 139, and the amount pensions. chargeable upon the revenue of the Colony on account of such pensions was 26,277l.

42. The following table shows the strength and establishment Land forces. of the land forces of Victoria at the end of 1875 :-

Land Forces—Strength and Establishment.

Corps.		Stren	gth.		Total	Super- numeraries
	Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and file.	Total.	Estab- lishment.	
Paid artillery -	2	5	130	137	169	
Volunteers, cavalry -	31	24	196	251	210	50
,, artillery -	60	88	1,299	1,447	1,575	57
" engineers	5	7	102	114	150	
" torpedo, &c.	4		21	25	30	
" rifles -	65	97	1,552	1,714	2,050	2
Staff, bands, &c	64	38	100	202	-	_
Total	231	259	3,400	3,890	4,184	109

VICTORIA.
Naval forces.

43. The naval forces consist of the *Cerberus* ironclad turret ship of 225 feet long and 2,107 tons register, and the *Nelson* wooden line-of-battle ship of 220 feet long and 2,736 tons register; also of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1875:—

Naval Forces-Strength and Establishment.

	J. Francis	Strength			Wanted	Thetal
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Boys.	Total.	to complete.	Estab- lishment.
H.M.V.S. Cerberus	6	36	40	82		82
Malaam	5	32		37	_	37
N1	9	216	-	225	4	229
Total -	. 20	284	40	344	4	348

Military and naval expenditure.

44. In 1874-5 the military expenditure amounted to 36,373l. and the naval expenditure to 17,134l. The total expenditure on defences was thus 53,507l.

Municipalities, 1875.

45. The following table shows the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, their estimated area and population, the number of dwellings they contained, and the number of ratepayers during the year under review:—

Municipalities—Number, Area, Population, Ratepayers, and Dwellings, 1875.

Municipal Districts.	Number of Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.		Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	59	231,699	395,005	89,107	88,026
Shires		47,745,120	387,473	88,014	86,443
Total	167	47,976,819	782,478	177,121	174,469

Area, population, and houses in municipalities.

46. Whilst the area contained in municipalities of both descriptions is equal to over five-sixths of the area of the Colony, their population is equal to 24 twenty-fifths of its inhabitants. The houses they contained exceeded by 15,988 the total number enumerated at the last census (2nd April 1871) in the whole of Victoria.

Amounts of ratings in municipalities.

47. The different amounts at which municipalities were rated in 1874 and 1875 are set down in the following table:—

155

Ratings in Municipalities, 1874 and 1875.

VICTORIA.

Amount levied in the £.		Cities, Towns, roughs.	Number	of Shires.
in the æ.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
s. d.				
0 6	_	-	2	1
$0 8\frac{1}{2}$		1		_
0 9	2	1	2	5 2
0 10	_	_	1	2
1 0	22	29	98	94
1 3	7	4	3	
1 4	3	3	1	1
1 6	17	11	3	3
1 9	3	4		
1 10	2	1		
2 0	4	4	-	1
Not stated -				1
Total -	60	59	110	108

48. The following table gives the number of properties in Classification boroughs and in shires during the last two years, arranged in of properties rated, 1874 and different groups according to their valuations. It will be noticed 1875. that in both kinds of municipalities an increase has taken place in the numbers in each group, also that boroughs contained 3,841 more properties, and shires contained 4,757 more properties, resulting in a total of 8,598 more properties, in 1875 than in 1874.

Classification of Properties rated, 1874 and 1875.

				N	umber of	Propertie	es.	
-			In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In S	hires.	То	tal.
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Under 50l.			91,320	94,769	75,852	79,425	167,172	174,194
50l. to 100l.	-	-	7,981	8,253	7,537	8,326	15,518	16,579
100l. to 200l.	-	-	2,964	3,040	2,398	2,671	5,362	5,711
200l. to 300l.		-	764	782	552	568	1,316	1,350
300l. to 400l.	_	-	289	301	268	279	557	580
400l. to 500l.	-	-	153	160	117	128	270	288
500l. and upw	ards	-	235	242	612	696	847	938
Total	-		103,706	107,547	87,336	92,093	191,042	199,640

49. The next table gives the estimated total value or value in Classification fee simple of rateable property in boroughs and shires during of total value of the of property. 1874 and 1875, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. All the lines show

VICTORIA.

The increase in shires, however, was much larger than that in boroughs, for whilst the value of property in the former in 1875 exceeded that in 1874 by 4,746,420l. the excess in the latter was only 799,198l.

Classification of Total Value of Rateable Property, 1874 and 1875.

		Estimated Total Value of Rateable Property						
Rateable Values.			Towns, and oughs.	In Shires.				
		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.			
		£	£	£	£			
Under 50l	-	12,620,396	13,425,920	12,352,195	14,001,922			
50l. to 100l		5,201,090	5,236,868	4,778,797	5,774,169			
100l. to 200l	-	3,717,516	3,710,671	3,128,595	3,545,945			
200l. and upwards		5,785,603	5,750,344	12,631,251	14,315,222			
Total -	-	27,324,605	28,123,803	32,890,838	37,637,258			

Classification 50. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in of annual value similar groups in the following table. Increase is shown in each of property. line, as in the former table. The total increase in boroughs was 42,899l., that in shires was 409,937l.

Classification of Annual Value of Rateable Property, 1874 and

		Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property							
Rateable Values.			Towns, and oughs.	In Shires.					
	73	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.				
		£	£	£	£				
Under 50l		1,352,679	1,384,125	1,220,327	1,320,284				
50l. to 100l	-	537,885	539,887	492,313	544,464				
100 <i>l</i> . to 200 <i>l</i>	-	381,885	382,546	315,056	334,358				
2001. and upwards	-	584,033	592,823	1,111,299	1,349,826				
200tt tella ap									

Revenue and municipalities.

51. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of expenditure of boroughs and shires during 1875:-

Municipalities, 1875—Revenue and Expenditure.*

VICTORIA.

			Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
D.			£	£	£
Revenue:			76,064	342,219	418,283
From Government rates -	A To	100	197,055	167,283	364,338
" tolla			28,859	40,248	69,107
" 1			68,275	38,796	107,071
" mintenstion of	done	nd	00,210	00,100	107,071
,, registration of	dogs a	-	5,392	4,901	10,293
an amb at damage			27,688	294	27,982
Janasita an an	tracts		9,343	22,912	32,255
,, deposits on con	-	-	49,647	22,309	71,956
Total		-	462,323	638,962	1,101,285
Expenditure :					
Public works	-	-	233,550	379,719	613,269
Salaries, &c	-	-	40,517	55,115	95,632
Deposits returned	-	-	9,861	22,537	32,398
Other expenditure	-	-	173,169	76,058	249,227
Total	-	_	457,097	533,429	990,526

52. The gold received at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, in 1875 Royal Mint, amounted to 489,732 ounces, valued at 1,947,712l. Of this gold, 1875. 3,553 ounces, valued at 13,857l., was issued as bullion, and the remainder was coined into 1,888,000 sovereigns. The Mint receipts amounted to 7,928l.

53. Since the first opening of the Mint in 1872, 1,237,657 Countries proounces of gold have been received thereat, but this was not all produced in Victoria. The following figures show the quantities from different countries.

Gold received at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, 1872 to 1875, produced in—

				Ounces.
Victoria -	-	-	-	884,853
New South Wales	-	-	-	1,211
Queensland		-	-	1,141
South Australia	-			24,455
New Zealand	-			310,056
Tasmania	-	-	-	12,341
Natal -	-	-	-	446
Unknown -	-	-100	-	3,154
	Total	-	- 1	,237,657

54. In 1875 there were 12 banks of issue in Victoria, and these Banks, and had 271 branches or agencies within the Colony. The rate of rate of interest interest allowed by these banks on moneys deposited for 12 on deposits. months ranged during the year from 5 to 6 per cent.

^{*} See also paragraphs 32 to 35, ante.

Rates of exchange, 1875.

55. The average rates of exchange during the 12 months for bank bills drawn on the places named were as follow:—

London - - \frac{1}{2} to \frac{7}{8} per cent. premium at 60 \, d/s.

British India - 5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee.

New South Wales - 2s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium.

Mortgages and releases.

56. The number and amount of mortgages on land, live stock, and wool, and the number and amount of releases therefrom, effected during 1875 were as follow:—

Mortgages and Releases, 1875.

		Mortgage	es and Liens.	Releases.		
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
	246		£		£	
Land -	-	4,619	3,686,510	2,846	2,284,740	
Live stock	-	785	536,765	64	288,436	
Wool -	1	631	319,294	1	450	
Total		6,035	4,542,569	2,911	2,573,626	

Bills of sale.

57. The bills of sale filed during the year numbered 3,182, securing an amount of 788,339l. The bills of sale satisfied numbered 189, releasing an amount of 85,477l.

Building societies. 58. Sixty-one building societies were in existence in 1875, the members of which numbered 23,617. The aggregate income of these societies during the year was 966,230*l*., and the working expenditure amounted to 26,555*l*. Sums amounting in all to 728,172*l*. were advanced to members in the year, and moneys amounting to 439,288*l*. were received on deposit.

Capital and Profits.

Amount of capital stock paid up - - 8,517,966*

Average rate per annum of last dividend declared - - - 11\frac{11}{160} per cent.

Amount of last dividend declared - - 518,375

Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend - - 2,587,905

Savings banks.

59. Savings banks in Victoria are of two kinds, post office and ordinary. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances during the year under review:—

^{*} Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

Savings Banks, 1875.

VICTORIA

f of Opposite	Total Amount.		erage posi	
	A STATE OF THE STA		-	-
		£ 14	-	d. 2
	2.000.0	33	11	3
	26,59	26,591 892,468	26,591 892,468 33	26,591 892,468 33 11

Queensland

- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium.

South Australia - 4s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per cent. premium.

Tasmania -

- $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

New Zealand $-\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

60. The following were the average rates per cent. per annum Rates of disof discount on local bills :-

Under 65 days' currency

- 7 per cent.

From 65 to 95 days' currency Above 95 days' currency

- 8 ,, - 9 to 10 per cent.

61. The banks are required by their respective charters to Assets, liabili furnish sworn statements of their assets, liabilities, capital, and ties, &c. profits quarterly. The following figures show the average of the four statements furnished during 1875:—

Liabilities.

	£
-	- 1,362,167
-	- 73,965
- 10	- 223,903
-	- 4,613,867
-	- 8,739,998
	£15,013,900
	£
	- - - -

			£
Coined gold and silver, and ot	her	coined	
metals	-		2,449,560
Gold and silver in bullion and ba	ırs		411,561
Landed property	-		727,662
Notes and bills of other banks	-		188,496
Balances due from other banks	-	-	353,382
All debts due to the banks*	-	T	17,016,011
		£	21,146,672

^{*} Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

VICTORIA.

Offences reported to police.

62. The number of offences reported to the Victorian police in the year 1875 was 29,891. In respect to 25,247 of these offences arrests were made, but in the case of the remaining 4,644 no one had been apprehended up to the end of March 1876.

Classification of offences.

63. The offences referred to may be classified as follows:-

Total				29,891
Lunacy - Other offences	-		-	571 7,826
Drunkenness	-		-	11,454
Against property	-	-	-	7,693
Against the person	-	-	-	2,347

Cases dealt with by magistrates.

64. In addition to the above, 17,480 offenders were brought before magistrates by summons. The total number of cases dealt with by those officers (exclusive of civil cases) was 42,727. These cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

Cases dismi	ssed	-			14,921
Summarily	convicted	1		-	27,062
Committed	for trial	-	The Capture	-	744
	Total	-	o\$t stante) poever ≡ s) -) -	42,727

Causes of arrest.

65. The following were the offences for which arrests were made during the year 1875 only:—

Causes of Arrest, 1875.

Offence.			1875.		
Murder and attempts at murder -				-	15
Manslaughter	-	-			16
Wounding or poisoning with intent to do l	oodily	harm	-	-	43
Assaults	-		- 1	- 1	1,693
Rape and indecent assaults on females	-		-	_	38
Unnatural offences, and assaults with inter	at to c	ommit th	ie same	-	11
Other offences against the person -	-		re area.	-	136
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.		777		-	212
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.				4	205
Other offences against property -	-			1	3,410
Forgery and offences against the currency	-			-	110
Drunkenness		- 1		-	11,454
Other offences against good order -	-		•	-	5,828
Offences relating to carrying out laws	-			-	426
Smuggling, and other offences against the	reven	ue -	-	-	89
Offences against public welfare -	-		-	70-	1,561
Total	-	19.40			25,247

66. The following were the punishments inflicted by magistrates in the cases of summary conviction which took place during Summary conthe year:—

VICTORIA. victions.

Fine	o -10 Miles	-02/50	-	A PER L	10,669
Imprisonment with o	r without	option	of	paying	
a fine	-11017	altorre s	-		15,410*
Imprisonment with w	hipping	-aliai i	-	A derive	2
Bound over -	to Love his	- 10	-	- 18	307
Sent to reformatory	40- n Roll	200 may	-	- 4	86
Sent to industrial sch	iool	- 50 11	-		482
Otherwise dealt with	•	-	-	gilandi -	106
Tota	al -		-	ergeran.	27,062

67. The following table shows the result of the commitments Commitments for trial which took place during the year, the offences also being for trial. It is to be remarked that attempts to commit murder are separately stated, but attempts to commit other offences are included in the numbers placed opposite the name of the offence:-

Result of Commitments for Trial, 1875.

	Judg	ment	No	Awaiting	
Offences.	For the Crown. For the Prisoner.		Prosecu-	Trial at end of the Year.	Total
Murder	4	2	1		9
Manslaughter	3	3 8	9		14
Attempt at murder -	ĭ	Later Land &			1
Concealment of birth -	i	1		1	3
Rape †	4	3	2	2	11
Indecent assaults on fe-					
males‡	4	1		1	6
Unnatural crimes, &c.§ -	5		-	3	8
Other offences against the					
person	62	21	2	17	102
Robbery with violence -	19	3	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	4	26
Other offences against pro-					
perty	301	120	49	55	525
Miscellaneous offences -	23	10	3	3	39
Total	427	170	59	88	744

68. Four criminals were executed in 1875; two of these were Criminals exenatives of England, and two were Chinese. In the case of one of cuted, 1875. the former, the offence was wounding with intent to murder, and in the other three cases murder. Executions have taken place in

^{*} It is estimated that in four-fifths of these cases the option was given of paying a fine. In 6,713 cases the fine was actually paid.

[†] Including carnal knowledge of girls under 10 years of age. ‡ Including carnal knowledge (with consent) of girls between 10 and 12 years of

[§] Including indecent assaults on males. 40486.

VICTORIA.

each year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales except 1874. In the 11 years ended with 1875 the total number of executions was 38.

Gaols and prisoners.

69. The places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons, the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and prisoners, 1875.

70. The following are the statistics of the three descriptions of institutions during the year under review:—

Gaols and Penal Establishments, 1875.

		Number of Institutions.	Number of	Prisoners	Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.
			Confined during the Year.*	At end of the Year.		
Gaols	-	9	8,764	943	3,050	21
Police gaols -	-	10	1,196	33	57	1
Penal establishments	-	. 3	1,400	695	506	10
Total -		22	11,360	1,671	3,613	32

Males and females in prisons.

71. Of the prisoners in gaols at the end of the year, 632 were males, and 311 were females. Of the prisoners in police gaols, 26 were males and 7 were females. No females are received into the penal establishments.

Imports and exports, 1875.

72. The total value of the imports in 1875 was 16,685,874l., and that of the exports 14,766,974l. The excess of imports over exports was thus 1,918,900l., and the total value of external trade was 31,452,848l.

Imports and exports, 1874 and 1875, compared.

73. The imports were less in value by 268,111*l*. than those in 1874. The exports were less by 674,135*l*. than those in that year.

Years in which imports and exports, 1875, have been exceeded. 74. A glance at the statistical summary which precedes this digest will show that the imports in 1875 have been exceeded in value by those in 1854 and 1874 only, but that the exports in 1875 were exceeded in value by those in 1856, 1857, 1868, 1873, and 1874.

Imports and exports per head.

75. The imports per head in the year under review were, with the exception of those in the six years 1868 to 1872, less than they were in any of the other years since Victoria has been an independent Colony. The exports per head were less in 1875 than in any other year since 1851, except 1870. The following

^{*} To make up the numbers in this column, a prisoner is reckoned afresh each time he is transferred from one gaol or penal establishment to another.

are the values of imports and exports per head of living population in the 11 years ended with 1875:—

			Imports per Head.	Exports per Head
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865		-	21 10 2	21 6 8
1866	-	-	23 5 11	20 6 7
1867		-	17 19 4	19 11 8
1868	-	-	19 16 11	23 4 8
1869	-	-	19 19 2	19 6 5
1870	-		17 10 11	17 11 4
1871		-	16 14 2	19 14 2
1872		-	17 19 10	18 4 7
1873	- 75	-	21 3 9	19 12 2
1874	X	-	21 4 7	19 6 8
1875	-	-	20 9 6	18 2 4

76. The value of the imports from and exports to the United Trade with va-Kingdom, the neighbouring Colonies, other British possessions, rious countries. the United States, and other foreign countries, and the per-centage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

Imports and Exports from and to different Countries.

	Imports th	nerefrom.	Exports thereto.		
Countries.	Value.	Per- centage.	Value.	Per- centage.	
		£		£	
The United Kingdom		7,809,285	46.82	6,980,983	47.27
New South Wales		4,209,820	25.23	1,551,608	10.51
Queensland -	-	106,146	• 63	95,115	7.12
South Australia -		231,521	1.39	481,650	• 64
Western Australia		4,756	.03	59,360	3.26
Tasmania	-	275,118	1.65	386,589	2.62
New Zealand -		1,062,238	6.36	1,051,341	•40
Other British Possessions		1,060,089	6.95	4,007,043	27.14
The United States		353,141	2.11	103,041	•70
Other Foreign States	-	1,473,760	8.83	50,244	•34
Total	-	16,685,874	100.00	14,766,974	100.00

77. The following are the values of 20 of the principal articles Imports and imported, and of certain articles, 18 in number, exported in the exports of certain articles. year under review:—

Imports	of prince	ripal Art	icles, 18'	75.	£
Apparel and slops			-	-	345,342
Bags and sacks	-	-	-	12	172,404
Beer and cider	- 1-17	-	-		173,774
Boots and shoes	-	-1/13/9	~	-	202,532
Coals -	-	-		-	263,267
Cottons -	-	- 1	-	-	575,134
Gold (exclusive of	specie)	-		-	869,419

VICTORIA.

0				£
Grain (including rice)		- 1		616,582
Haberdashery and drapery	-	•	-	361,796
Iron and steel -	1.0	-	-	733,000
Live stock -	-	-	-	1,145,751
Oil	-	-	-	234,435
Silks	-	-	-	231,775
Specie	-	-	-	143,965
Spirits	in the	-	-	375,339
Sugar and molasses	-	-		1,040,410
Tea	-			749,368
Tobacco, eigars, and snuff	4	-	-	235,709
Wool	-	-	-	2,310,477
Woollens	-		-	898,073
T		7	1077	
Exports of cert	ain Ar	ticles,	1875.	
Apparel and slops -	-0.50	-	de Ti	173,080
Black sand (tin ore)		•	De la Fa	5,022
Bones and bonedust		4.	-	14,000
Boots and shoes -	-	-	-	76,047
Drapery	-	-	13-	160,249
Flour and biscuit -		-	-	35,593
Gold (exclusive of specie)	-	-		3,177,905
Grain	-		-	75,585
Hides, skins, and pelts	-	-	-	50,454
Horns and hoofs -	-	7.	-	3,153
Leather -	-		-	248,503
Provisions (preserved and	salted)	-	-	140,622
Specie	-		_	1,486,678
Sugar	-	-	-	322,619
Tailow -	-	-		203,243
Tea		-	-	248,224
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff				199,224
Wool		4		6,096,958
TO TOUR				· · · · · ·

Customs revenue, 1875.

78. The Customs revenue in 1875 showed a falling off, as compared with that in 1874, to the extent of 84,003l. The following are the figures:—

Customs Revenue, 1874 and 1875.

II - 1 - C D i-4	Year ended 31st December		
Head of Receipt.	1874.	1875.	
		£	£
Import duties	-	1,779,288	1,691,584
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria -		32,833	32,726
Ports and harbours	-	19,954	22,171
Fees		6,321	7,068
Fines and forfeitures	-	168	1,511
Miscellaneous	-	9,648	9,149
Total	-	1,848,212	1,764,209

79. The following are the numbers of Colonial, British, and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the Colony during the year Nationality of under notice, together with their tonnage and crews:--

VICTORIA.

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

Nationality.		Ves	ssels entere	d.	Vessels cleared.		
Nationality		Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial -	7 6 5 d	1,781	483,880	25,679	1,869	505,691	26,442
British -	-	296	297,127	11,708	268	274,245	10,859
Foreign -	-	94	59,379	1,294	86	53,563	1,153
Total	-	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454

80. The tonnage of vessels was higher in the year under notice Tonnage of than in any other year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, vessels. but the number of vessels was exceeded slightly in 1869 and 1873, and was exactly equalled in 1871.

81. In 1875 only about 3 per cent. of the vessels, and less than Vessels with 1 per cent. of the tonnage inwards, arrived in ballast. In the same cargoes and in year 33 per cent. of the vessels, and 28 per cent. of the tonnage outwards, left in ballast.

82. The only vessels built in Victoria are a few small craft. Vessels built. In the year under notice 24 such were launched, nine of which were steamers, and 15 were sailing vessels, viz., one barge, eight cutters, and six schooners. The aggregate tonnage of the steamers was 1,406, or an average of 156 tons to each vessel; that of the sailing vessels was 356, or an average of about 24 to each. In the 10 years prior to the year under notice, 23 steamers and 51 sailing vessels were built, the tonnage of the former being 1,668, that of the latter being 3,801.

83. The vessels on the register at the end of 1875 numbered Vessels on the 458, viz., 61 steamers and 397 sailing vessels. The former in the register. aggregate measured 12,656 tons, and carried 865 men, and the latter measured 61,228 tons, and carried 2,564 men.

84. The following figures show the number of post offices Postal returns. throughout the Colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items.

Postage, 1874 and 1875.

Year.		Number of	Nu	mbers despatch	ed and receiv	l received of		
Tear.		Post Offices.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.		
1874	_	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	23,875,628		
1875	-	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	1,528,493	26,215,506		
Increase		53	1,395,213	685,994	258,671	2,339,878		

VICTORIA.

Money orders.

85. About a fourth of the post offices are also money order offices. At each of these offices money orders are issued in favour of any other money order office in Victoria, and in favour of Great Britain, and the other Australasian Colonies, and money orders issued at such places are also paid at each Victorian office. An increase took place in 1875 in the number of offices, in the number of orders issued, and the number and amount of orders paid; but a slight falling off occurred in the amount remitted by means of the money orders issued. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

Money Orders, 1874 and 1875.

Year.	Number of Money Order	Money Ord	ders Issued.	Money Orders Paid.		
Tear.	Offices.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
			£		£	
1874 - 1875 -	216 224	119,542 121,094	374,076 373,436	116,418 121,924	379,748 393,383	
Increase -	8	1,552		5,506	13,635	
Decrease -		_	640			

Electric telegraphs.

86. The telegraph lines in Victoria extend over upwards of 2,600 miles, and the wires measure more than 4,500 miles. They are connected with the lines of New South Wales, and by means of them with Queensland and New Zealand. They are also connected with the lines of South Australia, and by means of them with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, and Europe. They are likewise connected with a submarine cable to Tasmania. As compared with 1874, an increase took place in the number of stations, the length of lines, the number of paid telegrams, and the amount received; but a decrease in the number of unpaid telegrams. The following are the results of the year under notice and the previous one:—

Electric Telegraph, 1874 and 1875.

	Number		Number of miles of		Numl	Number of Telegrams			
Year.		of Stations.	Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Amount Received.	
			40-76-8					£	
1874	-	148	2,467	4,293	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825	
1875	-	164	2,629	4,510	623,514	109,355	732,869	46,995	
Increase	-	16	162	217	43,719		31,789	4,170	
Decrease		7.7			44	11,930			

87. The number of miles of railway open at the end of 1875 was $616\frac{1}{2}$, of which $599\frac{1}{2}$ —viz., $163^{\circ}3$ miles of double and $436^{\circ}2$ Railways, miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles length, gauges, of double and 71 miles of single line—belonged to the Melbourne &c. and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. Negociations have for some time past been in progress with the object of the purchase of the interests of this company by the Government. All the lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in., which is also the national gauge of South Australia, but not of New South Wales, in which colony a 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. gauge has been adopted.

88. Further lines of railway, of a proposed total length of 357½ Railways in miles, were in course of construction by the State at the end of 1875. course of con-

89. The following is a statement of the number of miles open struction. and the number of miles travelled on Government and private Railways, lines during the last two years. As regards the Government miles open and travelled, 1874 lines it must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion and 1875. of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.

VICTORIA.

Railways.—Miles open and travelled, 1874 and 1875.

	Government Lines.		Privat	e Lines.	Total.	
Year.*	Extent open.	Distance travelled.	Extent open.	Distance travelled.	Extent open.	Distance travelled.
1874 - 1875 -	Miles. 440½ 586	Miles. 1,667,124 2,051,710	Miles. 17 17	Miles. 442,103 451,128	Miles. $457\frac{1}{2}$ 603	Miles. 2,109,227 2,502,838
Increase -	$145\frac{1}{2}$	384,586		9,025	$145\frac{1}{2}$	393,611

90. The rates of wages in Melbourne are quoted as follow for Wages. the year 1875 :-

Wages in Melbourne, 1875.

	1875.				
	Agric	ULTURA	L LABOUR.		
Farm labourers	A Service of	Basus I	- per week, w	ith rations	12s. 6d. to 20s.
Ploughmen -	-	- 110	- ,,	,, -	20s. to 25s.
Reapers -			- per acre	,, -	12s. to 15s.
Mowers -		-	- ,,	,, -	3s. to 5s.
Threshers -	-	2 15:11	- per bushel	,, -	5d. to 7d.
	PA	STORAL	LABOUR.		
Shepherds -	12.0	-	- per annum, w	ith rations	35l. to 52l.
Stockkeepers	-	-	- ,,	,, -	40l. to 65l.
Hutkeepers	- Anna	-	- ",	,, -	24l. to 40l.
Generally useful	men on	stations	- per week	,, -	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers			- ,,	,, -	15s. to 25s.
Shearers -		-	-{ per 100 shee with rations		} 11s. to 15s.

^{*} The results for Government lines are brought down to the 30th June, and for private lines to the 31st December of the years named.

Description of Labour.						1875.
	ARTIZA	n Labo	OUR.			
Masons -			per day, w	ithout rat	ions	11s. to 12s.
Plasterers -	-		"	"	-	10s.
Bricklayers -	-	-	"	,,	-	10s.
Carpenters -	-	-	"	"	-	10s.
Blacksmiths		-	"	"	-	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS	-Males A	ND MA	RRIED COU	PLES.		
Married couples, w	vithout } per	annum	, with board	and lodg	ing	60l. to 80l.
Married couples, family -	-}	,,	,,	,,	-	40l. to 50l.
Men cooks, on farm stations -	ns and }	,,	,,	,,	-	40 <i>l</i> . to 52 <i>l</i> .
Grooms -	- 145	"	,,	,,,	-	45l. to 60l.
Gardeners -	- per	week	"	,,,	-	20s. to 40s.
	SERVANTS	—Еем	ALES.			
Cooks	- per	annum.	with board	and lode	ing	35l. to 60l.
Laundresses -	/ - Por	,,	"	,,	-	30l. to 40l.
General servants		**	"	"	_	26l. to 35l.
Housemaids -		22	"	"	-	25l. to 35l.
Nursemaids -		"	"	"	-	20l. to 35l.
	Miscellani	ous L	ABOUR.			
General labourers		per dav	, without ra	tions		6s. to 7s.
Stone-breakers			oic yard, wit		ons	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen -		per mo	nth, with ra	tions		5l. to 6l.
Miners -	_		ek, without		-	2l. to 2l. 10s.

Prices.

91. The following may be quoted as the average prices of the chief articles of consumption in Melbourne during 1875:--

Articles.	1875.	Articles.	1875.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. Wheat - per bushl. Barley - " Oats - " Maize - " Bran - " Hay - per ton Flour, first quality " Bread - { per 4 lb. loaf	$\begin{array}{c} 4s.\ 6\frac{1}{2}d.\ \text{to}\ 6s.\ 9d.\\ 3s.\ 2d.\ \text{to}\ 6s.\ 6d.\\ 3s.\ \text{to}\ 5s.\ 3d.\\ 4s.\ 4d.\ \text{to}\ 6s.\ 6d.\\ 1s.\ 3d.\ \text{to}\ 1s.\ 8d.\\ 3l.\ 10s.\ \text{to}\ 5l.\ 10s.\\ 10l.\ 5s.\ \text{to}\ 13l.\ 15s.\\ \end{array}$	DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter— Colonial, retail per lb. Imported salt, wholesale - ; Cheese— Colonial, retail ,, Imported, ; wholesale - ; Wholesale - ; Milk - per quar	10d. to 1s. 10d. 10d. to 1s. 10d. to 1s. 4d. 1s. 4d. 4d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE. Horses— Draught - each Saddle and harness - " Cattle— Fat - " Milch cows - " Sheep, fat - " Lambs, fat - " Butchers' meat— Beef, retail - per lb. Mutton " - " Veal " - " Pork " - " Lamb " - per qrtr.	12l. to 40l. 5l. to 45l. 6l. 10s. to 15l. 5s. 4l. to 12l. 10s. 5s. to 24s. 3s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. 3d. to 9d. 1½d. to 5d. 5d. to 6d. 7d. to 10d. 1s. 6d. to 3s.	FARM YARD PRODUCE Geese - per coupl Ducks - " Fowls - " Rabbits - " Pigeons - " Turkeys - each Sucking pigs - " Bacon - per lb. Ham - " Eggs - per doz GARDEN PRODUCE. Potatoes— Wholesale - per tor Retail - per lb.	8s. to 12s. 5s. to 7s. 6d. 5s. to 7s. 1s. to 4s. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6s. to 15s. 12s. to 13s. 1s. to 1s. 2d. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. 10d. to 2s. 8d.

Articles.	1875.	Articles.	1875.	VICTORIA
Onions, dried - per cwt. Carrots - { per doz. }		Salt per ton Coals " Firewood "	3l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 5s. 29s. to 35s. 12s. to 13s.	
Furnips ,, Radishes ,,	4d. to 1s. 4d. to 6d.	WINES, SPIRITS, &C.		
Cabbages - per doz.	4d. to 4s. 1s. to 4s.	Ale (duty paid) - per hhd per doz.		
Green peas per lb.	3d. to 9d. 1d. to 4d.	" " - per doz.		
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		Brandy (in bond) per gall.	$3s. 1d. to 4s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Tea (duty paid) - per lb. Coffee (in bond) - per lb.	7d. to 3s. $10d$. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.	Whiskey , - ,, Hollands ,, - ,,	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. 2s. 9d. to 4s.	
Sugar (duty paid) per ton Rice per ton	20 <i>l</i> . to 36 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 18 <i>l</i> . to 27 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> . to 3 <i>s</i> .	Port wine (in bond) - per pipe	16l. to 104l.	
Tobacco (in bond) per lb. Soap— Colonial per ton	201. to 301.	Port wine (duty) per doz. Sherry (in bond) - per butt	24s. to 60s. 18l. to 130l.	
Candles— Tallow - per lb.	4d. to 5d.	", (duty paid) per doz.		
Sperm "	$8\frac{3}{4}d$. to $11\frac{1}{2}d$.	Champagne - "	26s. 9d. to 100s.	

92. The price of gold varies in different districts according to Price of gold. its purity. In the last quarter of 1875 the lowest price quoted (31. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as 4l. 2s. 6d. per ounce. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from 3l. 17s. to 4l. 3s.; the lowest average was in the Gippsland district, in which the prices ranged from 3l. 5s. to 4l.

93. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every Weights and respect the same as those in use in the United Kingdom.

94. The number of churches, chapels, and other buildings Churches and used for public worship, the persons they were calculated to hold chapels. and usually attending, and the approximate number of services performed in the last two years were as follow:-

Churches, &c.

		Build	Buildings used for Public Worship.					
Year.		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accom- modation.	Persons usually attending.	Number of Services performed.			
1874 -		2,455	403,126	285,601	199,166			
1875 -	-	2,467	407,102	286,517	204,811			
Increase		12	3,976	916	5,645			

95. The buildings used for church purposes by the different Church buildreligious sects, and the accommodation they afforded, were as ings, 1875. follow in the year under review:-

Church Buildings, 1875.

Religious	Deno	ominatio	n.		Buildings used for Public Worship.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.
Church of England				-1	409	64,505
Roman Catholics	-			-	347	87,125
Presbyterians	-	- 211	-	-	599	73,385
Wesleyans -	_		_	-	816	132,114
Independents	-			-	112	16,898
Baptists -	-	-	-	-	74	14,655
Evangelical Luthera	ans	-	-	-	41	5,000
Welsh Calvinists	-	-		0	4	550
Church of Christ	-	-	-	-	35	7,100
Other Christians	-	-	-	-	20	3,510
Jews -	-	-14	-	-	7	1,410
Other sects -	-	-	- To-	-	3	850
Tot	al			-	2,467	407,102

Sabbath schools, 1875.

96. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with the same denominations, also the number of teachers and scholars:-

Sabbath Schools, 1875.

Religious Denomination.			Sabbath Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Church of England		-	271	2,153	19,620
Roman Catholics	-		205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians -	-		315	2,327	26,376
Wesleyans -	-		478	4,977	33,936
Independents -	-	44.4	54	640	4,706
Baptists -	-	-	56	515	4,642
Evangelical Lutherans	-	-	13	45	470
Welsh Calvinists	-	-	2	14	103
Church of Christ	_	-	16	148	1,155
Other Christians	-		9	37	353
Jews	-	-	6	16	329
Other sects -	-	-	3	26	166
Total	-	-	1,428	12,110	115,904

University stu-

97. The students attending lectures at the Melbourne Univerdents attending sity during 1875 numbered 199, of whom all but 4 were matriculated. Of these students, 56 attended lectures in arts, 60 in laws, 28 in engineering, and 55 in medicine.

University matriculated students.

98. From the first opening of the university to the end of the year under notice, 923 persons matriculated. Of these, 93 matriculated within the year under notice.

University graduates.

99. The number of graduates during 1875 was 34, of which 29 took direct and 5 ad eundem degrees. The graduates since the first opening of the university have been as follow:--

Melbourne University. Graduates, 1855-1875.

VICTORIA.

Degrees.			Direct.	Ad eundem.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	2 10		102	49	151
Master of Arts -		-	61	64	125
Bachelor of Medicine	-	-	26	6	32
Doctor of Medicine	- 481	-	11	57	68
Bachelor of Laws		-	38	5	43
Doctor of Laws -	-	-	1	10	11
Total			239	191	430

100. The number of schools receiving aid from the State, the Public schools. number of teachers employed, and the number of scholars on the roll and usually attending were as follow during the year 1875:—

State Schools, 1874 and 1875.

		N 1 0	N 1 0	Number of Scholars.			
Year.	,	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	On the Rolls.	In average Attendance		
1874 - 1875 -	-	1,111 1,320	3,715 3,826	216,144 220,533	104,375 101,495		
Increase Decrease	-	219	111	3,389	2,880		

101. The diminished attendance of scholars is probably owing to Reasons of dithe epidemics of measles and scarlatina which prevailed in 1875, minished attendance of which many of the schools were closed at various periods during the year. The following are the returns Private schools. of private schools during the same two years :--

Private Schools, 1874 and 1875.

	-			Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1874	1			610	1,509	22,448
1875	-	-	-	572	1,461	24,416
Increase	_	-	-			1,968
Decrease	-		-	38	48	

102. The public and private schools together numbered 1,892 Public and in 1875, the instructors in the two classes of schools numbered private schools. 5,287, and the scholars, if the State school children on the rolls be taken, numbered 244,949, and if the average attendance be taken numbered 125,911.

103. Five of the private schools are called colleges or grammar Colleges and schools. Two of these are connected with the Church of England, grammar one with the Presbyterian, one with the Wesleyan Methodist, and

one with the Roman Catholic Church. Sums amounting in all. to 32,500l. were granted by the State to these institutions in former years in aid of building, but no present assistance is given them by Government, The masters or professors in 1875 numbered 50, and the scholars 1,009, of whom 239 were boarders.

Melbourne

104. The Melbourne Public Library was erected at a cost of Public Library. 110,0001. Up to the end of the year under review it had received aid from Government to the extent of 232,000l., and donations of books, maps, &c. from private individuals valued at 11,000l. It contained 87,580 volumes in 1875, and was visited during that year by 239,617 persons. No charge is made for admission.

Mechanics' institutes, &c.

105. Free libraries or mechanics' institutes exist in all towns of any importance in the Colony. Such institutions to the number of 138 sent in returns for 1875. They possessed in the aggregate 185,008 volumes. Only 72 of them kept records of the number of visits paid, and these to those institutions numbered

1,163,208 during the year.

Technological Museum.

106. The Technological Museum is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library, and is open to the public daily. Class lectures are held in connexion with this institution, those on chemistry being attended during the year by 16 students, those on mining and mineralogy by 10 students, and those on telegraphy

by 29 students, of whom all but 5 were females.

National Gallery.

107. The National Gallery is also in the Melbourne Public Library building. It contains 73 oil paintings, 159 statues, &c., and 5,687 water-colour drawings, engravings, and photographs; the school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in 1875 by 7 males and 34 females, and the school of design by 45 males and 107 females.

National Museum.

108. The National Museum is attached to the Melbourne University. It contains minerals, stuffed birds and animals, and other objects of curiosity, and was visited in 1875 by 99,390 persons.

Charitable institutions, accommodation, &c.

109. The following are the principal charitable institutions existing in Victoria, together with the amount of accommodation they afford, and the number of inmates and deaths during the year under review :-

Charitable Institutions, 1875.—Accommodation and Relief.

Name of Institution.	N. L.	Wards or Rooms.			Number of	Number of
	Number of Institutions.	Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.	Number of Beds.	Inmates during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.
Hospitals - Benevolent asy-	32	230	2,246,963	1,987	14,477	1,485
lums	6	153	1,061,975	1,555	11,912	266
Orphan asylums -	7	68	708,590	1,152	1,262	24
Total -	45	451	4,017,528	4,694	27,651	1,775

110. In the hospitals, 1 death occurred during the year to every 10 inmates, in the benevolent asylums, 1 death to every Deaths in 45 inmates, and in the orphan asylums, 1 death to every 53 charitable inmates.

VICTORIA. institutions.

111. The following are the receipts and expenditure of the Charitable same institutions:-

institutions, receipts and expenditure.

Charitable Institutions, 1875.—Receipts and Expenditure.

		TO THE RESERVE			
Name of Institution.	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	
Hospitals	60,307	39,095	99,402	106,682	
Benevolent asylumns -	25,000	14,285	39,285	41,200	
Orphan asylums	12,661	7,084	19,745	19,137	
Total	97,968	60,464	158,432	167,019	

112. Sixty-one per cent. of the receipts of hospitals, 64 per Government cent. of the receipts of benevolent asylums, and 64 per cent. of aid to charitable institutions.

113. The Victorian School for the Blind makes up 100 beds; Blind Asylum. 102 persons passed through this institution in the year. The receipts amounted to 3,315l., of which 925l. was granted by Government.

114. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum makes up 66 beds, 18 of Deaf and Dumb which are double. The institution accommodated 84 inmates Asylum. during the year, and received in all 3,670l., of which Government granted 1,7361.

115. The persons who passed through the Eye and Ear Hospital Eye and Ear in 1875 numbered 171. The receipts amounted to 1,1171, of Hospital. which 2001. was from Government. This institution makes up 39 beds.

116. The Retreat for Inebriates received during the year Inebriate Re-1,620l., of which 500l. was from Government. 42 persons passed treat. through this institution during the year.

117. The other charitable institutions which furnished returns Free dispenfor 1875 were 3 homeopathic and 2 allopathic free dispensaries, saries. 34 ladies' benevolent societies, and 4 refuges for fallen women.

118. The land alienated from the Crown in fee simple during Crown lands the year 1875 amounted to 418,561 acres. Of this extent 83,397 sold, 1875. acres or about a fifth, was disposed of by auction; the remainder, amounting to 335,164 acres, was in the first instance selected under the deferred payment system.* No Crown lands were granted without purchase during the year.

^{*} For an account of the changes which have taken place in the mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria, see "Victorian Year Book, 1874," paragraphs 366 to

Crown lands sold, 1836 to 1875.

Crown lands selected.

119. The total area sold up to the end of the year was 10,347,949 acres, the area granted without purchase was 3,245 acres, the total extent alienated in fee simple was thus 10,351,194 acres.

120. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 6,498,749 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 500,000 acres had been forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions. The remainder, representing the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 5,998,749 acres.

Public estate, 1875.

121. The following table shows the condition of the public estate of Victoria at the end of 1875:—

Public Estate of Victoria on 31st December 1875.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.		
Land alienated in fee simple		-	10,351,194
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	-	-	5,998,749
Roads in connexion with the above	-	-	842,502
Land included in towns, &c	-	-	239,207
Reserves in connexion with pastoral occupation, about	-		350,000
Auriferous lands, about	-	-	1,150,000
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	-	-	215,100
Timber reserves	-		363,015
Mallee Scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons	&c.,	about	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1875	-		13,936,953
Total area of Victoria -	-	-	56,446,720

Land available for selection.

122. It thus appears that the total extent of land suitable for occupation within the limits of Victoria is 33,446,720 acres, and of this area nearly 14,000,000 of acres, or 42 per cent., were still available for selection at the end of 1875.

Amount realised on land sales, 1875.

123. The total amounts realised for Crown lands sold during the year was 630,054l. or at the rate of 1l. 10s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per acre. The land sold by auction fetched 291,231l., or at the rate of 3l. 9s. 10d. per acre, and the land sold otherwise than at auction realised 338,823l., or at the rate of 1l. 0s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per acre.

Amount realised, 1836 to 1875.

124. The amount realised for the sale of Crown lands from the first settlement of the Colony to the end of the year under review was 17,416,200l., or at the rate of 1l. 13s. 8d. per acre.

Squatting runs, number and area.

125. The squatting runs in 1875 numbered 865, or one more than in 1874. The area embraced in runs amounted in 1875 to 22,967,639 acres, or 1,262,489 acres more than in 1874.

Squatting runs,

126. The average size of runs was 28,044 acres in 1874, and 26.552 acres in 1875.

Rent of runs.

127. In 1874 the rent paid for runs amounted to 125,938l., or at the rate of 1 247d. per acre. In 1875 it amounted to 139,304l., or at the rate of 1 456d. per acre.

128. The following is a statement of the number of holdings, and of the extent of land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review and the previous one. An increase is observed enclosed, and in all the items.

VICTORIA. cultivated.

Holdings and Land* Enclosed and Cultivated, 1875 to 1876.

Year ended 31st March			Number of Holdings larger than One Acre.	Acres occupied.	Acres enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.	
1875		-	38,468	12,264,576	11,281,142	1,011,776	
1876	-	-	40,852	13,084,233	12,105,197	1,126,831	
In	crease	-	2,384	819,657	824,055	115,055	

129. The next table shows the extent of land under the Land under principal crops in the same two years. It will be observed that a principal crops. falling off took place in the land under wheat, but an increase in that under each of the other crops.

Land under Principal Crops, 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
1875 1876	Acres. 332,936 321,401	Acres. 114,921 124,100	Acres. 29,505 31,568	Acres. 35,183 36,901	Acres. 119,031 155,274	Acres. 254,329 308,405
Increase -		9,179	2,063	1,718	36,243	54,076
Decrease -	11,535	-				

130. Notwithstanding the diminished acreage under wheat, as Produce of shown in the last table, the superior productiveness of the season principal crops. resulted in an increased number of bushels of wheat being raised as well as an increase in the yield of each of the other principal crops.

Gross Produce of Principal Crops, 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1875 -	-	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	124,310	157,261
1876 -	-	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	124,377	206,613
Increase	-	128,749	598,183	80,769	67	49,352

^{*} The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses.

VICTORIA.

Average produce.

131. The average produce of the various crops has been much greater in some years than in others. The most favourable year of the last 11 years for cereals and for hay was 1867, in which the acreable yield of wheat was $22\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, that of oats and of barley was 30 bushels, and that of hay was $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The best year for potatoes was 1875, when the yield was on the average 3.53 tons to the acre. The least favourable year for cereals was 1871, when wheat averaged only 10 bushels, oats 15 bushels, and barley $12\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to the acre. The worst year for hay was 1866, when the yield was barely a ton to the acre; and the worst year for potatoes was 1869, when the yield was not more than $2\frac{1}{5}$ tons to the acre. The following are the averages of those crops during each of the last 10 years:—

Average Produce of Principal Crops, 1866-1876.

Tear ended	1 31st M	arch		Average	Produce per	Acre of	
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1866	-	-	19.70	22.17	22.29	2.65	.98
1867	- 4	-	22.25	30.01	30.18	2.74	1.74
1868	-	-	15.72	18.61	20.32	3.29	1.30
1869			16.28	19.65	15.23	2.21	1.09
1870	-	10	19.75	25.98	24.55	3.39	1.60
1871			10.10	14.98	12.26	3.27	1.13
1872		-	13'45	18.76	20.00	3.22	1.40
1873	-	-	16.51	19.55	20.86	3.45	1.32
1874	-	-	13.58	15.69	19.84	2.86	1.27
1875	-	-	14.57	18.46	21.01	3.53	1.32
1876		-	15.49	21.92	22.20	3.37	1.33
Average	of 11 y	ears	16.13	20.53	20.79	3.06	1.32

Average produce mean of 11 years.

132. The acreable yield of all the cereals in the year under review exceeded that in the former year. The yield of wheat, however, was scarcely up to the average of the 11 years, but the yield of both oats and barley was in excess of that average. The yield of potatoes was not up to the average of the former year, but was above that of the 11 years. The average yield of hay exceeded by a fraction that of the former year, and that of the whole period of 11 years.

Proportion of land under each crop.

133. The following are the proportions which the land under each of the principal crops has borne to the total land under cultivation in the last two years. It will be observed that in proportion to the total cultivation, hay and green forage covered a larger area, and each of the other crops a smaller area in the latter year than in the former.

Proportion of Land under each Crop, 1875 and 1876.

VICTORIA.

Nar	ne of Cro	op.		1874–5.	1875-6.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat -		- 7	-	32.90	28.52
Oats -			-	11.36	11.01
Barley -			-	2.92	2.80
Potatoes -	-	-		3.48	3.27
Hay -		-	-	11.76	13.78
Green forage		-	-	25.14	27.37
Other tillage		1	-	12.44	13.25
	[otal		- 7	100.00	100.00

134. Other crops less important than those already named are Minor crops. grown to a certain extent in Victoria. Some of these are raised in gardens and on lots smaller than those which the collectors are called upon to visit, and therefore the full extent to which they are cultivated does not appear. These embrace maize, rye and bere, mangel-wurzel, pease and beans, millet, hops, opium, poppies, grasses of different kinds for seed, osiers for basketmaking, mulberries for feeding silk-worms, tobacco, &c. total area returned under such crops was 29,207 acres in 1875-6.

135. Not included in these are vines, which covered 4,937 acres Vines. in 1874-5, and 5,081 acres in 1875-6. The wine produced amounted to 577,493 gallons in the former, and to 755,000 gallons in the latter year.

136. Gardens and orchards covered 17,400 acres in 1874-5, Gardens and and 17,761 acres in 1875-6.

137. The following table shows the number of holdings of Classification of various sizes, and the extent of occupied and cultivated land holdings as to embraced therein, according to the returns of the year under notice. It must be borne in mind that this table, in common with all others based upon the agricultural statistics, does not contain any account of holdings which are not over an acre in extent, nor of any land which does not appear to be in bona fide occupation with someone living on or near the ground, nor of any which is occupied for other purposes than agriculture, or the keeping of live stock, nor of any Crown lands held under pastoral licenses. It should, moreover, be remarked that each distinct occupation is considered to constitute a holding without reference to its proprietorship, also that each of several holdings in different localities occupied or owned by one person is necessarily reckoned as a distinct holding.

40486.

178

VICTORIA.

Classification of Holdings as to size, 1875-6.

Size of Holdings.	Size of Holdings. Number of Holdings.		Extent of Land under Tillage.	
		Acres.	Acres.	
1 acre to 4 acres -	1,511	4,413	2,488	
5 acres 14 ,, -	3,419	30,101	13,492	
15 " 29 " -	3,825	78,986	24,747	
30 ,, 49 ,, -	3,279	125,921	34,608	
50 ,, 99 ,, -	5,981	431,090	96,445	
100 ,, 199 ,, -	7,774	1,095,653	204,276	
200 ,, 320 ,, -	10,437	2,955,535	340,467	
321 ,, 400 ,, -	1,165	412,402	64,192	
401 ,, 500 ,, -	860	387,895	57,889	
501 ,, 600 ,, -	527	291,184	39,624	
601 ,, 700 ,, -	441	284,586	27,860	
701 ,, 800 ,, -	225	169,166	18,734	
801 ,, 900 ,, -	163	139,377	13,962	
901 ,, 1,000 ,, -	154	147,065	16,808	
1,001 ,, 1,500 ,, -	328	397,611	27,738	
1,500 , 2,000 ,, -	156	271,726	17,026	
2,001 3,000 ,, -	155	384,489	23,922	
3,001 ,, 4,000 ,, -	79	278,190	7,497	
4,001 ,, 5,000 ,, -	54	246,543	7,514	
5,000 ,, 7,500 ,, -	73	442,039	20,964	
7,500 , 10,000 , -	49	428,524	9,526	
10,001 ,, 15,000 ,,	79	992,145	15,995	
5,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	10	741,454	6,322	
20,001 ,, 30,000 ,,	48	1,193,006	27,734	
30,001 ,, 40,000 ,,	18	608,042	5,533	
10,001 ,, and upwards -	10	547,090	1,468	
Total	40,852	13,084,233	1,126,831	

Average size of holdings.

138. The average size of holdings was 319 acres in 1874-5 and 320 acres in 1875-6. In 1869-70 the average size of holdings was 293 acres, and since then there has been a gradual increase from year to year.

Area occupied per head.

139. The average area in occupation to each person in the Colony was 12'4 acres in 1869-70. Since then there has been an increase each year, the average to each person in 1875-6 being 15'9 acres.

Area cultivated per holder.

140. The average area cultivated by each occupier was 27.6 acres in 1875-6, as against 26 3 acres in 1874-5.

Area cultivated population.

141. The area cultivated to each person in the Colony was per head of the 1:37 acres in the year under review, and 1:25 acres in the previous year.

Occupied land cultivated.

142. In 1874-5 $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in 1875-6 $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., of the occupied land was in cultivation.

Hands employed on farms, &c.

143. An increase, according to the returns, took place in the number of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits in 1875-6 as compared with 1874-5. The following are the figures of the two years. The proprietor or manager of the farm victoria. or station is included amongst the hands employed:—

Hands employed on Farms and Stations,* 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March			Hand	ds Employe Farms.	ed on	Hands Employed on Stations.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1875 -		-	-	56,520	25,231	81,751	4,638	1,275	5,913
1876 -			-	61,273	27,446	88,719	4,669	1,339	6,008
Increase		-	_	4,753	2,215	6,968	31	64	95

144. The following is an estimate of the live stock on land not Live stock. attached to or held in connexion with squatting stations and on squatting stations during the last two years. A large increase upon the numbers of each discription of stock will be observed in the total figures, and upon those kept on land not attached to stations, but a slight falling off in those upon stations. The live stock on farms is returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics, who are instructed to supplement the information they obtain at the holdings they visit, with estimates of the stock running on commons, or that kept by persons having allotments of less than an acre in extent of that stalled and stabled in towns and villages and of that belonging to wood-carters traversing their districts. For some of the larger towns the collectors have been unable to furnish estimates, and for these the census figures have been taken. The return of stock on stations has been compiled, as far as possible, from estimates furnished by the squatters in reply to inquiries made by the Government Statist. In a considerable number of instances, however, these inquiries have not been responded to, and in these cases it has been necessary to supply the particulars from the returns of former years. Every endeavour is made to give as true a statement as possible of the numbers of all the stock in the Colony, but it is necessary to point out that portion of the information is derived from estimates which can only be verified at a general census.

^{*} The word "farm," as used in connexion with the agricultura statistics, implies a holding of which no portion is subject to a squatting license. The word "station" implies a holding of which portion is subject to a squatting license. "Farms" consist of alienated land only. "Stations" consist either of Crown lands only or of Crown and alienated lands occupied in the same holdings.

Live Stock on Farms, &c., and on Stations* 1874-5 and 1875-6.

On Farms and Land unconnected with Stations.

Year			Cattle.				
ended 31st March	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
1875 -	161,398	228,593	571,526	800,119	5,694,391	133,747	
876 -	177,679	242,694	653,926	896,620	6,426,698	136,844	
Increase -	16,281	14,101	82,400	96,501	732,307	3,097	
		(ON STATION	s.			
1875 -	18,856	12,544	145,995	158,539	5,526,645	4,194	
1876 -	18,505	12,443	145,535	157,978	5,322,834	3,921	
Decrease -	351	101	460	561	203,811	273	
		Тот	AL LIVE ST	оск.			
1875 -	180,254	241,137	717,521	968,658	11,221,036	137,941	
1876 -	196,184	255,137	799,461	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	
Increase -	15,930	14,000	81,940	95,940	528,496	2,824	

Steam engines on farms and stations. 145. The extent to which steam machinery is used in agricultural and pastoral pursuits has varied but slightly in the last two years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Steam Engines on Farms and Stations,* 1875 and 1876.

		Steam Engines.										
Year ended 31st	On F	arms.	On Sta	ations.	Total.							
March	Number.	Horse Power.	Number.	Horse Power.	Number.	Horse Power.						
1875 - 1876 -	262 253	2,051 2,081	22 23	216 201	284 276	2,267 2,282						
Increase -		30	1			15						
Decrease -	9			15	8							

^{*} A definition of the terms "farm" and "station," as used in connexion with these returns, has already been given in the footnote to the table following paragraph 143, ante. It may, however, be necessary still further to explain that these designations refer not to the size of the holding, but simply to the tenure under which it is held. All holdings are set down as farms except those subject to a pastoral license. Holdings of which any portion is subject to a pastoral license are set down as stations. When the last portion of a run has been purchased, or selected by the occupier or others, and the pastoral license is consequently thereafter no longer in existence, the holding which previously had been a "station" thenceforth becomes a "farm," and this notwithstanding that the area of the holding may not at all or only very slightly have been reduced. In the more settled districts a gradual process of removal of holdings from the list of stations to that of farms has for some time since been going on. See note on previous page.

146. A slight falling off appears in the value of agricultural implements and machines on stations, but an increase in the value Agricultural of those on farms. The following are the figures:-

VICTORIA. implements,&c.

Agricultural Implements, &c. on Farms and Stations,* 1875 and 1876.

Year ended	31st Ma	arch.	Value of Implements and Machinery					
			On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.			
			£	£	£			
1875 -	-	- 4	1,486,558	80,751	1,567,309			
1876 -	-	-	1,623,697	80,467	1,704,164			
Increase -	-	-	137,139		136,855			
Decrease -	-	-		284	100 27			

147. The improvements on farms and stations, of which a Improvements statement of the value is given in the following table, include on farms and buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but not the cost of clearing or cropping land. As in most of the other returns, an increase appears in the figures relating to farms, and a falling off in those relating to stations:-

Improvements on Farms and Stations,* 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March.			Value of Improvement.				
			On Farms.	On Stations.	Totals.		
			£	£	£		
1875 -	-	-	10,410,609	1,920,516	12,331,125		
1876 -	-	-	11,987,818	1,889,866	13,877,684		
Increase -		-	1,577,209		1,546,559		
Decrease -		-		30,650			

148. The manufactories, works, &c. existing in Victoria List of manuare classified as follow for the year under review, and for the factories, 1866, first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads. The esta- 1871, and 1876. blishments noted are all of an extensive character. Every bootmaker's, tailor's, dressmaker's, carpenter's, cooper's, blacksmith's, baker's, or confectioner's shop may, in a certain sense, be called

^{*} For definition of the terms "farm" and "station," see footnotes to tables following paragraphs 143 and 144, ante.

a manufactory, but no attempt has been made to enumerate such places:—

Manufactories, Works, &c., 1866, 1871, and 1876.

	Numbe	er of Establis	hments.
Description of Machinery.	1865-6.	1870-1.	1875-6.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
Account book manufactories, manufacturing stationers Printing establishments	$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	10 17	16 34
Musical Instruments.			
Organ building establishments - Pianoforte manufactories	1 4	1 4	1 9
PRINTS, PICTURES, &C.			
Picture-frame makers		-	6
CARVING, FIGURES, &c.			
Carving and gilding establishments - India-rubber stamp manufactories -	=	=	2 3 2
Modelling (architectural and figure) works Statuary works			1
Turnery works Wood carving and ornamental works -			7 1
Wooden pipe manufactories		-	2
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.			
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists Trade-mark makers	= =	=	4
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.			
Philosophical instrument manufactories Spectacles manufactories	= ==		3 1
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
Surgical instrument, truss manufactories		-	4
ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.			
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c. manufactories	. –	1	6
Fuze manufactories Gun makers	: -	-	1 3
Machines, Tools, and Implements.			
Agricultural implement manufactories	- 16	42	47
Bellows manufactories			1 9
Cutlery, machine tool manufactories - Engine, machine manufactories -	- 14	18	52
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.			
Coach, waggon, &c. manufactories -	- 1	2	105
Perambulator manufactories			$\frac{2}{19}$
Saddle harness manufactories Saddletree, &c. manufactories			4
Saddlers' ironmongery and coach-sprin	g _	The Later of	2
manufactories		3	5

Description of West		M	Number	r of Establis	shments.
Description of Macl	unery.		1865-6.	1870–1.	1875-6.
SHIPS AND BOA	TS.				
Ship, boat builders -		-	14	15	17
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c. man Floating docks -	ufactories	-	1	-	1
Graving docks -		-	} 5	6	3
Patent slips			J		5
Houses, Building	s, &c.				
Lime works		-	29	36	29
Cement (patent) manufactorie		-	_		_
Patent ceiling ventilator manu Roof-covering composition ma		-			1
10001-covering composition ma	nuracionies	-		CHILLY.	1
FURNITURE.					
Bedding and upholstery manuf	factories	-	_	7	6
Cabinet works, including billia	rd table make	ers	2	2	20
Earth-closet manufactories Iron safe manufactories		-		3 2	3 2
Looking glass manufactories				2	3
CHEMICALS.					
Chemical works -		-	6	3	5
Dye works Essential oil manufactories		-	6	$\frac{10}{2}$	17
Ink, blacking, blue, washin	g powder.	8cc.		2	4
manufactories -		-	2	3	8
Japanners	-	-		-	1
Match (vesta) manufactories		-		$\frac{-}{1}$	1
Paint, varnish manufactories Photographic apparatus manuf					1
Salt works		-	1	4	7
Tar-distilling, asphalte works		-	-	1	2
TEXTILE FABR	ics.				
Woollen mills -			_	2	6
7					
Dress.					
Boot manufactories -		-	_	17	46
Clothing factories - Fur manufactories -		-	13	35	47
Hat, cap manufactories			4	10	15
Oilskin, waterproof clothing m	anufactories	_		_	4
Umbrella and parasol manufac	etories -	-	-	-	7
FIBROUS MATER	IALS.				
Bag and sack manufactories	-		3		1 2 17 1
Jute factories		-			1
Oilcloth manufactories		-	_	_	_
Rope, twine works -			3	12	10
Animal Foot	D.				
Cheese factories -	-	-	_		17
Meat-curing establishments		-	1	14	17
Oyster culture -			1 1	-	-

Description of Markinson			Numbe	r of Establis	shments.
Description of Machinery			1865-6.	1870-1.	1875-6.
VEGETABLE FOOD.					
Biscuit manufactories			8	8 .	7
Confectionery works -			_	4	8
Flour mills		_	118	147	157
Jam manufactories	-	-	- ·	2	7
Macaroni works	-	-	_	-	1
Maizena, oatmeal, starch manufactor	ries	-	1	2 2	3
Rice mills	-		70 To 10 Sec. 10	2	
DRINKS AND STIMULANT	s.				
Aërated waters, ginger beer, liqueur,	&c. wo	rks	63	112	124
Breweries	-	-	. 80	116	103
Coffee, chocolate, spice works -	-	-	5	10	$\frac{11}{2}$
Chicory mills Distilleries		-	2	5	5
Malthouses		94	8	16	16
Sauce, pickle manufactories -		-	_	-	3
Sugar refineries		-	1	1	1
Tobacco, cigar, snuff manufactories	-	-	9	9	12
Vinegar works	-				6
Animal Matters.					
Boiling-down establishments -			3	24	22
Bone-cutting mills	-	-	_	_	1
Bone manure manufactories -	-	-	14	17	16
Brush manufactories		-	1	2	4
Catgut manufactories		-	1		2
Curled hair manufactories - Fancy dyed wool mat and rug manu	factorie	-			1
Fellmongeries, wool-washing establis	hments	_	22	36	52
Flock manufactories	-	-	2	2	4
Glue, oil manufactories -	-	-	-	5	10
Manure (poudrette) manufactories	-	-	15 5 5 8 90		1
Morocco fancy leather manufactories	5 -			1	
Parchment and skin manufactories Portmanteau, trunk manufactories					8
Soap, candle, tallow works -			21	29	43
Tanneries	- 12	-	43	56	91
VEGETABLE MATTERS.					
					4
Bark mills Basket-making works		-	1		6
Blind (window) manufactories	-	-	1		9
Broom manufactories	-	-		1	2 185
Chaff-cutting, corn-cutting works	-	-	68	157	15
Cooperage works		-	3	4	3
Fancy box manufactories - Firewood sawing mills -		-			2
Hat-box manufactories -		-			1
Ladders and steps joineries -	-	-			1
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw	mills	-	86	127	165
Packing-case manufactories -	-	-,	1	1	2
Paper manufactories	-	-	The state of the s	1	8
Paper-bag manufactories -	74.2	-			
COAL.					
Gas works	-	-	7	11	15

Description of Machinery.	Numbe	Number of Establishments.			
Description of Machinery.	1865-6.	1870-1.	1875-6.		
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS					
Artificial stone manufactories		1			
Brickyards and potteries	- 151	301	241		
Filter manufactories		12-4 L3 - F 11	2		
Glass manufactories, works	- 1	4	5		
Marble and monument works		1	19		
Stone-breaking works	- 2		4		
Stone-sawing, polishing works	-	2 {	7		
WATER.					
Ice manufactories	. 1	1	1		
Waterworks	3	6	5		
Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.		Av. S			
Assaying works			I		
Electro-plating and gilding works -			4		
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	_		15		
Lapidaries	-	-	1		
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.					
Antimony smelting works		1	5		
Bell foundries	_		1		
Iron and tin works	_	11	45		
Iron, brass, and copper foundries	40	58	76		
Lead works	. 2	2	2		
Tin-smelting works			1		
Type foundries	071	1			
Wire-working establishments	-	J-1-	5		
Total	903	1,584	2,246		

149. Further particulars of these manufactories are given in Manufactories, the following summary for the same three periods. A large general summary, 1866, mary, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

Summary of Manufactories, Works, &c., 1866, 1871, and 1876.

31s	Total Number of March Establishments.		Number of Establish- ments using Steam.	Horse Power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.	
1866	-	903	364	5,346	10,059	2,269,696	
1871	-	1,584	647	8,921	17,758	4,522,695	
1876	-	2,246	901	12,326	29,892	7,345,461	

150. The stone quarries in operation in the year under notice Stone quarries. and the previous one were returned as follow:—

Stone Quarries, 1875 and 1876.

Year ended 31st March Of Quarries.	Cu	bic Yards of	Steam Engines in use.				
	1000	Blue Stone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sand- stone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse Power.
1875 -	172	344,617	1,290	12,660	3,900	5	56
1876 -	160	332,593	894	11,203	2,645	6	44
Increase -	_					1	_
Decrease-	12	12,024	396	1,457	1,255		12

W		Number of	Approximate Total Value of					
Year ended 3 March	Year ended 31st March		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.		
1875 - 1876 -	-	1,009 587	81,338 57,276	16,704 13,343	14,588 16,318	3,302 1,659		
Increase	-				1,730			
Decrease	-	422	24,062	3,361		1,643		

Gold raised, 1875.

151. The quantity of exported gold entered as being the produce of Victoria, added to the quantity of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, have usually been considered as expressing fairly the whole quantity of gold raised in Victoria in any year. These quantities for the year 1875 were as follow:—

Gold raised in 1875.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Gold exported entered as Victorian -	709,934	18	0
Victorian gold received at the Mint -	385,852	3	10
Total - I	1,095,787	1	10

Gold raised, 1874 and 1875.

152. This quantity of gold, and its value at 4l. per oz., is compared with the quantity and value of gold raised in the previous year, as follows:—

Quantity and Value of Gold, 1874 and 1875.

					Gold raised in Victoria.			
	Year.		Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value at 4l. per oz.				
					ozs.	£		
1874	-			-	1,155,972	4,623,888		
1875	-		-	-	1,095,787	4,383,148		
		Decrease		-	60,185	240,740		

^{*} Forty-nine of the stone quarries in 1874-5, and 51 in 1875-6, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land was made.

153. From the period of the first discovery of gold in Victoria to the end of the year under review it is estimated that Gold raised 45,509,964\frac{1}{4} ounces of gold were raised, representing at 4l. per from first discovery. ounce a value of 182,039,857l.

VICTORIA.

154. The miners have been falling off in numbers for years Miners, 1871 This will be seen by the following figures, which show the to 1875. numbers at work on the 31st December of each of the last five years :--

Number of Miners, 1871-5.

-	-	-	58,279
- 1	-	-	52,965
-		_	50,595
-		-	45,151
		-	41,717

155. It is estimated that a considerable increase has taken Value of gold place in the last two years in the quantity of gold raised in per miner. proportion to the number of hands employed in getting it. The following are the figures for those and the three previous years:-

Value of Gold per Miner,* 1871-5.

			£	s.	d.
1871	-	-	93	6	0.62
1872	/-		93	17	1.47
1873		-	93	16	2.62
1874		-	99	8	3.07
1875	-		104	4	4.02

156. The number of steam engines employed in gold mining Steam engines fell off from 1,141 in 1874 to 1,101 in 1875. 69 per cent. of used in mining. the engines were used in the furtherance of quartz mining in the former, and 70 per cent. in the latter year. The remainder were employed in alluvial mining.

157. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell Mining ma-off from 5,220 in 1874 to 5,098 in 1875, and the value of such chines. machines fell off from 2,078,936l. in 1874 to 2,033,629l. in 1875.

158. The following are the estimated values of metals and Minerals, other minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end than gold of 1875. Of these productions the values raised in 1875 were estimated to amount to 35,452l.

Metals and Minerals other than Gold, 1871-5.

					£
Silver		-	-	-	14,617
Tin	-		-	-	333,870
Copper	-	-	-	-	8,331

^{*} These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. As a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives.

V	ICTORIA.
---	----------

					£
Antimony	-			-	104,865
Lead	-	-	-	-4	4,700
Iron		-		-	2,101
Coal	- 0.03			-	8,233
Lignite	-	+ + 1	de orthogr	-	2,172
Kaolin	-			-	7,444
Flagging	-	-	-	-	37,961
Slates	-	-		-	940
Magnesite	-	-	-	-	12
Diamonds		_,	-	-	107
Sapphires,	&c.	-		-	575
		Total		- £	525,928

Patents.

159. The patents for inventions applied for in Victoria during 1875 numbered 154, as against 147 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,181.

Copyrights.

160. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the number of objects in respect to which copyrights have been registered has been 1,687, classified as follows:—

Copyrights, 1870-5.

Part I. Designs	-	-			157
Part II. Literary,	dramatic,	and	musical	pro-	
ductions -	- 1	-	-	-	578
Part III. Paintings vings, and photo	s, drawings graphs	s, scul -	pture, e	ngra- -	952
	То	tal		-	1,687

Waterworks.

161. The waterworks in Victoria, part of which are completed and part in progress, are estimated to cost in the aggregate 2,583,665l. It is calculated that the storage capacity for water of the reservoirs connected with these works will amount in all to 12,052,819,225 gallons.

(Signed) HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER, Government Statist of Victoria.

Office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, September 27, 1876.

QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 9.

Governor Cairns, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Brisbane,

My Lord, June 16, 1876.

Your Lordship will not have forgotten the incidental allusions to the aborigines of Queensland, and to such means as had been or might be adopted of improving their condition, that were made in my Despatches of the 16th April and 30th August 1875.

2. The Colonial Secretary did not reply in writing to the minute of which notice is taken in the earlier Despatch; but, during his absence from the Colony, the Treasurer, as the acting head of the administration, considered it necessary to give the subject his careful attention, and to appoint, through the Minister for Lands, three experienced and trustworthy gentlemen, whose reports should assist the Government in deciding whether Mr. Bridgeman's services in the Mackay District were proving useful; whether, that is, the money vote (500l.) had been judiciously expended in the attempt, under his superintendence, to settle down and so far partially civilize, a number of native blacks.

3. I enclose with this Despatch a copy of Messrs. Ranson, McLean, and Long's Report, and one also of a long letter from Mr. Bridgeman himself; and I think I may venture to anticipate the substance of your Lordship's opinion, namely, that upon the

showing of both documents a good work is being done.

4. The Legislature will vote, I feel sure, a further sum of 500l. to be expended for the same purpose during the ensuing year; and towards the attainment of beneficial results continuously in regard to the treatment of the aborigines throughout Queensland, I have obtained from my advisers their ready consent to the appointment of a permanent Commission, gazetted as a Royal Commission, of which every member is specially qualified for the duty of aiding the Government in bringing about a better state of things. I enclose a copy of the official record of the appointment of this Commission.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

QUEENSLAND.

Enclosure No. 1.

SIR, Mackay, May 4, 1876.

In accordance with your request to inspect the aboriginal reserve in this district under the superintendence of Mr. Bridgeman, and report thereon, we now have the honour to inform you that we have visited the settlements which Mr. Bridgeman has formed on the reserve, and herewith forward you our report of work done, and our opinion as to utility and future prospects of the same.

No. 1 Camp. "Gooneenberry," situated on Sandy Creek, about six miles from its mouth, and established 12 months.

From 40 to 80 aboriginals occupy this camp, which consists of one grass paddock securely fenced, one five-acre cultivation paddock, partly fenced, completely stumped, and planted with sweet potatoes, &c.; and a homestead consisting of store and kitchen with iron roof, six slab humpies with thatched roofs, three and a half acres of garden abundantly stocked with vegetables, and every kind of tropical fruit tree likely to thrive in this latitude. There was a good supply of stores here, enough to last two months.

No. 2 Camp. "Carrobaya," situated about four miles below first camp, and near the mouth of Sandy Creek, established about six months.

From 20 to 40 aboriginals occupy this camp, which consists of one acre under cultivation with corn, bananas, and sweet potatoes, more land in preparation, one bricked well, and several humpies in course of erection.

No. 1A Camp. Settlement of about two acres, started and planted with bananas, &c., but deserted for No. 2 Camp on account of scarcity of water during dry season of 1875.

No. 3 Camp. "Jullaboi," situated on the coast at the mouth of Scrubby Creek, and about four miles from first settlement, and easily accessible from Mackay by boat.

From 40 to 80 aboriginals occupy this camp, which may be considered the principal settlement, as Mr. Bridgeman generally resides here, making it a depôt for stores and produce, which he

conveys in and out of port by means of his boat.

The improvements consist of one substantial slab dwelling house, with iron roof and brick floor; six thatched humpies, and a three and a half acre cultivation paddock, securely fenced and well stocked with sweet potatoes, corn, bananas, pumpkins, and other vegetables, including a small plantation of castor-oil plants, which Mr. Bridgeman is anxious to extend.

Besides the above-mentioned improvements, Mr. Bridgeman has purchased a horse and cart for the use of the settlement, and all necessary cooking utensils, spades, and other tools, besides a

fine large sieve.

We consider the results, as far as the money expended (600l.) by the Government, to be satisfactory; all the aboriginals

acknowledging the advantages they have received, and expressing QUEENSLAND. their anxiety to be protected and assisted for a few years more

until they become self-supporting.

To our knowledge, many of the aborigines are employed on sugar plantations in the district during the crushing season, thereby paying their own way; and were it not for Mr. Bridgeman's supervision, they would never be induced to remain, and would become a nuisance to the inhabitants of the district generally.

From the facts we have gathered, we consider the present success is entirely due to the untiring energy of Mr. Bridgeman, who in this matter has displayed a thorough knowledge of the aboriginal character, and great aptitude in taking advantage of it

for their good ...

And should the Government be able to secure Mr. Bridge-man's future services in his present capacity of Black Protector, we should feel fully justified in recommending them to continue their efforts in favour of the amelioration and elevation of aborigines in this district; but in less experienced hands we should consider the success of the undertaking more than doubtful.

(Signed)

CHARLES C. RANSON.
C. W. MACLEAN.
EDWARD M. LONG.

The Hon. Secretary for Lands, Brisbane.

Enclosure No. 2.

DEAR SIR, Gooneenberry, May 4, 1876.

I AM in receipt of your favour of April 8th, as also a telegram of the 20th, informing me that a Board had been appointed to enquire into the working of the settlement for aborigines under my charge. I sent you a telegram asking if my visiting Brisbane would be any use. I may say, in reference to this matter, that I do not wish to leave the district at present, unless some important object is to be gained by my doing so; if, however, an interview with your Board would enable you to come with greater certainty to a conclusion in reference to the future object and scope of the operations here amongst the blacks, I could arrange to leave for the short time that would be necessary without any great inconvenience.

The three gentlemen nominated to report to the Government as advised, have visited the settlement, and I assume their

report will be forwarded to the Lands Office at once.

They rode round the reserve, took a considerable amount of trouble, conversing with the blacks at the different camps, &c.; and it is scarcely necessary to remark that I gave them all the assistance and information in my power.

I am sorry to notice that you think the Legislature will not pass such a measure to deal with the aborigines as I have pro-

QUEENSLAND. posed; it is not of so much consequence here, but I fear, without something of the kind, it will be almost impossible to make homes for these people in some other districts, where they have been accustomed to beg and steal about the townships and settlements.

You may possibly have noticed that it is only intended to operate in any district after proclamation to that effect, so that it would not apply in localities where it might be considered

unnecessary or unsuitable.

I may notice that if the more intelligent of the blacks on these settlements had their way, they would desire very stringent rules for their own regulation; they are constantly requesting me to take the law in my own hands in a very summary fashion in cases where individuals transgress the general rules laid down for their guidance.

In reference to your remarks, "My own idea has always " been that our settlements should be managed more with the " view of giving comparative comfort and a refuge to the blacks " in the several districts, than with the primary object of getting " a great amount of work out of them, &c., &c.," I have considered that it is impossible to keep a number of blacks in one place without their having artificial means of subsistence-I mean otherwise than their habitual ones—by hunting, digging up natural roots, &c., therefore my aim has been to prepare and cultivate land, plant bananas, and other things suitable for food, so that when further steps are taken to teach and civilize the blacks, they can be supported without entire dependence on purchased supplies, in the meanwhile doing what I can towards the chief end in view.

In reference to work, although I have made a supply of clothes and food conditional on the performance of a certain amount of work, I have never made the work irksome, too severe, or the hours too long. I always tell them if any day their hands are sore, or they are tired, they can say so and go hunting for food; but that if they go to work they must keep at it and not shirk. If I see an individual doing so, I tell him to go home to his hut or camp, which usually has the effect of making him turn to with a will.

There are a few of the older men who will not and many who cannot work, but as a rule the greater number have no objection whatever to being employed eight or nine hours a day; and the women are very good for the lighter kinds of field work. greater number of the men prefer the regular meals in the settlement to a subsistence in their old way; such being the case, and being relieved of the labour of running down game, it is reasonable to expect them to give an equivalent for their keep in labour, otherwise they would have nothing to do but sleeping and planning mischief. It is my practice, when in regular employment, to encourage them to go on short hunting expeditions from Saturday afternoon until Sunday night or Monday morning, it relieves monotony, and avoids the expense of keep during the time in question, often, however, they do not care to go.

In reference to the children, I rather neglected them at first, QUEENSLAND. caring more for individuals from whom I could get work; I am now, however, giving them more of my attention. At this camp ("Gooneenberry") I have a man (black) in charge who answers the purpose admirably; any simple work, such as digging, planting potatoes, &c., is done just as well in my absence as otherwise. may say the same of "Carrobaya;" but at "Yullaboy," where I usually now reside, and at which camp are the only blacks who have given me much trouble, I cannot get one to do the superintendence; two or three have tried and given it up. before mentioned, however, bringing any tribe of blacks into a certain amount of order is, in my opinion, merely a matter of time and money. My experience, during the time I have been engaged in my present occupation, leads me to the conclusion that, with proper management and the necessary funds, it is quite possible to induce these aborigines to look on such settlements as these as their homes, and to do a moderate amount of work in return for their keep and protection, and to give up thieving and spearing cattle as a practice; although it has to be remembered that there are black sheep in all communities, and it is consequently quite impossible for me to say that there will never be any depredations committed here by blacks. In so far I have performed quite as much as I expected, the only difficulty is the cost, and I believe with proper arrangements this affair can be made less expensive by degrees, until, in a few years, it may be almost entirely self-supporting.

To do so, however, I should recommend the expenditure of a

portion of any future grant in the purchase of cattle.

Your Board gave me leave to expend a portion of the current vote in this way, but being apprehensive of running short of funds, in consequence of the number of preliminary expenses, I

did not avail myself of the liberty.

Next it will be necessary to engage in the production of some exportable commodity, as, although I can easily grow more potatoes, fruit, or corn than is required on the reserve, the sale of such commodities is notoriously precarious. With this view I have planted a small area with the castor-oil plant at one of the places, which I propose to extend when I have sufficient seed for

the purpose.

When strange blacks from a distance, who are not usually located on this reserve, visit any of the settlements, they do not come up at once and make themselves at home, but make a fire and sit down at a distance; some from the place will then usually go to them, and after a conversation, perhaps, ask them, or one or two of them, to come to the huts; they will then do so, but only as There is generally a little rivalry between the superintendents of the various camps to get such strangers, especially if they are able-bodied, to work for them; each place likes to make as much show as possible, and the inhabitants think it a good plan to impress outsiders into their service.

40486.

QUEENSLAND.

I have just now commenced a fourth camp for blacks belonging more inland; it is on the reserve, and about three and a half miles from this place. Several of the young men who reside here have gone there for a time to assist in clearing and fencing an area of two or three acres that I have marked out. I have told the blacks that will reside there that I will give them rations to do the work of clearing and planting as much as they can do in a month, and that then they must work on a plantation, or go inland until their things have grown, when they can come back and settle permanently.

I believe, if this affair is carried out, it will develop into a great number of small settlements all over the reserve, two or three families living together on an acre or two of cultivation, and although, under such circumstances, I have no doubt but that there will be occasional quarrels and feuds, I believe, as a rule, they will continually visit one another and combine for hunting

and fishing expeditions, and assist one another in work.

It seems to me the best plan will then be to make a kind of central farm, with a store and school, where a white superintendent would reside; that although each family could have its own home, where they could grow potatoes, &c., they would be required to do a certain amount of work on the farm, the proceeds of which would go to the general fund, and that there the children could attend for education.

I am quite aware that most persons would look on a proposition involving so much system as absurd, and say that the blacks will have died out before it could be brought into operation; but my experience so far leads me to believe that if the necessary measures are taken, and the necessary funds available, such a scheme as I have mentioned might be in operation within two or three years.

I believe I may say that there is a slight moral improvement in those blacks who reside more constantly on the reserve, but

I cannot say that it is general as yet.

In one respect there is a marked advance: at first quarrels and fights between individuals were very frequent, now such occur-

rences are exceptional.

I have written the foregoing as bearing on the extract quoted from your letter, and also to advise your Board on particulars and prospects in connexion with my work here that would probably not be included in a report by persons visiting this reserve, as the gentlemen lately appointed by the Government did, and who would of necessity confine their information to matters more practical and apparent.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEO. F. BRIDGEMAN.

W. L. G. Drew, Esq.

Enclosure No. 3.

QUEENSLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, May 26, 1876.

His Excellency the Governor directs the subjoined Commission, issued to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of Queensland, to be published for general information.

(Signed) A. MACALISTER.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.,

To the Right Reverend Matthew Blagden Hale, Bishop of Brisbane, Augustus Charles Gregory, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, William Leworthy Goode Drew, Charles James Graham, and William Landsborough, all of Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Esquires.

Whereas it hath been represented to the Governor of our Colony of Queensland, in Council, that it is expedient and desirable to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of our said Colony, and for other the purposes herein-after mentioned: And whereas the Governor of our said Colony, in Council, has been pleased to appoint you as Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid: Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and ability, do, by these presents, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our Colony aforesaid, constitute and appoint you the said Matthew Blagden Hale, Augustus Charles Gregory, William Leworthy Goode Drew, Charles James Graham, and William Landsborough, or any three of you, to be our Commissioners to inquire into and investigate the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of our said Colony, and to report from time to time to our Governor aforesaid upon the best means to be adopted by legislative enactment or otherwise for improving the condition of the said aboriginal inhabitants. And we do also by these presents give and grant to you, or any three of you, at any meeting or meetings, full power and authority to call before you such persons as you may judge necessary by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises. And we do further command and enjoin you that you do take down the examination of the several witnesses that may appear before you, and reduce the same into writing, and such evidence, together with a full and faithful report upon the several matters above referred to, as you and each of you shall think fit from time to time to transmit to the office of our Colonial Secretary of our said Colony.

In testimony whereof we have caused this our Commission to

be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

QUEENSLAND.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved William Wellington Cairns, Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, at Government House, Brisbane, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and in the 39th year of our reign.

(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

By His Excellency's Command, A. Macalister.

Entered on record by me in the Register of Patents, No. 5, page 35, this 26th day of May, A.D. 1876.

(Signed) H. H. MASSIE, For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

No. 10.

Government House, Brisbane,

MY LORD,

September 15, 1876.

WITH further reference to the subject of my Despatch, No. 23, of the 24th March last, I have the honour to transmit the sixteenth annual report of the Registrar-General of Queensland, headed "Vital Statistics, 1875," which brings the official information collected by his department in regard to the births, deaths, and marriages, and the population, up to the close of the year.

This paper, interesting and encouraging as its contents undoubtedly are, does not profess to convey the general information looked for by readers of Colonial Office Blue Book Reports; but the Registrar-General, Mr. Jordan, being now engaged upon other important work, I am doubtful whether a complete summary of the condition of the Colony, during the first year of my government, can be prepared in time for publication in the early part of 1877; and I would therefore suggest to your Lordship that at least some extracts from his annual report, might advantageously appear in the next issue of the papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c., &c.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1875.—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane,

August 3, 1876.

A PRELIMINARY statement showing the number of births, deaths, and marriages, taken from the registers of this department, having been already laid by command before Parliament,

2 copies.

I have now the honour of submitting completed vital statistics for QUEENSLAND. the year 1875, as contained in the appended Tables 1 to 15, with the Sixteenth Annual Report, containing an abstract of the principal figures, with a view of presenting the information generally interesting to the public in a brief and convenient form.

These statistics would have been published at an earlier period but for the fact that the vital statistics for 1874 were behind, and had first to be prepared. These, with my accompanying report,

were published in the early part of the present year.

In accordance with the recommendation made to the Government, as stated in the last report, authority has been given to make the registry districts to correspond with the census districts throughout the Colony. This has been a work of no little labour, but the change now thus effected will prove highly beneficial in facilitating the business of the registry branch of the department, and furnishing in the future the means of an easy comparison between the number of births and deaths registered, and the actual population of each district as determined by the census.

A comparison between the returns in the several registry districts for the past and previous years will be rendered somewhat difficult by the changes thus made, but for the future this

will be entirely obviated by the new arrangement.

The divisions of the country which formed the census districts of 1871 have been adopted as the basis of the readjustment. In localities where settlement had considerably extended during the last five years it has been necessary to form some new districts, and the neighbouring ones have consequently needed alteration; but the rule has been to make no changes not absolutely required in the old census divisions; and wherever any change was unavoidable, the new and altered districts have in each case been made identical with the police districts, as one step towards making these also to correspond with the census districts and registry districts. All but three of the old registry districts have been somewhat altered either in name or in their boundaries. The number is increased from 40 to 52. A description of them will be found in Appendix B., No. 1.

The registry districts as now constituted were proclaimed in the Government Gazette, published on the 20th February 1876. They are grouped according to their geographical position, and divided into north, central, and south. A return of these, with the names of the district registrars, will be found in Appendix B.,

No. 2.

Appendix C. contains Meteorological Observer's report, with compendious tables attached, showing observations made in the metropolis and other places in the Colony, of temperature, rainfall, and other particulars. These are minute and ample, and will no doubt prove interesting and valuable.

In a report published by the conference of the statists of the several Australian Colonies held some little time since, among other things determined it was deemed desirable that a Meteorological Observer's report should be published in connexion with the vital statistics of each Colony. This practice, which had

QUEENSLAND. before obtained in Queensland, was thus formally recommended

for general adoption.

In reading the tables it should be borne in mind that the mean population is taken as the basis of the calculations in the tables unless otherwise indicated. The estimated mean population for

the year is 172,402.

Table I., in Appendix A., contains a synopsis that will be found useful for a comparison of the vital statistics from a period prior to that of the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, extending over a period of 20 years, from 1856 to 1875 inclusive.

Table II. shows the estimated population on the 31st December 1874 and 1875; the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in Queensland in 1875; and the estimated mean popu-

lation for the latter year.

Table III. exhibits the number of births registered in each quarter of the year under review, in each of the registry districts

throughout the Colony.

In number IV. table will be seen the number of marriages registered in each of the several districts, distinguishing between those effected under the Registration and Justices Marrying Act, and such as were celebrated with the rites of each separate religious denomination in the Colony.

The nationalities of husbands and wives registered as married

in Queensland is given in table number V.

Table VI. shows the various ages of husbands and wives married in 1875.

Table VII. gives the number of deaths registered in each quarter of the year in each of the registry districts.

The number of deaths of children under one year, under two

years, and under five years, is given in Table VIII.

The nationality of all whose deaths are registered in the year, both males and females, in each registry district, is contained in table number IX.

The occupations of all persons registered as having died during

the year is shown in table number X.

Causes of deaths occurring in each separate month of the year are given in table number XI.; as also causes of deaths of males and females at different periods of life, as registered, the diseases being particularised under certain recognised classes and orders.

The causes of deaths, as registered, of males at the different periods of life; the causes of deaths of females in the same manner; and the causes of deaths of males and females together, and in the same way, in the several registry districts, are shown in tables numbered XII., XIII., and XIV. respectively.

The order of fatality in the diseases or circumstances issuing in

death is shown in table number XV.

Population.

The estimated population at the end of the year is 181,288, The increase for consisting of 111,272 males and 70,016 females. the year numbers 17,771.

The estimates of population given from year to year are arrived QUEENSLAND. at by taking the population as ascertained by previous census returns, adding to them $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to allow for some omissions certain to occur in a sparsely populated country with a very large area, and then adding each year the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration by sea, taking it for granted that the interchange over the border is about reciprocal. Hitherto it had been shown by the results of each census that this was a safe presumption, and the estimates of population in each year during the last quinquennium are accordingly based on the supposition that those coming and going across the border to and from New South Wales had equalised each other in each year. It will be manifest, however, when the final results of taking the census of 1876 are published with the report, that some distur-

The increase from excess of births over deaths and of immigration over emigration by sea in the year under review is at the rate of 10.87 per cent. The rate of increase of the former year was 11'47 per cent., which was a higher rate than had obtained before since the year 1865.

year 1876 are published.

bance of this equal adjustment has occurred since the year 1871, and that there must have been a balance against us in the immigration and emigration over land during the last five years, which will have to be adjusted when the vital statistics for the

While it is satisfactory to find that population is steadily on the increase from both the sources referred to, it is to be regretted that the increase from births over deaths does not compare favourably in the past year with that of 1874.

The following table shows the total increase of population during the four quarters of the year:—

A.—Showing Increase in Population in 1875 by excess of Births over Deaths, and Immigration over Emigration in each Quarter of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Natural Increase.	Total Increase by Immi- gration over Emi- gration.
FIRST QUARTER.				446	
Estimated population on the 1st January - Increase by excess of births over deaths during	97,860	65,657	163,517	-	-
the quarter	192	433	625	625	
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter -	2,123	520	2,643	10	2,643
Population on the 31st March	100,175	66,610	166,785	_	
Increase of population during the quarter	2,315	953	3,268		100
SECOND QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st April - Increase by excess of births over deaths during	100,175	66,610	166,785	-	-
the quarter	176	409	585	585	_
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter -	7,094	617	7,711		7,711
Population on the 30th June	107,445	67,636	175,081	1-5	-
Increase of population during the quarter	7,270	1,026	8,296		36-1

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Natural Increase.	Total Increase by Immi- gration over Emi- gration.
THIRD QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st July	107,445	67,636	175,081	-	
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter.	276	575	851	851	
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter	2,690	857	3,547		3,547
Population on the 30th September	110,411	69,068	179,479	-	- 1
Increase of population during the quarter	2,966	1,432	4,398	-	-
FOURTH QUARTER.					
Population on the 1st October	110,411	69,068	179,479	-	-
Increase by excess of births over deaths during the quarter	117	424	541	541	-
Increase by excess of immigration over emigration by sea during the quarter	744	524	1,268	-	1,268
Population on the 31st December 1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	3 -	
Increase of population during the quarter	861	948	1,809	75-	
Increase of population during the year -	13,412	4,359	17,771	2,602	15,169

It will be seen that the whole natural increase, excess of births over deaths, in the year amounts only to 2,602, being at the rate of 1.58 per cent. The natural increase in 1874 was 3,589, or 2.44 per cent.; but while the natural increase is less, that from immigration is higher than in the previous year, showing 15,169 in 1875, in the ratio of 9.28 per cent., as against 13,238 in the former year, in the ratio of 8.74.

The excess of increase in immigration has been from the coloured races only; the arrivals of Europeans showing 3,710 less than in 1874, those of Chinese and South Sea Islanders 8,935 more.

The lower rate of natural increase has resulted both from a smaller proportion of births, and, unhappily, also from a considerably increased rate of mortality.

The largest increase from excess of births over deaths is in the September quarter, and this preponderance is found to obtain almost invariably, the December quarter almost as regularly showing the smallest increase.

Proportion of the Sexes.

The total increase of 17,771 consists of 13,412 males and 4,359 females, of which 12,651 males and 2,518 females belong to increase from excess of immigration, and 761 males and 1,841 females to natural increase, excess of births over deaths.

The ratio of total increase of males during the year is 13.7, as against 12.28 per cent. in 1874, that of females is 6.63 as against 10.28 in 1874. The rate of increase on the whole population is, males 8.21, females 2.66 per cent.

The considerable increase of males as compared to females is chiefly due to the increased number of South Sea Islanders brought in during the year, and to the inundation of Chinese caused by

201

467

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

the attraction of our Northern gold fields. The disproportion of QUEENSLAND. the sexes in the community is thus considerably swelled.

Although the rate of total increase of females is small, being only 2.66 on the whole population, the ratio of the natural increase of females compared in the same way during the year has been unusually large, being 1 12 per cent. on the whole increase, that of males forming only 0.47 per cent. on the whole increase.

To make the proportion of increase from each source the more plain the following figures may be of service:—

Natural Increase, or excess of births over deaths in 1875.	Ratio of Increase over whole population of 1874,
Males - 761	0.47
Females - 1,841	1.12
2,602	2 1.59
Increase from excess of Immigration over Emigration.	
Males - 12,651	7.74
Females - 2,518	1.54
——————————————————————————————————————	9.58
17,771	

The number of births of males and females in the Colony being pretty nearly equal, it follows that as we have a considerable preponderance of males in the population, supposing the mortality to be proportionately about equal, the deaths of males being numerically greater than of females, the excess of births over deaths of females will be greater than of males; or in other words, nearly the same number of males and females are born in the Colony, but, as many more males die, the excess of births over deaths will be smaller in males than in females, and the disparity will be in proportion to the difference in the proportion of the sexes. The great difference observable during the past year in this particular will be seen by comparing the following figures for 1874 with those already given for 1875. This is almost wholly accounted for by the increase in the disproportion of the sexes which has been effected during the year by the arrival of so many Chinese and Polynesians, composed as they are almost entirely of the male sex :-

	Natural Increase, or births over deaths	excess of in 1874.	Ratio of Increase population of	over whole 1873.
Males	- 1,503		1.02	
Females	- 2,086		1.42	
		3,589		2'44
I	ncrease from excess of gration over Emigra			
Males	- 9,203		6.27	
Females	- 4,035		2.75	
		13,238		9.02
		16,827		

It will be seen that the excess of males in natural increase, births over deaths, in 1874 is only about a fourth lower than that of females, and that the excess from immigration of males is only a little more than double, as against more than five times that of females in the previous year.

The mean population being estimated for the year at 172,402, composed of 104,566 males and 67,836 females, is in the proportion of 64.87 females to 100 males of mean population, as against 67.67 to 100 in 1874.

The following table shows the proportion of females to a hundred males in each year from 1861 to 1875 inclusive, taken from the synoptical table on which the calculation is based on total, not on mean population.

B.—Showing the Proportion of Females to 100 Males.—Return for 15 years, 1861 to 1875.

	Ye	ar.		Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males.
1861			-	20,811	13,556	65.09
1862	-/-			27,186	17,891	62.14
1863		-	-	37,579	24,061	64.03
1864	-90		- I	45,516	28,520	62.66
1865		-	-	53,316	34,488	64.69
1866			-	57,307	38,894	67.87
1867			7 -	59,836	40,013	66.87
1868		-	-	65,843	41,584	63 · 12
1869	10245	-	911-15	66,571	43,326	65.09
1870		te <u>.</u> 4	-	69,629	45,938	66.29
1871		-	-	74,622	50,524	67.70
1872		-	-	79,618	53,935	67.74
1873	1	14.5	-	87,154	59,536	68.31
1874		11/2	-	97,860	65,657	67.09
1875			-	111,272	70,016	62.92

In the decennium ending 1874, the average proportion of females to 100 males in England and Wales was 105 '36, in Victoria 79 '60, in New South Wales 80 '76, in South Australia 93 '61, in Queensland 66 '23. It would seem very desirable that the disproportion between the sexes should be as speedily as possible lessened by the introduction of a larger number of females in our immigration from Europe.

The subjoined table exhibits the increase by excess of immigration taking place by sea; also increase from excess of births over deaths, males and females, during 15 years, from 1861 to 1875 inclusive; showing also centesimal ratio of such increase to total population, and the proportion of females to males in total increase.

C .- Showing Excess of Births over Deaths and of Immigration over Emigra-TION.—Return for 15 Years, 1860 to 1875.

	31st	Ex	cess of De	Births aths.	over		Excess of Imr	nigra-	pula- er.	to total 31st De-	es to		
Year.	Population on the December. Males. Females. Total. Centesimal ratio to Population to 31st December.		Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Centesimal ratio to Population to 31st December.	Total increase to Population to 31st December.	Centesimal ratio to Population to 31st cember.	Proportion of Females t			
1861	34,367	383	541	924	3.29	1861			No re	turns.		16	
1862	45,077	387	518	905	2.63	1862	5,988	3,817	9,805	28.53	10,710	31.16	68.00
1863	61,640	296	650	946	2.09	1863	8,534	5,155	13,689	30.37	*16,563	36.74	65.74
1864	74,036	572	865	1,437	2.33	1864	7,365	3,594	10,959	17.77	12,396	20.01	56.18
1865	87,804	807	992	1,799	2.43	1865	6,993	4,976	11,969	16.17	13,768	18.60	76.51
1866	96,201	692	1,073	1,765	2.01	1866	3,299	3,333	6,632	7.55	8,397	9.56	110.3
1867	99,849	1,187	1,544	2,731	2.84	1867	Less de- crease in Females. $\begin{cases} 1,342\\425\\-\\917 \end{cases}$	} -	917	0.95	3,648	3.79	41.24
1868	107,427	1,102	1,559	2,661	2.66	1868	4,135	152	4,287	4.29	+7,578	7.59	32.67
1869	109,897	1,263	1,630	2,893	2.69	1869	_	-	‡	-	2,470	2.29	_
1870	115,567	1,495	1,765	3,260	2.96	1870	1,563	847	2,410	2.19	5,670	5.16	85.41
1871	125,146	1,484	1,936	3,420	2.96	1871	2,230	1,129	3,359	2.88	§9,579	8.20	82.58
1872	133,553	1,382	1,947	3,329	2.66	1872	3,614	1,464	5,078	4.05	8,407	6.71	68.27
1873	146,690	1,574	1,896	3,470	2.60	1873	5,963	3,704	9,667	7.24	13,137	9.84	74.30
1874	163,517	1,503	2,086	3,589	2.44	1874	9,203	4,035	13,238	9.02	16,827	11.47	57.17
1875	181,288	761	1,841	2,602	1.29	1875	12,651	2,518	15,169	9.58	17,771	10.87	32.20

^{*} In addition to the increase by births over deaths, and immigration over emigration, the census taken 1st January 1864 showed a further addition of 1,928, being the difference between the estimated population and that ascertained by census.

† In this year also the census taken added 630 to the estimated population.

‡ In this year there was an excess of departures of 423.

§ In this year also the census taken added 2,800 to the estimated population.

The marriages, births, and deaths registered during the year are as follows :-

> Marriages 1,487 Births 6,706 Deaths -4,104

In every thousand of the estimated mean population there have been 17'25 persons married, 38'89 births, and 23'80 deaths. The marriage rate of the year has been less than that of the mean marriage rate of the ten previous years, which was 18.78; the birth rate has been less than the mean of that decenniad, which was 42'94; the death rate has far exceeded the mean of that of the period named, which was 17.69.

The following table exhibits the number of marriages, births, and deaths for ten years, showing also ratio per thousand of each to mean population, also excess of births over deaths in each year numerical and centesimal, and the number of males to every hundred females who have been born and have died in each year.

D.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—Return for 10 Years.

	Births.			Deaths.			Per 1,000 of Mean Population, Num- ber of			ess of s over ber of ths.	Males to every 100 Females.			
Year.	Persons Ma	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Number.	Per cent.	Born.	Died.
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874	2,136 1,870 1,726 1,806 1,758 1,940 2,250 2,708 2,680 2,974	2,138 2,275 2,267 2,412 2,555 2,676 2,620 2,945 3,280 3,419	1,989 2,201 2,193 2,242 2,350 2,529 2,645 2,775 3,103 3,287	4,127 4,476 4,460 4,654 4,905 5,205 5,265 5,720 6,383 6,706	1,446 1,088 1,165 1,149 1,060 1,192 1,238 1,371 1,777 2,658	916 657 634 612 585 593 698 879 1,017 1,446	2,362 1,745 1,799 1,761 1,645 1,785 1,936 2,250 2,794 4,104	23 · 20 19 · 08 16 · 64 16 · 62 15 · 58 16 · 12 17 · 38 19 · 32 17 · 27 17 · 25	44.85 45.66 43.03 42.83 43.51 43.25 40.70 40.82 41.15 38.89	25.67 17.80 17.36 16.21 14.59 14.83 14.97 16.06 18.01 23.80	1,765 2,731 2,661 2,893 3,260 3,420 3,329 3,470 3,589 2,602	74·8 156·5 147·9 164·3 198·1 191·6 171·9 154·2 128·4 63·4	107.5 103.4 103.4 107.6 108.7 105.9 99.0 106.1 105.7 104.0	157 : 3 165 : 6 183 : 7 187 : 7 181 : 2 201 : 6 177 : 3 156 : 6 174 : 7 183 : 8
Total for 10 Years	21,848	26,587	25,314	51,901	14,144	8,037	22,181	-	-	-	29,720	-	-	-

Mean of ten years—Marriage rate, 17.84; birth rate, 42.47; death rate, 17.93.

Note.—The mean marriage rate for the ten years ending in 1874 was 18'78; the mean birth rate 42'94; the mean death rate 17'69.

Marriages.

A large proportion of marriages is regarded as an evidence of general prosperity, and if this were unfailing in its application, Queensland might be pronounced the most prosperous of all the British dependencies in this part of the world, the proportion of marriages to the mean population for the last ten years having considerably exceeded that in either of the other Australian colonies.

The fair amount of prosperity which has prevailed during the year now under consideration has been faithfully reflected by the number of persons married; these number 2,974, and are in excess of the number of persons married in the previous year by 294.

Marriage Rate.—The rate for the year of 17.25 persons married to each thousand of the mean population is very nearly the same as that of the previous year, which was 17.27 per thousand. From the increased disproportion of the sexes, induced as before shown, it might have been anticipated that the marriage rate would have been correspondingly low, and that it has been very nearly equal to that of the former year is the more satisfactory. It should be remarked that the average rate for the ten preceding years of 18.78 per thousand was swelled by the very high rates from some causes more or less difficult to determine which were reached during the earlier periods of our history. What may be considered the normal ratio will probably be somewhere near that which has obtained in the past year of 1875.

It might, perhaps, seem at the first blush somewhat difficult to QUEENSLAND. assign a sufficient reason for the fact remarked upon by the author of the Victorian Year Book, that the marriage rate in the Australian Colonies generally is lower than in England and Wales. Taking into account that in newly-settled countries there must be a comparatively small number of persons in the decline of life, and a large proportion of the community marriageable, the reverse of this might be naturally looked for; but the fact has its simple solution in the circumstance that there is a deficiency in the proportion of females, otherwise we could very speedily make a better exhibition. It is more remarkable that, as shown by the same author, there is a lower marriage rate in Victoria than in the other Colonies of Australia. For this there is no very obvious solution, but it is satisfactory to observe that Queensland is an exception to the rule, having a higher marriage rate than that of England and Wales, and much higher than that of the other Australian Colonies, notwithstanding that the disproportion of the sexes is greater here than in any of the other places alluded to. While in England and Wales during the last decenniad there were as many as 105.36 females to 100 males, the proportion in Queensland was only 66 23 of the former to 100 of the latter. The comparison in the same way with the other Colonies is highly favourable to us in this respect. It is only to be regretted that the general prosperity thus indicated cannot immediately be made more palpable among us by the presence of a greater number of marriageable females.

The following table shows marriage rates and the proportion of the sexes in the principal Australian Colonies and in England and Wales, and will be seen to bear out the comparison thus

made.

E.—Comparative Table showing Population to the end of the Year, Number of Males and Females, Mean Population; Number of Males and Females, Proportion of Females to 100 Males; Number of Marriages, Marriages per 1,000, Persons Married per 1,000 in England and Wales, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland.

V	Market Strategic	Estim	ated Popu	ulation	Estimate	ed Mean P	opulation.	Females to les of the tion.	Marriages Re- luring the Year.	ever;	ber to y 1,000 e mean lation.
Year.	Country.		ia or the	1001.				rtion of Fema 1 100 Males of n Population.	of d d	ges.	ıs Mar-
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion each 100 Mean Po Number of gistered of		Marriages	Persons ried.
1866	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	365,317 239,820 88,272 57,307	278,595 191,592 80,881 38,894	 643,912 431,412 169,153 96,201	233,508 84,479	10,982,538 273,859 187,892 78,400 36,691	21,409,684 635,275 421,400 162,879 92,003	105.33 75.77 80.46 92.80 66.34	4,253 3,462	8.75 6.69 8.22 7.98 11.60	17:50 13:38 16:48 15:96 23:20
1867	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	372,239 248,512 89,991 59,836	287,648 199,108 82,869 40,013	659,887 447,620 172,860 99,849	244,166 89,132	11,120,459 283,122 195,850 80,875 39,453	21,677,525 651,899 439,516 171,007 98,025	105:34 76:77 80:00 91:86 67:36	1,379	8·25 6·88 7·79 8·06 9·54	16:50 13:76 15:58 16:12 19:08

		Estim	ated Pop	oulation	Estimate	ed Mean Po	opulation.	Females to false of the ation.	Marriages Re- luring the Year.	Numl every of the Popul	1,000 Mean
Year.	Country.	Ender of Rend						on of 100 M Popul	Number of Marriage gistered during the	Marriages.	ns Mar-
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proporti each Mean	Num	Marr	Persons ried.
1863	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	384,859 260,414 91,347 65,843	299,457 206,351 84,951 41,584	684,316 466,765 176,298 107,427	10,688,600 378,549 254,463 90,669 62,839	11,260,113 293,553 202,729 83,910 40,799	21,948,713 672,102 457,192 174,579 103,638	105·35 77·55 79·67 92·54 64·93	176,962 4,692 3,736 1,286 863	8:05 6:98 8:17 7:37 8:32	16:10 13:96 16:34 14:74 16:64
1869	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	398,849 271,005 93,860 66,571	312,029 214,351 87,286 43,326	710,878 485,356 181,146 109,897	391,854	11,401,524 305,743 210,351 86,118 42,455	22,223,299 697,597 476,060 178,722 108,662	105:36 78:02 79:17 93:00 64:12	176,970 4,735 3,799 1,211 903	7:95 6:79 7:98 6:78 8:31	15.90 13.58 15.96 13.56 16.62
1870	England and Wales Victoria - New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	397,956 280,350 94,928 69,629	326,769 222,511 88,869 45,938	724,725 502,861 183,797 115,567	10,956,608 398,402 275,678 94,394 68,100	11,544,708 319,399 218,431 88,078 44,632	22,501,316 717,801 494,109 182,472 112,732	105:37 80:17 79:23 93:31 65:54	181,655 4,732 3,848 1,260 879	8.05 6.59 7.79 6.91 7.79	16:10 13:18 15:58 13:82 15:58
1871	England and Wales* Victoria - New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	412,009 284,151 96,915 74,622	340,436 235,031 90,936 50,524	22,712,266 752,445 519,182 187,851 125,146	282,250 95,922	11,689,689 334,140 228,771 89,902 48,231	22,782,812 739,522 511,021 185,824 120,356	105:38 82:42 81:05 93:72 66:87	190,112 4,693 3,953 1,250 970	8:35 6:35 7:73 6:73 8:06	16.70 12.70 15.46 13.56 16.12
1872	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	419,903 295,680 98,481 79,618	350,824 243,510 93,742 53,935	770,727 539,190 192,223 133,553	290,416 97,698	11,836,496 345,630 239,270 92,339 52,230	23,067,835 761,586 529,186 190,037 129,350	105·39 83·09 82·39 94·51 67·73	4,791 3,925 1,361 1,125	6·29 7·42 7·16 8·69	12.58 14.84 14.32 17.38
1373	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	430,042 307,329 101,540 87,154	360,450 252,946 96,535 59,536	790,492 560,275 198,075 146,690	301,504 100,010	11,985,141 355,637 248,228 95,139 56,736	23,356,414 780,609 549,732 195,149 140,122	105.40 83.68 82.33 95.13 68.04	4,974 4,384 1,562 1,354	6·37 7·98 8·00 9·66	12.74 15.96 10.60 19.32
1874	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales - South Australia - Queensland -	439,159 321,447 104,870 97,860	369,278 262,831 99,753 65,657	808,437 584,278 204,623 163,517	314,388 103,205	364,864 257,889 98,144 62,597	799,464 572,277 201,349 155,104	83.95 82.03 95.09 67.67	4,343	6·16 7·59 8·00 8·63	12·32 15·18 16·00 17·27
1875	England and Wales Victoria New South Wales South Australia Qucensland	447,148 334,461 107,944 111,272	376,124 272,191 102,498 70,016	823,272 606,652 210,442 181,288	327,954 106,407	372,701 267,511 101,126 67,836	815,855 595,465 207,533 172,402	84·10 81·57 95·04 64·87	1,663	6·11 7·73 8·01 8·63	12.22 15.46 16.02 17.25

^{*} Census taken 2nd April 1871.

Note.—No data as to the population of England and Wales at the end of each year, excepting census year; the figures given above have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England, who bases his calculations on the population as estimated to the 30th June. The mean population of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland has been arrived at by adding together the numbers at the beginning and end of the year respectively, and dividing the sum.

Forms of Marriage.—Attention is directed by the Registrar-General in England to marriages effected under the forms of the Established Church, showing that these have diminished in number from 92 per cent., in the five years ending 1845, to 77 per cent. in the quinquennium 1866-70, and to 76 per cent. in 1871; and

that this is attributable to the steadily increasing number of QUEENSLAND. marriages effected without any religious rites, as now permitted by British law, in the offices of the registrars; the rate of such marriages having been 10.0 per cent. in 1873, as against 2.3 in the five years ending 1845. An increase of such marriages is observable in Queensland, excepting only in the year 1874, when the number was a little lower than in the former year. The following table shows the number and centesimal rate of these marriages during the years 1871-5:

The number of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination, as well as in the registry offices, with increase or decrease in the year 1875, over that of the previous year, are

exhibited in the subjoined table :-

F .- Comparative Table showing Number of Marriages by each DENOMINATION for the Years 1874 and 1875, and the NUMERICAL and Centesimal Increase or Decrease as to each.

Denomination.	Marriages in 1874.	Marriages in 1875.	Numerical Increase* or De- crease† in 1875.	Centesimal Increase* or Decrease† in 1875.
Church of England	300	360	*60	*20.00
Church of Rome	257	313	*56	*21.79
Presbyterians and United Pres-		010	00	21 13
byterians	235	214	†21	†8.94
Wesleyan	96	92	†4	†4.17
Primitive Methodist	84	95	*11	*13.10
United Methodist Free Church -	4	30		
Congregational	56	84	†4 *28	†100.00
Baptist	26	31	*5	*50.00
Particular Baptist	5	31	*2	*19.23
Lutheran	118	00		*40.00
Burnett Protestant Church -	110	92	†26	†22.03
	1	17	*16	*1600.00
Hebrew Church	_	1	*1	
German Independent Church -			-	CANAL CONTRACTOR
Bible Christians	6	4	†2	†33.33
Registration and Justices Marry-		P-7237 15 15 1		
ing Acts	152	177	*25	*16.45
	1,340	1,487	*147	*10.97

Ages at Marriage. - Table VI., Appendix A, shows the ages at which persons have been married during the year. Read vertically, the table shows the number of wives at each age and the ages of their husbands when married; thus, as seen in the table, of 73 wives aged 17, two married husbands aged 40, and one married a husband aged 34, &c. Read horizontally, the table shows the number of husbands at each age with the ages of their wives when married; thus, of 6 husbands of the age of 52, one married a wife aged 18, one married a wife aged 22, &c.

Among the males the lowest age at marriage was 18, the greatest number were married at 25, the number diminishing with some fluctuations to the age of 60 years, and then, after some blanks in the intervening ages, one marriage is seen to

have taken place at the venerable age of 74 years.

208

QUEENSLAND.

Among the females there are 4 marriages at 14 years of age, the lowest age recorded at marriage. The largest number of marriages, 230, are recorded as having taken place at the age of 21 years; the number then suddenly drops to 124 at 22 years, and at 56 years of age one is married to a husband aged 48 years.

Minors.—Of males there were 31 only married under the age of 21 years, while there were as many as 483 females married as minors. The rate of such marriages was, males 2 08, females

32'4 in a hundred.

The question of the tendency to later or earlier marriage among the population is one to which considerable importance is attached in old countries, and it is not without interest and significance in the rapidly progressing Colonies of Australia. In England and Wales, of every hundred men married in 1873, 8'2 were not of full age, and of every hundred women 22'4 were under 21 years of age. The ratio has nearly doubled in the last 30 years. As a general rule it is found that the number of minors who marry is lowest in those counties, in the old country, where skilled labour is least in demand.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Under this head it has been the general custom in other places to record the number and proportion of persons registered as married under the rites of the several religious denominations who have made their marks instead of signing their names in the marriage registers, and for some reasons this might be desirable, but as this plan appears somewhat invidious, it is thought sufficient simply to show the proportion

without denominational distinction.

In England much importance has been attached to the signing by mark or otherwise as a means of judging of the condition of the masses in reference to their possession or otherwise of the

benefits of rudimentary education.

The question of education for the people has been effectually served in Great Britain by the use of the facts for a length of time dwelt upon by the Registrar-General of England bearing on this subject, as revealed by the marriage registers. It was shown that in 1841 no less than 41 per cent. of persons whose marriages were registered during the year in England and Wales were incapable of signing their own names. Great improvement has since been effected, education being now in a much more advanced state among the people generally; but in 1870 it is recorded on the same authority that as many as 20 per cent. of men and 27 per cent. of women were found signing by mark, and as late as 1873 18'8 per cent. of the men and 25'4 per cent. of the women married were found apparently unable to sign their own names in the marriage registers.

Perhaps nothing could be more immediately useful in showing the great superiority in educational advantages possessed by the million in the Australian Colonies, than a comparison between such a state of things and that which is happily found to exist here, where primary education has been long established on a most liberal footing, and is now made free and compulsory. Still, with the large accessions we are constantly receiving to our

numbers by immigration, it is important to observe the progress Queensland. of the community at large in this most important particular, and the marriage certificates afford a means in this way of ascertaining with tolerable accuracy what proportion of the people in each year are yet destitute of the advantages of elementary education.

The following table shows the number of persons, males and females, married during the year in the Colony, who signed the registers by mark, and the proportion of such persons to each

100 married.

G.—Showing Number of Persons, Males and Females, who signed MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE by Mark, and the Proportion per cent. to the TOTAL NUMBER of MARRIAGES.

Number of Marriages celebrated		Persons who rriage Certi- by Mark.	Proportion	to each 100 M Year.	arried in the
in 1874.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
1,487	135	267	9.08	17.96	13:52
	4	102	icos ass	of white	

It will be seen that 13.52 in a hundred signed by mark, or 9.08 in a hundred men, and 17.96 in a hundred women.

Births.

The number of Births registered during the year under review is 6,706. This is an increase of 323 over the number recorded in the former year, which was 6,383. This increase, however, is less than that of the two previous years. In 1874 the increase was 663 over that of the former year. The increase in 1873 was 445 over that of 1872.

The Birth rate in the past year has been 38'89 per thousand of the estimated mean population. This is a lower rate than has been recorded since 1857, when the rate was 38.52 per thousand; but it still compares favourably with that obtaining in England and Wales, in the Southern Australian Colonies, and in other countries of which the means of comparison are at hand. The returns contained in Australasian statistics of 1874, by the Government Statist of Victoria, gives the rates of increase per thousand of the mean population in the principal Australasian Colonies as follows:-

> Victoria 33.56 New South Wales 38.75 38.72 South Australia Western Australia 33'71 29.72 Tasmania

The average birth rate in the decenniad ending 1874, in Queensland, was 42 94.

40486.

With an equalisation of the sexes approaching to that existing generally in the older countries, the birth rate in Queensland would be very high, giving assurance of a large and rapid increase of this paramount source of wealth. It is presumed there can be little difference of opinion that an increase of population from natural causes will far outweigh in value any addition derivable directly from immigration, even leaving the cost of the latter entirely out of the question.

The last report on vital statistics recently received from the Registrar-General of England and Wales for 1873, shows the birth rate to be 35.5 per 1,000 of the mean population, and in making this comparison it should be borne in mind that there the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal, the number of females being a little in excess. In Victoria, where the proportion of females in 1874 was 83'95 to 100 males, the birth rate was 33.56 in the same year. In New South Wales, with a proportion of 82.03 of females to 100 males, the birth rate per 1,000, as given in General Australasian Statistics, is 38 75. With a proportion of only 64.87 females to 100 males in Queensland, the rate of increase of 38'89 per 1,000 must therefore be considered satis-The lower birth rate during the year is attributable chiefly, no doubt, to an increased proportion of males in the population, resulting from the influx of Chinese caused by the attraction of our gold fields in the Palmer and Cook Districts.

It may be interesting to compare the proportion of births in the various centres of settlement in the Colony, and this will be seen in the following table giving number of births, males and females, in the several registry districts, a comparison between the years 1874 and 1875, and the proportion of births of the two sexes in the latter year.

H.—BIRTHS.—1874 and 1875.

			11.	DILLI	115.	101	1 una	. 10,0.			
			1874.			1875.		Increase* creaset in tter year.	Increase* Decrease† ont. in the year.	rn to Males 74.	born to 0 Males 1875.
Registry District.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1874.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1875.
Banana -	-	9	3	12	6	ŏ	11	†1	†8°33 *4°48	33.33	83·33 84·21
Bowen -	-	39	28	67	38 988	32 858	70 1,846	*3 *248	*15.2	71.79 88.00	86.84
Brisbane - Cape River -		850	748	1,598		2	3	†1	+25.00	33.33	200.00
Cardwell -		13	16	29	1 7	9	16	†13	†44.83	123.07	128.57
Clermont -		79	87	166	83	75	158	†8	†4.82	110.13	90.36
Condamine -	-	13	9	22	8	11	19	†3	†13.63	69.23	137.50
Cooktown -	-	7	7	14	20	32	52	*38	*271 *42	100.00	160.00
Dalby -		74	70	144	84	92	176	*32	*22.22	94.59	109.52
Dalrymple -	-	-	1	1			111	†1	400.45	110.70	105.55
Gayndah -	-	66	79	145	54 10	57 11	111 21	†34 †1	†23.45 †4.54	119.70 83.33	110.00
Gilbert River Gladstone -		12 41	10 41	22 82	25	32	57	†25	†30.49	100.00	128.00
Goodna -	-	53	45	98	34	45	79	†19	†19.39	84.91	132.35
Goondiwindi		18	9	27	10	12	22	†5	†18.52	50.00	120.00
Gympie -	- 1	169	118	287	142	131	273	†14	†9.88	69.82	92.25
Ipswich -	- !	388	384	772	352	350	702	†70	+9.06	98.97	99.43
Leyburn -	-	17	11	28	12	21	33	*5	*17.86	64.70	175.00
Logan -	-	83	68	151	95	74	169	*18	*11.92	81.93	77 90
Mackay -	-	59	65	124	82	77	159	*35	*28.23	110.17	93.90
Maryborough	-	274	260	534	305	310	615	*81	*15.17	91.24	101.64
Mitchell -	-	8	10	18	11	15	26	*8	*44.44	125.00	136.36
Nanango -	-	4	7	11	7 2	8 2	15 4	*4	*36.36	175.00 300.00	114·28 100·00
Norman -	- (1	3	4 1	2	2	4			300.00	100.00

		1874.			1875.		ease* set in year.	ase* ase† 1 the	n to fales	n to fales
Registry. District.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increase* or Decrease† in the latter year.	Total Increase* or Decrease† per cent. in the latter year.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1874.	Females born to every 100 Males born in 1875.
Palmer - Paroo - Ravenswood Rockhampton Roma - Somerset - Springsure - Stanthorpe - St. George - St. Lawrence Surat - Taroom - Toowoomba Townsville - Warrego, North Warrego, South Warwick - Total	5 1 66 296 52 - 15 87 20 14 11 4 234 49 11 134 3,280	1 1 75 289 57 - 32 78 10 18 7 11 235 45 7 1 156	6 2 141 585 109 — 47 165 30 32 18 15 469 94 18 2 290 6,383	2 2 76 278 43 — 20 72 19 19 8 7 269 62 4 2 160 3,419	4 1 1 83 263 43 3 22 67 19 19 12 5 261 48 13 8 155	6 3 159 541 86 3 42 139 38 38 20 12 530 110 17 10 315	*1 *18 †444 †23 *3 †5 †26 *8 *6 *2 †3 *61 *16 †1 *8 *25 *620	*50.00 *12.77 +7.52 +21.10 -10.64 +15.75 *26.66 *18.75 *11.11 +20.00 *13.01 +17.02 *5.55 *400.00 *8.62	20.00 100.00 113.64 97.64 109.61 213.33 89.66 50.00 128.57 63.63 275.00 100.42 91.84 63.63 100.00 116.57	200°00 50°00 109°21 94°60 100°00 110°00 93°05 100°00 150°00 71°42 325°00 400°00 96°88
al / h mas	Le	ss decr N		some rease in		ts -	*323	5.09		

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the following districts:—Banana, Cape River, Cardwell, Clermont, Condamine, Dalrymple, Gayndah, Gilbert River, Gladstone, Goodna, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Ipswich, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, Taroom, Warrego North. In two of the districts the births numbered the same as in 1874. In all the remainder of the districts there was an increase, and in several of them the increase was large.

I.—Births.—Increase and Decrease in each Registry District in 1875.

Registry Dis	strict.		Increase.	Registry D	istrict.		Decrease.
Bowen -		-	3	Banana -			A COLUMN
Brisbane -	-	-	248	Cape River			1
Cooktown -	-	-	38	Cardwell -		_	13
Dalby -	-11	-	32	Clermont -			8
Leyburn -	- 11	-	5	Condamine	1-89		3
Logan -	-	-	18	Dalrymple -		_	1
Mackay -	-	-	35	Gayndah -		_	34
Maryborough	- 11	-	81	Gilbert River	H. 43	603	1
Mitchell -		-	8	Gladstone -	-		25
Nanango -	-	-	4	Goodna -	-		19
Paroo -		-	1	Goondiwindi	-		5
Ravenswood	-	-	18	Gympie -			14
Somerset -	-	-	3	Ipswich -	-	ve-	70
St. George -	-	-	8	Rockhampton	-		44
St. Lawrence	-	-	6	Roma -		-	23
Surat -	12	-	2	Springsure		_	5
Foowoomba		-	61	Stanthorpe	-00	_	26
Townsville -	-	-	16	Taroom -	_		3
Warrego, South		-	8	Warrego North		_	1
Warwick -	- 1-10	-	25				
							297
			620				20 :
Less decrease districts	in son	ie -	297				
Net increase in	1875	-	323				

During the year under review, the registers in Queensland have not, as in one or two previous years, exhibited any exception to the almost universal rule of a higher number of births of males than of females. In Europe, generally, the proportion has been found to be 106 males to 100 females. The proportions in the Colony during the year 1875 have been 3,419 males to 3,287 females, or 104 males to 100 females.

The proportion per cent. of males born in the year to the whole estimated mean number of males living in the Colony was 3 26. Of females, the proportion born to estimated mean number of females living was 4 84.

Twin Births.—There have been 122 twins born during the past year, 68 males and 54 females. This year has exceeded the previous one in the bestowal of its rare favours in this respect by 8, the number of twins born during the former year being 114.

Triplet Births. — There has been one case of triplets, all females, this being an exact imitation of what had been accomplished in this manner in the year 1874.

Illegitimate Births.—The births of this description, appearing as such in the register, number 230, being in the proportion of 3'42 per cent. of the whole number of births registered in the year. In the Brisbane District these show a centesimal rate of 1'23 on the whole number, and in all the other districts taken together of 2'19 to all the births registered. The proportion of births out of wedlock in 1874 was 2'75. The rate in the United Kingdom in 1873 was 5'2, and the average rate for the previous 10 years was 5'9.

Deaths.

In the last report it was intimated that this part of our vital statistics for the year 1875 would prove more unsatisfactory than that of 1874, and bear a less favourable comparison with it than that had borne with the former year. Unhappily, the fear then expressed has been very fully confirmed as the process of tabulating the death returns has proceeded, and it is unsatisfactory now to have to report a higher rate of mortality for 1875 than had been previously known, excepting only the two years of 1863 and 1866. As many as 4,104 deaths are recorded in the registers for the year under review; this number being 1,310 in excess of deaths in 1874; the increase of the number of deaths over that of the previous year having been 544. The proportion of deaths of males and females as recorded is 2,658 males, and 1,446 females. As the births registered are 6,706, there is an excess of births over deaths of 2,602, in the ratio of 63 4 per cent.

Death Rate.—It is observable that the number of deaths as compared to population has been much higher, and that the number of births has been lower, in the past year than for several years previously. The death rate during the year has been in the proportion of 23'8 per thousand.

This is a higher rate than has been known in the Colony since 1866, when it reached 25.6 per thousand. It compares unfavourably even with the mortality in England and Wales, which for a considerable number of years has averaged 22.4 per thousand. The average rate for the ten years in Victoria has been 15.5, in New South Wales 15.0, and in Queensland for the decenniad ending 1874, 17.6 per thousand.

The number of deaths, males and females, and the death rate per thousand of mean population in Queensland, is seen by the following table:—

J.—Showing the Deaths and the Proportion to Mean Population in each Year.—Return for Ten Years, 1866–1875.

				Popu	lation.]	Deaths				
Yea	r.	Estima to 31	ated Pop st Decei	on ulati nber.		Estimated Mean Population.			umber por	and Pr	ro-	Tota	al Nun	aber.	Proportion of Total Num-
				Females.	Females.		Males. Per 1,000.		Per,1,000.	Males. Females.		Persons.	bers to Mean Popula tion.		
1866	-	57,307	38,894	96,201	55,312	36,691	92,003	1,446	15.72	916	9.96	1,446	916	2,362	25.67
1867	-	59,836	40,013	99,849	68,572	39,453	98,025	1,088	11.10	657	6.70	1,088	657	1,745	17.80
1868	-	65,843	41,584	107,427	62,839	40,799	103,638	1,165	11.24	634	6.12	1,165	634	1,799	17:36
1869		66,571	43,326	109,897	66,207	42,455	108,662	1,149	10.57	612	5.63	1,149	612	1,761	16.21
1870	-	69,629	45,938	115,567	68,100	44,632	112,732	1,060	9.40	585	5.19	1,060	585	1,645	14.59
1871	-	74,622	50,524	125,146	72,125	48,231	120,356	1,192	9.90	593	4.93	1,192	593	1,785	14.83
1872	-	79,618	53,935	133,553	77,120	52,230	129,350	1,238	9.57	698	5.39	1,238	698	1,936	14.96
1873		87,154	59,536	146,690	83,386	56,736	140,922	1,371	9.78	879	6.27	1,371	879	2,250	16.06
1874		97,860	65,657	163,517	92,507	62,596	155,103	1,777	11.45	1,017	6.26	1,777	1,017	2,794	18.01
1875	-	111,272	70,016	181,288	104,566	67,836	172,402	2,658	15.42	1,446	8.39	2,658	1,446	4,104	23.81

In looking at the greatly increased mortality for the year, it may be some satisfaction to reflect that some general causes have existed, not only in the Australian Colonies generally, but almost the world over, rendering the past season one of exceptional unhealthiness; but a comparison between the mortality in Queensland and the other Australian Colonies during the year is not very reassuring in this direction. The death rate in New South Wales, the only Colony from which the vital statistics have as yet been received, exhibits an increased death rate, but not in nearly the proportion shown in our own returns; and a comparison between the mortality between the town and country districts in this Colony during the year under review, shows very plainly that the increased unhealthiness of the Colony is attributable to a state of things suffered to exist in the more important centres of population rather than to any generally prevailing causes.

As the general condition of the healthfulness or otherwise in any locality is, perhaps, in almost all cases faithfully reflected by the mortality of young children, it may be well to consider this in connexion with—

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year, and the total deaths of children under five years, in 1874 and in 1875 in each of the registry districts, both town and country, are seen in the following table, which also shows the proportion of deaths under five years to the total deaths in the districts, and the per-centage of deaths of children under one year to the total births, which latter comparison affords, in fact, the test of what is properly called infantile mortality.

K.—Deaths under One Year, and Per-centage to Total Births in the District, and Deaths under Five Years, with Per-centage to Total Deaths in the Districts, Years 1874 and 1875.

	18	74.	18	75.	Total Increase* or	Total Increase* or	Per-cent- age of Deaths of	Per-cent- age of Deaths of
Registry District.	Under One Year.	Total under Five Years.	Under One Year.	Total under Five Years.	Decreaset in the Deaths of Children under One Year.	Decreaset in the Deaths of Children under Five Years.	Children under Five Years to Total Deaths in the District.	Children under One Year to Total Births in the District.
Banana - Bowen - Brisbane - Cape River - Cardwell - Clermont - Condamine - Cooktown - Dalby - Dalrymple - Gayndah - Gilberton - Gladstone - Goodna - Goondiwindi - Gympie - Ipswich - Leyburn - Leyburn - Leyburn - Logan - Mackay - Maryborough - Mitchell - Nanango - Norman - Palmer - Paroo - Ravenswood - Rockhampton - Roma - Somerset - Springsure - St. Lawrence - Surat - Taroom - Toowoomba - Townsvile - North Warrego South Warrego - Warwick - St. V. Cardwell - Vorth Warrego - Warwick - Condamine - Company - County -	-6 262 -5 11 -3 16 1 13 8 6 8 1 22 77 2 20 20 84 1 -1 10 74 6 -3 17 2 3 2 45 17 2 26	-8 415 -7 16 -9 21 1 18 8 11 12 1 39 115 5 30 29 136 2 -1 16 116 8 -3 29 5 3 3 29 5 3 3 29 5 3 3 29 5 3 3 3 29 5 3 3 3 3 3 4 7 5 22 2 2 3 36	1 4 340 2 3 21 1 17 18 1 1 1 5 13 80 1 23 24 114 3 1 2 1	7712 26 22 27 27 27 18 2 55 172 1 31 34 191 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	* 1 2 8 2 2 * 10 1 * 14 2	117216286 +29216286 +66616741552121 +816286 +16286	33·33 29·17 56·10 66·66 24·00 53·66 28·57 11·84 50·00 100·00 51·43 16·66 33·33 40·90 15·39 57·29 56·03 12·50 54·38 19·77 37·09 17·39 25·00 18·18 0·66 56·82 47·08 46·51 12·50 20·69 64·86 11·11 23·53 100·00 25·00 58·26 49·30 6·66 20·00 56·25	9·09 5·71 18·41 66·66 18·75 13·29 5·26 32·69 10·23 ————————————————————————————————————
Total -	776	1,205	1,025	1,824				

In several of the districts, as it will be seen, the inhabitants are so few that the figures showing per-centages afford no proper means of comparison; but rejecting these, the table plainly shows

that the death-rate of children under five years is lower in the QUEENSLAND. country districts generally than in the towns. The per-centage is the highest in Stanthorpe, which shows 64 . 86 to total deaths of children under five in the district of Stanthorpe. The next in order is Toowoomba, showing 58.26; then Gympie, 57.29; Warwick comes next, 56.25; Brisbane, 56.10; Ipswich, 56.03; Logan, 54.38; Rockhampton shows well by comparison, having only 47 · 08 deaths of children under five years to total deaths in the districts, and Maryborough compares still better, showing The average rate for the whole Colony, as seen by only 37 · 9. table M., is 44 · 44.

In the last annual report attention was called to the erroneous conclusions that may have been formed by a comparison of deaths of children under five with total deaths, in a community containing but a small proportion of persons far advanced in life, as well as to the true test of infantile mortality as laid down by the Registrar-General of England, that is, the deaths of children under one, as compared to the number of births. It is observable that the two last-named places, while showing the lowest number of deaths of children under five years as compared to total deaths, yet show the highest rate of deaths of children under one year to number of births. As tried by the test alluded to, they make the worst exhibition of any of the principal places in the Colony during the year; Maryborough showing 18.54, and Rockhamp-Brisbane, although not comparing unfavourably with some of the other centres of population in the Colony in its proportion of deaths of children under five years, as compared to total deaths in the district of Brisbane, yet suffers considerably by comparison when tried by the true test of infantile mortality, showing a higher per-centage of deaths of children under one year to total births than any of the other places, Rockhampton and Maryborough alone excepted, the rate being 18.41. Warwick on the other hand, shows most favourably, the rate of deaths under one year to births being only 9.84.

It is not satisfactory to contemplate the subject of the gradually increasing unhealthiness of our towns, especially considering the general salubrity of our Queensland climate, upon which we justly prided ourselves during the earlier years of our existence as a separate Colony, when, as applied to its older settlements at least, it was affirmed that " endemic diseases were unknown, and " epidemics were of rare occurrence."

While the death rate of children under five years in the towns has been very high, there is yet no reason to conclude that the climate of the Colony generally is specially unfavourable to children; indeed the reverse of this, rather than otherwise, is apparent by the application of the true test of infantile mortality, namely, the proportion of deaths under one year to the number of births throughout the whole of the Colony. The following table shows this proportion during 10 years:

L.—Showing real Infant Mortality.—Return for Ten Years, 1866-1875.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Average annual No. of Deaths to 100Births.
16.72	12.91	12.38	11.35	10.72	9.91	10.98	12.25	12.12	15.28	12:46

It is seen by the report of the Registrar-General of England in 1870, that 16 deaths of children under one year occurred to each 100 births in England and Wales; while in 17 of the largest towns the average was 18'3 per cent. In Queensland, as seen by the above table, the per-centage was 15'28 during the past year, while the average for 10 previous years was only 12'57. The general infantile mortality in the Colony is thus seen to be comparatively low.

The following table shows the deaths of children from one month to five years, and the proportion of such deaths in the Brisbane and other districts:—

M.—Showing Mortality of Children from One Month to Five Years in the Metropolitan and Country Districts, 1875.

	hs in	Deat		Child ne Yea		nder	One	Deaths	Deaths	Two	Deaths	Deaths	Five	Deaths	Deaths
District and Sex.	Total Number of Deaths 1875.	Under One Month.	One Month and under Two Months.	Two Months and under Three Months.	Three Months and under Six Months.	Six Months and under Twelve Months.	Total Deaths under Year.	Per-centage to Total De in the District.	Per-centage to Total De in the Colony.	Total Deaths under Years.	Per-centage to Total De in the District.	Per-centage to Total De in the Colony.	Total Deaths under Years.	Per-centage to Total De in the District.	Per-centage to Total De in the Colony.
Brisbane District:	702	43	20	15	42	64	184	14.50	4.48	283	22.30	6.89	371	29.23	9.04
Females	567	43	15	16	37	45	156	12.29	3.80	235	18.52	5.73	341	20.87	8.31
Total	1,269	86	35	31	79	109	340	26.79	8.58	518	40.82	12.62	712	56.10	17:35
Country Districts: Males	1,956	123	32	38	66	112	371	13.09	9.04	489	17.25	11.91	582	20.53	14.18
Females	879	103	36	17	64	94	314	11.07	7.65	447	15.77	10.89	530	18.69	12.91
Total	2,835	226	68	55	130	206	685	24.16	16.69	936	33.02	22.80	1,112	39.22	27.09
Grand Total -	4,104	312	103	86	209	315	1,025		24.97	1,454	_	35.42	1,824		41.41

When considering the healthfulness of the country districts as compared with the towns, it is necessary to bear in mind that the death-roll is swelled in the metropolitan districts by the number who, in cases of dangerous illness, come in from the country for the advantage of hospital accommodation, or to be within reach of the best medical advice; and that this is particularly applicable to Brisbane, to which the greater number of such persons necessarily resort, many of them coming only to die. The number of deaths which have occurred in the general hospital and other public institutions in the city or its vicinity during the past year is shown as follows:—

Brisbane Hospital -			112
Benevolent Asylum -	-		13
Diamantina Orphanage	- 10	-	30
St. Vincent's Orphanage			4
Infants' Asylum -	P		19
Lunatic Reception House	- 4	315 41	4
Lock Hospital	- 31	1972	Nil.
Gaol	-	-	1
Penal Establishment -	- 1	-	3
Total			186
Total			100

Mortality of Polynesians.—The death rate has been very high among the South Sea Islanders. The estimated mean number of this class for the year being 4,441, and 378 deaths among them having been registered, the death rate is 85°11 per 1,000. The general death rate for the year being 23°18, the mortality among Polynesians is seen to be nearly as 4 to 1 of the general mortality, although there are few, if any, young children among them, and on this account, other things being equal, the death rate should be lower than among other races in the Colony. The chief causes of death have been dysentery and measles.

It is intended that a brief report of births and deaths registered in the Brisbane district should be issued monthly, and now that the census and registry districts are made to correspond, and the census returns have determined the population of the city and suburbs, which together form the registry district of Brisbane, the exact proportion of births and deaths to population can be shown. The causes of deaths will also be given in these monthly reports, and a ready means will thus be furnished of observing the prevalence or decline of miasmatic diseases especially, with the general healthfulness or otherwise of the successive periods of the year.

Mortality from preventible causes is a subject which forces itself upon our most serious attention in these Colonies; for, in spite of the natural healthfulness of the Australian climate, our dry atmosphere, and our forests of eucalypti exhaling their prophylactic odours, we have the frequent occurrence of sporadic disease, and the prevalence of epidemics to an extent which threatens to render our boasted healthfulness altogether a thing of the past. The causes of this are not far to seek, in our larger towns especially, where an imperfect system of drainage, and a general neglect of the means of cleanliness, are but too apparent. For this we have certainly no excuse of ignorance, for never than now were the laws of health better understood; but presuming upon the natural salubrity of the climate, and too busily engaged in other ways, there is a general carelessness manifest in the construction of our houses, the formation of our towns, the keeping of our streets, and the general arrangements which are necessary for securing health in closely crowded communities, which seem to call aloud for some legislative action to compel an observance of sanitary laws before the evil grows into a form too monstrous for control. Reverting to the consideration of the subject, as far

QUEENSLAND. as this Colony only is concerned, it is to a certain degree satisfactory that attention has been at length more effectually aroused, and that measures are already set on foot to remedy the evils which have resulted from past negligence. The pressing necessity of our condition here has recently elicited, in connexion with the establishment of a system of drainage for the metropolis, some valuable practical suggestions; and, in addition to the main drainage of the city, it is to be hoped that before long we shall have some such plan brought into operation as that of the celebrated Dutch engineer, Captain Liernur, which is said to have been so complete a success in Amsterdam, and is to be applied in the great Russian capital. The system is the removal by pneumatic drainage of excrementitious matter, then carried off in air-tight vessels, and effectually utilised at once on the surrounding lands. Or, should this be considered too costly, we should certainly have the establishment of deodorising works, or the earth-closet system effectually carried out, alongside of the main drainage for liquid sewage.

> It has been well said, in an article in the London Times, "that " the only sound basis for the prevention of disease is afforded by " an intimate knowledge of the natural history and modes of " propagation of each single malady." Referring to the fact that typhoid fever is spread abroad chiefly, and probably exclusively, by the discharges from a specific eruption, that is to say, discharges from the intestines, which, in the natural course, find their way into cesspools and sewers, the writer proceeds--" if the " poisonous character of the discharges were in all cases destroyed " by chemical agency before they were cast away, the disease " would speedily, as far as our present knowledge of its nature

" enables us to predict, disappear out of the land."

These remarks are suggestive of the right methods of grappling with the death-dealing maladies which are increasing among us; and if, in connexion with an efficient water-supply, main sewerage, subsidiary house drainage, and inoffensive removal or deodorisation of closet contents, we could have all our growing towns brought under the provisions of a wise building Act, securing for the future wide streets planted with shade trees, open spaces at frequent intervals supplied with fountains and well-kept trees and shrubs, with a clause in the Act that would render the destruction of our health-generating gum-trees within a certain distance of our townships a penal offence, severely punishable, we might yet hope to enjoy in Queensland as large a share of health as is generally allotted to mortals in any part of the world.

The following table shows the proportion of marriages, births, and deaths per thousand of living persons which have occurred in the year under review within the municipality of Brisbane, outside the municipality, but within the Registry District of Brisbane; also in all other districts of the Colony collectively, excepting the metropolis, as nearly as can be estimated, and in the whole of the Colony taken together, showing also the excess of

births over deaths:--

N.—Number of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registered in 1875.

	Estimated Popula-	Mu	Within inicipalit Brisbane	y of	the	trict out Municip Brisba	ality		vhole Br District		th	her Dist ne Color pt Brisl	ny,	The whole Colony.		
	tion to Dec. 31, 1875.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	, Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Number registered - Proportion per 1,000		1,036	376	753	810	44	516	1,846	420	1,269	4,860	1,067	2,835	6,706	1,487	4,104
of persons living within municipality Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within	*21,293	48.65	17.66	35.36	_	_	_	_				-		_	_	
Brisbane District, outside municipality	*20,837	_	*	_	38.87	2.11	24.76	_	= 1	-		_	_			_
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living in						_										
whole Brisbane district. Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within	*42,130	-	_	-	_			43.82	9.97	30.12	-				_	-
all other districts, except Brisbane -	*139,158		_	_	<u> </u>		_	_		<u> </u>	34.92	7.67	20.37	_	_	_
Proportion per 1,000 of persons living within the whole Colony -	*181,288	-			-	_		_		_		_	_	36.99	8.20	22.64
Excess of births over deaths	-		283			294			577			2,025			2,602	

^{*} This is an approximate estimate, as nearly as can be ascertained, to show the proportion of births, marriages, and deaths in the metropolitan and country districts.

The census taken on the 1st of May 1876 has furnished the means of ascertaining very closely the population of the municipality of Brisbane at the end of 1875, taken apart from the remainder of the registry district of Brisbane, which, up to the end of the year, embraced what has since been formed into three additional country districts. It is thus seen that in Table M. of Vital Statistics of 1874, the population of the municipality of Brisbane, then given as an approximation as near as could be made, was over-estimated, while the numbers outside the municipal bounds were under-stated. This will account for the high rate of mortality shown outside as compared to that within the municipality. The correct number being now ascertained, it will be seen by the above table that the mortality in Brisbane proper has reached during the year the very high rate of 35 36 per thousand of the estimated population to the end of the year.

The registry district of Brisbane being now reduced to an area extending to an average distance of only about three quarters of a mile beyond the municipal bounds, the outside portions of it are properly the suburbs of the city, and for the future the monthly reports will show the mortality of the city of Brisbane and of its suburbs.

The following exhibits the proportion of persons married, and of births and deaths per thousand persons living in the decenniad from 1866 to 1875 inclusive, in the whole Colony, giving also excess of births over deaths in each of those years:—

O.—Showing Proportion of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES per 1,000 Persons living.—Return for Ten Years, 1866–1875.

	Estimated	Per	,000 Persons l	iving.	Excess of	
Year.	Mean Population	Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Births over Deaths.	
1866	92,003	44.8	25.6	23.2	1,765	
1867	98,025	45.7	17.8	19.0	2,731	
1868	103,638	43.0	17.3	16.6	2,661	
1869	108,662	42.8	16.2	16.6	2,893	
1870	112,732	43.5	14.6	15.5	3,260	
1871	120,356	43.2	14.8	16:2	3,420	
1872	129,350	40.7	15.0	17.3	3,329	
1873	140,122	40.8	16.0	19.3	3,470	
1874	155,103	41.1	18.0	17.2	3,589	
1875	172,402	38.9	23.8	17.2	2,602	

Marine Births and Deaths.

The German immigration having ceased, at least for a time, the comparison of mortality in vessels arriving at our several ports is

now between those bringing British, Chinese, and Polynesian QUEENSLAND. immigrants; this will be seen as follows:—

ssels			Arriva	ls.		Bi	rths.			D	eath	s.
Number of Vessels.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate per cent. Arrivals.
17 20	British ships— Immigrant vessels - Short ships	3,170 157	2,489	5,659 212	17	28	45	·7952 —	37	20	57 1	1.0072
	Total	3,327	2,544	5,871	17	28	45	-	38	20	58	1 -
33	Polynesians— Immigrant vessels Ships arriving via	2,615	67	2,682	-	-	-	_	52	-	52	1.9388
	Ships arriving viâ Torres Straits, bring- ing chiefly Chinese -		_	7,686	-	_	-	_		11	_	_
		5,942	2,611	16,239	17	28	45	_	90	20	110	-

P.—MARINE BIRTHS and DEATHS.

The table shows that the death rate on board ships arriving in the Colony, bringing chiefly Europeans, has been 0'99 per cent.; in those from the South Sea Islands, 1'9* per cent. In the vessels arriving viâ Torres Straits, bringing a large number of Chinese, no deaths had been reported.

*73

†8 | *65

Increase* or decrease† of deaths over births

The passage from Great Britain during the past year has averaged $109\frac{1}{2}$ days; that from the Islands averaged 10 days; while the passage from Hong Kong, at which most of the Chinese embark, occupies about 15 days to Cooktown, where nearly the whole of the Chinese have been landed in the Colony.

The births on board ships direct from Great Britain, bringing chiefly immigrants, have numbered 45; the deaths having been 13 in excess of births.

Registration.

Names on the Registers, and Searches.—By "The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act," 19 Vict., No. 34, and "The Marriage Act," 28 Vict., No. 15, all certificates or certified copies of the entries of marriages, births, or deaths duly registered in the Colony must be signed by the registrars, and have a seal affixed, authorised by the Registrar-General, and such certificates so sealed are to be received in all courts of justice as evidence of the marriages, births, or deaths to which the same relate without any further or other proof of the entry.

^{*} The high rate of mortality in ships bringing Polynesians is accounted for by the prevalence of measles in the South Sea Islands during the year 1875.

The records of this office, the General Registry Office of Brisbane, exhibit the names of all persons registered as born or married or as having died in all the registry districts. Taking those registered since the period of our separate existence as a Colony, the collective number of names to the end of the year 1875 is 108,321. These are contained in indices, arranged in alphabetical order for convenience of reference.

Every entry, including those received monthly from the country districts, as soon as received at this office, are at once placed in a rough index, under a general alphabetical heading sufficiently convenient for searches, and anyone giving the names of the persons and the year of the event can secure the immediate

production of any entry of marriage, birth, or death.

A more strictly alphabetical arrangement is afterwards made in the perfected form of index, which should be kept written up every month. In consequence of the increasing work of the Registry Department these had fallen into arrears, the permanent

indices not having been made since the end of 1873.

I have recommended that the English method of printing the indices should be adopted, and, authority having been given for this, they are now in the press, and will shortly be issued, printed in a bold clear type and in a most convenient form for reference, complete from the beginning of the year 1874 to the present time. The advantage of this over the old manuscript form of index will be at once apparent, for convenience of reference, for diminishing liability to error, and in the lessened bulk of the indices, the space needed for the printed names being less than one-fourth of that required in the written copies. But, beyond this, it appeared most undesirable that one copy only of these important documents should be in existence, as in case of loss or mutilation the greatest possible inconvenience would arise. In this view the printing of the whole series from the beginning might be gravely considered, regardless of the cost. In the meantime we shall now have the perfect indices in manuscript to the end of 1873, and thenceforward in the more convenient and valuable printed form, of which several copies will be kept for security.

The Acts of Parliament before alluded to provide that the fees

for searches and copies of entries shall be as follows:-

		s.	d.
Searches for births and deaths -	-	5	0
Searches for marriages	-	2	0
Certified copy of entry of marriage	-	2	0
Certified copy of birth or death -	-	2	0

It is not quite apparent why the fee for a search for marriage should be less than that for a birth or death, nor why certified copies of births and deaths should be less than searches for the same. The statutory fees in England are 1s. for search or reference, and 2s. 6d. for the certified copy of any entry. This is a matter of some importance, both for accommodation of the public and as a question of revenue. It is thought an improvement

would be effected by raising the fees for certified copies of entries QUEENSLAND. of marriages, births, and deaths to half-a-crown, and fixing the fee for searches at the uniform rate of 3s. 6d. for marriages, births, or deaths.

The fees received during the year 1875 at the General Registry Office* have been as follows:-

		£	S.	d.
For searches of births and deaths	-	10	0	0
For other searches		4		
For certified copies of entries -	-	21	12	0
For fines for late registration -	-	44	7	0
				_
Total	-	80	13	0

Causes of Death.

Diseases and causes of death are classed under a system generally adopted in Great Britain and the Colonies, as follows:-1. Zymotic; 2. Constitutional; 3. Local; 4. Developmental; 5. Violence; each embracing several subdivisions or orders. The general scheme of classification will be found immediately following this report and preceding the tables.

In Table XI., in Appendix A., all the deaths which have occurred in the Colony during the year are arranged so as to show the number of persons, males and females, who have died under such class and order in each month of the year. The table also shows the period of life at which such deaths have occurred.

The ordinary prevalence of diseases of certain descriptions depends so much on general sanitary regulations as to be to a great extent under control, and much is now being done, especially in Great Britain, to give practical effect to what is known of the laws of health and the means of preventing disease. What are properly called preventible diseases, chiefly from among the long list of ailments of the miasmatic order, are still found fatally to prevail in a large proportion in comparison to other causes of There had been a general diminution of deaths from these diseases from 1866 to 1872, but there is an increase in a similar proportion in the two succeeding years, and there is a very large increase in the year under consideration, showing, indeed, the highest per-centage ever before realised. The following table shows the per-centage which the several causes of death have borne to the total deaths in each year, and it will be seen that the rate of mortality from diseases of the miasmatic order of the zymotic class has increased from 27.59 in 1874 to 37.18 in 1875. The highest rate in any previous year was in 1866, when it reached 36:33.

^{*} Excepting only fines for late registration, the fees received at the offices in the other districts are retained by the district registrars, who are paid only by the fees they are authorised to charge.

Q.—Table comparing the Per-centage which the several Causes of Deaths bear to the Total Deaths in each Year.—Return for 10 Years, 1866 to 1875.

Causes of Death.	1866.	.1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			1-1							
1. Miasmatic diseases -	36.33	25.73	26.35	23.17	23.83	22.12	20.56	25.02	27.59	37.18
2. Enthetic diseases 3. Dietic diseases	1.61	·06 ·86	1.61	1.07	1.09	1.28	1.39	1.60	2.39	1.22
4. Parasitic diseases	.51	.75	-28	•45	1.12	.66	•10	•58	•47	. 58
Total	38.87	27.40	28.46	25.37	25.28	24.20	22.62	27.73	30.89	39.10
II.—Constitutional Diseases.					- 1 *** - 7 **					
1. Diathetic diseases 2. Tubercular diseases	1.91 7.41	2.80 8.25	3·28 9·00	2·21 8·98	2·80 8·63	2·18 9·02	2·17 8·78	2·22 9·24	2·39 7·84	1.88 7.60
Total	9.32	11.05	12.58	11.19	11.43	11.50	10.95	11.47	10.24	9.48
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.				D15	ner il		4			
1. Diseases of the nervous system -	10.46	13.87	13.00	14.31	15.08	15.91	15.03	12.93	12.63	10.65
2. Diseases of the organs of circulation	2.92	3.38	3.28	4.05	4.26	4.31	4.03	3.69	3.28	2.58
system	3.64	5.79	5.23	5:39	7:11	7.28	8.42	8.09	5.01 5.55	5.41
Diseases of digestive organsDiseases of urinary organs	4:10	5.04	4.50	4:49	5.47	5·26 1·28	6:46	1.02	.79	.97
3. Diseases of organs of generation	13	•17	•22	•11	_	•22	•26	•09	•11	.07
7. Diseases of joints	13	•11	.06	.06	.16	•27	•20	.18	•29	•22
S. Diseases of integumentary system	•17	•23	.17	•11	•12	•16	15	•22	*32	•22
Total	22.06	28.99	27.07	29.13	32.87	35.19	35.17	32.22	28.27	24.46
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
1. Diseases of children -	4.61	5.33	5: 50	5.34	4.62 1.34	3·86 1·23	5.23 1.39	3.91	4.12	4:53
2. Diseases of adults	1.19	1.72	2. 22	1.47	1.64	2.35	2.22	1.38	1.93	1.07
4. Diseases of nutrition -	8.51	7.39	8. 45	8.40	7:36	7.95	8.10	10.00		8.28
Total	14.77	15.36	16.89	16.80	14.96	15.39	17.25	15.87	16.48	15.01
V.—VIOLENCE.	1		rive.							
1. Accident or negligence - 2. Wounds in battle	6.64	9.80	9.67	10.62	11.30	9.30	9.50	8.84	9.70	7.65
3. Homicide	.63	*34	:61	:51	:79	.78	1:39	·62 ·98	·75 ·36	•44
1. Suicide	82	46	.45	·51 ·17	55	-44	.05	- 30	.07	_
Total	8.13	10.60	10.79	11.81	12.88	10.2	11.41	10.44	10.88	8.65
Violent deaths, not classed -	-	_	-	_	-	•11	_	-	•07	-
Sudden deaths, cause not ascertained -	*17	•29	.11	.06	.18	.05	-	-	.93	•15
Deaths, cause ill-defined and unspecified	6.69	5.79	4.40	5.05	2.49	2.91	2.58	2:27	1.93	3.14
	6.86	6.08	4.21	5.11	2.67	3.07	2.58	2.27	2.93	3.29

Table R. shows that this class of diseases has been fatally prevalent in a much more than average proportion in the Brisbane district during the year.

R.

QUEENSLAND.

Per-centage of Deaths, Brisbane D for 1875.	eistrict,	Brisbane District, 1875, Per-centage to Deaths in Colony.	to Total
Causes of Death.	-	Causes of Death.	
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS No. I.	
. Miasmatic diseases	41.22	1. Miasmatic diseases	12.75
. Enthetic diseases	0.23	2. Enthetic diseases	0.07
Dietic diseases	0.87	3. Dietic diseases	0.27
Parasitic diseases	1.10	4. Parasitic diseases	0.34
Total	43.42	Total	13.43
II.—Constitutional Diseases.		CLASS No. II.	
. Diathetic diseases	2.76	1. Diathetic diseases	0.88
Tubercular diseases	8.19	2. Tubercular diseases	2.25
Total	10.95	Total	3.38
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. III.	
Diseases of the nervous system -	10.24	1. Diseases of nervous system -	3.1
Diseases of the organs of circulation	1.97	2. Diseases of organs of circulation	0.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.57	3. Diseases of respiratory system -	0.6
Diseases of the digestive organs -	4.10	4. Diseases of digestive organs -	1.27
Diseases of the urinary organs Diseases of the organs of generation	1.28	5. Diseases of urinary organs 6. Diseases of organs of genera-	0.48
Diseases of the joints	0.40	tion 7. Diseases of the joints	0.15
Diseases of the integumentary	0 40	8. Diseases of the integumentary	0 12
system	0.47	system	0.14
Total	23.33	Total	7.21
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.		CLASS No. IV.	
Diseases of children	3.86	1. Diseases of children	1.18
Diseases of adults	1.10	2. Diseases of adults	0.34
Diseases of old people	1.42	3. Diseases of old people	0.44
Diseases of nutrition	9.85	4. Diseases of nutrition	3.09
Total	16.53	Total	5.02
V.—VIOLENCE.		CLASS No. V.	
Accident or negligence	4.80	1. Accident	1.48
Wounds in battle	0.10	2. Homicide	0.05
Homicide	0.16	3. Suicide	0.05
Execution	0.08	4. Execution	
Total	5.04	Total	1:56
udden deaths, cause not ascertained		Dootles course not a contained	
Deaths, cause ill-defined	0.24	Deaths, cause not ascertained - Deaths, cause ill-defined	0.07
Peaths, cause unspecified	0.79	Deaths, cause unspecified, &c.	0.25

The death rate from miasmatic diseases in the Brisbane district is seen to have been 41 22 per cent., the average for the Colony being 12 74 per cent. This table also exhibits the per-centage of deaths from other diseases in the Brisbane district, and the per-centage of deaths in the metropolitan district compared to that obtaining in the whole Colony from all causes of death under their proper order and class.

Table XV. in Appendix A. shows the causes of death in the Colony during the year, arranged in the order of degree of fatality. It is a dismal record, the columns showing an increase of deaths from each particular form of disease throughout almost the whole list.

40486.

"Dysentery" stands first in order of fatality. This was the case also in the former year, and the number of deaths then recorded under this head was considered high at 222; but during the last year the number has been more than doubled, 455 deaths having been thus occasioned

"Remittent Fever" has proved very fatal, having caused 230 deaths, as against 116 in 1874. "Typhus Fever" shows, also,

158 deaths as against 78 in the previous year.

"Measles," of all the diseases, has proved, in comparison with the former year, the most fatal. The deaths thus caused in 1875

are 178 as against 1 only in 1874.

"Alcoholism" is set down as the cause of 21 deaths, as against 36 in 1874. Possibly this might also have been credited with a good number of the 30 cases of fatal brain disease which are recorded, and similarly with a proportion of the 29 cases of deaths from sunstroke.

"Diphtheria."—The number of deaths from this cause have again risen to 62 in the past year, as against 47 in the previous year, though not reaching the height recorded in 1873, when there were 73 deaths returned as caused by this disease.

The next in the order of fatality among the Zymotic class is "Scarlatina," which has caused 51 deaths, as against 10 only in

the former year, showing an increase of 41.

Under the second class "Constitutional," in the second order "Tubercular diseases," "Phthisis" figures much more largely than usual as a cause of death during the year. The number of fatal cases of this disease are 228, as against 163 in the previous year.

"Hydrocephalus" has proved fatal in 31 cases, as against 21

in 1874.

Of the third class, local diseases, that of "Convulsions" has proved very fatal, this cause of death standing only second to dysentery in the order of fatality in the whole list. The number of deaths thus produced is set down at 290, as against 216 in the previous year.

Without further reference to their classification it may be sufficient here to compare the fatality of the following diseases in the

two past years:-

1875—Heart disease 92, the number in 1874, 86

"Bronchitis 73, ", " 35

"Pneumonia 72, ", " 48

"Croup 67, ", " 55

"Apoplexy 30, " 44

The season seems to have proved unusually unfavourable to persons advanced in life, as "old age" does not stand nearly so low down on the list in the order of fatality as in 1874, the num-

ber being 28, as against 9 only in the former year.

"Violence."—Deaths from this cause have been numerous during the year. First in order under this head is drowning, which figures largely, even more so than in 1874, when 120 deaths were recorded from this cause, while during the year 1875 127 persons have thus met with an untimely end.

It is not pleasant to observe that the number of cases of suicide have been unusually large. No less than 23 deaths have been thus brought about.

QUEENSLAND.

"Murder."—Ten cases of murder by blacks have taken place during the year, and eight other cases are recorded.

Death by lightning occurred in one instance, three cases of

this kind having taken place in 1874.

In concluding this report upon the vital statistics of the year, which presents a much less favourable aspect than is usual among us, it may not be out of place briefly to call attention to what has been accomplished in the way of prevention of disease by modern

appliances.

The department of science which treats of the phenomena of the death rate as affecting the calculation of premature mortality, with a view to the removal of its causes in large communities, has of late years assumed great importance; and the careful attention now paid to sanitary science, with the considerable success which has attended the efforts made to improve the condition of healthfulness of the great towns and country districts, especially in Great Britain, by good drainage and sewerage, and a full and a regular supply of pure water, are abundantly sufficient to satisfy us that the remedy for a largely increasing mortality in these Colonies is to a great extent in our own hands.

The most fertile causes of disease and death in Australia, as elsewhere, are absence of drainage, accumulation of filth, bad ventilation, impure water, uncleanly personal habits, unwhole-

some food, and excess in its several forms.

There are parts of England where only 15 persons per thousand die annually, while in other parts the average rate reaches 30 per thousand. In London the average is 25, in the country districts of England and Wales it is 20 per thousand.* If by sanitary precautions, the average death rate could be reduced to 15 it is easy to calculate how great a saving of life would be the result; for instance, in England and Wales, in 1873, the mean population being 23,356,414, the number of deaths registered was 492,520, in the ratio of 21'1 per thousand; if this rate could have been reduced to 15 per thousand, the number of lives saved in that year would have been 142,388. So in Queensland, during the year 1875, the mean population being 172,402, the deaths having been 4,104, the death rate is 23'8 per thousand: if this could have been reduced to 15, the number of lives saved in the year would have been 1,518.

^{*} In an article on public health in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," 1868, it is stated that at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, which is thoroughly drained and well supplied with pure water, the death rate for the last five years has been only 11 in a thousand. As a contrast, we may take the village of Childs Hill, in the parish of Hendon, in which there is no efficient drainage, and where the open cesspools connected with the closets often overflow into the ditches and discharge their contents into the River Brent. Here, out of an entire population of a thousand there were 70 deaths in 1867, mainly from epidemic typhoid. The death rate at Liverpool not long before this, reached 70 per thousand.

It has been well said, "that in contrast to the powerlessness of " curative medicine, the power of preventing disease is about the " happiest possession of science." The evidence of the highest authorities proves that many of the worst diseases may be prevented by due attention to sanitary works. It is those of the miasmatic order which seem most under control. Many of these owe their origin to fungi, definite organic structures in the evacuations of persons suffering from these diseases. The celebrated German mycologist, Professor Hallier, speaking especially of one of the most fearful of the diseases propagated in this way, says:—"It cannot be too distinctly understood that the person " who contracts cholera in this country, is, ipso facto, demon-" strated with almost absolute certainty to have been exposed to " excremental pollution,-that which gave him cholera was " immediately or mediately cholera contagium discharged from " another's bowels—that, in short, the diffusion of cholera among " us, depends entirely upon the number of filthy facilities which " are let exist, especially in our larger towns, for the fouling of " earth, and air, and water, and thus secondarily for the infec-"tion of man with whatever contagion may be contained in the " miscellaneous overflowings of the population. The mere quantity " of wasted life is horrible to contemplate, and the mode in which "the waste is caused is surely nothing less than shameful. It is " to be hoped that, as the education of the country advances, " this sort of thing will come to an end; that so much preven-" tible death will not always be accepted as a fate; that for a " population to be thus poisoned by its own excrement, will " some day be deemed ignominious and intolerable."

In 1865, authority was given in England to inquire into the amount of benefit that had resulted from works of sanitary improvement. It was applied to 24 towns, containing together a population of 600,000. Omitting the influence of cholera, it was found on a comparison of several years subsequent to, with a like period prior to, the establishment of such works, that there had been a distinct and, in some cases, almost regular diminution of the death rate in all but five out of the 24 places, and in some of them from 24 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the period. In several of these towns, where plenty of good water and effectual drainage and sewerage had been secured, typhoid fever had diminished, during the period so compared, from 75 to 60 per cent. concluding his report on this subject, Dr. Buchannan remarks: " The progress made by the inhabitants in most of the towns in " decency, cleanliness, self-respect, and morality, was at the least " as striking as the improvement in their health, measured by the

" standard of the mortality returns."

Coming to the latest official information received through the Registrar-General of England, it is reported that, "Under the "wise provisions of 'The Public Health Act of 1872,' especially, urban and rural sanitary districts are established under the authority of boards of guardians. Under these arrangements as many as 1,523 sanitary districts have been established in

"England and Wales,* in the care of appointed medical officers whose duty it is to watch over the health of the people residing within these areas, and to carry on the great work of sanitary reform." It is officially reported that "in many of these districts there are traces of the good effects of the remedial work of some of these sanitary presidiæ;—impure water supply has been stopped, overcrowding lessened, defective drainage remedied; and death rates have consequently been reduced. But just as the physician, besides being called in to heal, has sometimes to administer a prophylactic to prevent others being infected, so it will be the duty of local sanitary authorities, acting on the principle that prevention is better than cure, to appoint medical health officers before the population has crowded into dense districts, and to watch over the formation of new towns."

There is surely something in this practical dealing in the old country which we might do well to imitate on a larger scale than has yet been attempted. We have our Central Board of Health in Brisbane, and similar boards established in several other towns, and much good is doubtless resulting from their operation, but a general and thorough system after the English model seems needed to be carried into effect in all the principal centres of settlement throughout the Colony. The heavy death rate revealed by our registers during the past year is seriously admonitory to us, and there appears something specially suited to our circumstances in these rapidly rising Colonies in this idea of laying the foundation of our towns in good sanitary bases, upon which we may proceed to build up our superstructures in confidence and security.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY JORDAN,
Registrar-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

^{*} This number, it appears, has since been increased to nearly 2,000.

TASMANIA.

No. 11.

Governor Weld, C.M.G., to The Earl of Carnaryon.

Government House, Hobart Town,

My Lord, September 1, 1876.

I HAVE the honour now to transmit to your Lordship the statistics of this Colony for the year 1875, which have just reached

2. Though no very striking forward movement has marked the year, I think that Mr. Nowell, the statistician, is fully justified in considering that on the whole the condition of the Colony during the past year has been one of progress; whether this improvement is to take a more decided form, whether improvement is to be stimulated, and retrogression where it exists is to be checked, will much depend on the exertions of the people themselves and the wisdom of the Legislature. No doubt exists in my mind that if proper facilities are given for the working of the tin mines by affording means of communication with shipping ports, fresh agricultural districts opened out for the benefit of small farmers and immigrants, and other means taken to develop the mining and agricultural industries and attract population, the small progress we are now making will shortly ripen into great prosperity. As things are now, it is not to be wondered at that the balance of immigration and emigration is, and has been for many years, somewhat against Tasmania. There is not sufficient scope at present here for young men, and the result is that many of the more enterprising of the native youth leave the land of their birth for larger and more promising fields. The high price of meat, too, and the character of part of the occupied country, is causing, and will naturally cause, land year by year to be taken away from agriculture and laid down in artificial grasses. Feeding stock requires less labour than agriculture, and, so far as I see, must pay better over a great part of this Colony; and that much of the agricultural land will be turned to pasture I consider inevitable, whilst on that part of the long occupied country which will still be retained for agriculture, higher farming, carried on by greater attention to root crops, combined with feeding cattle, should be increasingly attended to, and machinery be largely used. It is to the newer and only partially occupied parts of the country that the Colony must look for establishing a population of bush farmers on the rich timber lands, and one of miners amongst the hills. As in New Zealand, here also there are districts especially adapted for such classes, and the natural tendency and fitness of certain kinds of country for certain classes of occupation will assert itself here as there. Indeed, it is doing so elsewhere in defiance of the legislative attempts which in some Colonies have

been made to force labour and capital out of their natural In New Zealand no such attempt has been made; in districts where pastoral pursuits and expenditure of large capital naturally pay best, they have been allowed to take their course unhampered, but, on the other hand, the State has actively promoted the settlement by a peasant and yeoman class of districts especially fitted for small farms. Were such a policy adopted here I think the balance of immigration would soon be in our Tasmania has yet much unoccupied land of first rate quality specially fitted for small settlers.

3. Your Lordship will observe that the value of the exports of Tasmania for 1875 per head of the population is 10l. 9s., a figure higher than that of any preceding year of the decade, their total value is 1,085,976l., as against 925,325l. for 1874. More than half of this increase is due to the increased production, and still more to the increased value of wool. The present low price of that product will be felt less deeply perhaps by Tasmanian growers than by others, not only on account of the great excellence of their flocks, but of the high price of meat in Tasmania as compared with that of other Australian Colonies.

4. Tin has risen from 4 tons of ore in 1873 to 366 tons of smelted tin in 1875, and a further rapid increase may be anticipated.

5. Jam and preserved fruits show an increase of 203,818 lbs., but there is a decrease of 20,538 bushels of green fruit. quantity of hops and number of live stock exported show a diminution on the year, but in value an increase. There is an increase in the value of bark, timber, whale oil, and oats. shows a decrease of 55,914 bushels.

6. There was a slight decrease in the yield of gold, but there is reason to believe that it will be more than recovered in next year's statistics, as one or two of the quartz-crushing companies are doing very well. The Port Lempriere Ironworks, which were opened by me in person a few months ago, will also, it may be

presumed, add iron to our next year's exports.

7. Imports have decreased by 71,843l., or 5.71 per cent., being valued at 1,185,942l. in 1875, or 11l. 8s. 3d. per head of The statistician, the population, as against 1,257,785l. in 1874. however, believes that the imports of the present year will show an increase, with the exception, of course, of railway material, which, to the value of 58,281l., swelled the imports of 1874. must, however, be noted that the imports of 1875, though somewhat less than those of 1874, exceeded those of any other year of the decennial period.

8. One deduction of great interest may be drawn from Mr. Nowell's report, which clearly shows that the effect of the protectionist tariff of Victoria, our nearest neighbour, has been to divert our trade from Melbourne to England, New South Wales,

and other Colonies both as regards imports and exports.

9. Our shipping returns to and from all countries show a slight

increase, though the number of our whalers has decreased. Nine vessels have been built for colonial trade.

10. The condition of trades and manufactories is fairly good. Wages have shown a tendency to rise, and the demand for labour at the mines and tin workings has been in excess of the

supply.

11. With regard to revenue, the increase has been continuous since 1870. The total revenue for 1875 was 343,676*l.*, against 333,732*l.* for 1874. It is probable, however, that fresh taxation will have to be resorted to for public works and roads, and to meet the demands on account of railway construction—works, however, of an eminently reproductive nature.

12. The bank returns, show a very great increase of deposits, which have doubled in 10 years, and there is also a satisfactory

similar increase in the savings banks.

13. The receipts of the post office have also increased, as has the business of the telegraph offices and the revenue of the Launceston and Western Railway Line. The Main Line has only been opened during the current year.

14. Much may yet be done to improve the penal establishments, but on the whole public institutions are fairly good, and the new Norfolk Lunatic Asylum might serve as a model for

older and richer countries.

15. There has been a total increase of 6,296 acres of land under cultivation; the greatest decrease under the head of wheat, the greatest increase under those of hay, permanent grasses, and miscellaneous. The use of machinery in agricultural operations has on the whole increased. The number of live stock is

also somewhat in excess of former years.

16. As Mr. Nowell's statistics are full and elaborate, I have thought it unnecessary to enter into detail, and to overburthen this report with figures, and have confined myself to a general summary of the points which appear to me to call for special notice; and I trust that your Lordship will, on comparing it with the accompanying documents, think with me that the Colony is still recovering from the depression under which it had for some time laboured, and is in a hopeful and satisfactory position.

I have, &c. (Signed) FRED. A. WELD,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. &c. &c.

Gevernor.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council Office, Hobart Town, August 25, 1876.

SIR, August 25, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to place in your hands herewith the

statistics of this Colony for the year 1875.

In the present volume I have endeavoured, as far as circumstances will allow, to carry into effect the recommendations of the Statistical Conference of January 1875; and, in consequence, a

large number of changes have been made with a view of assimilating our statistics to those of the other Colonies. These changes required long and anxious consideration, and have very greatly increased the labour and difficulty—which was burdensome enough under ordinary circumstances—of our statistical work.

This being the tenth year since the duty of compiling the official statistics of the Colony has devolved upon me, decennial tables have been added in all cases in which the information was deemed of sufficient importance to make it worth while to incur the labour of preparation and expense of printing; and, in order to keep down as much as possible the bulk of the volume, some of the ordinary returns have been condensed. I believe both of

these changes will be found to be great improvements.

It is a mere act of justice on my part to acknowledge the very valuable aid rendered by my sole assistant, Mr. J. J. Barnard, who has laboured with very unusual zeal and intelligence, and devoted his whole energies to his work. Without such a collaborateur it would have been simply impossible for me to effect many of the improvements which have been introduced into the present volume; and I trust that his services may be recognised by some substantial increase to his remuneration.

I.—Blue Book.

Part I. consists almost entirely of new matter, and forms what is called in the other Australasian Colonies the "Blue Book." I have adopted that title for the sake of uniformity, though it appears scarcely applicable, inasmuch as the contents are but a very small portion of the information which, before the establishment of what is called "responsible government" in these Colonies, was annually furnished to the Secretary of State under the Colonial Regulations.

In this part will be found lists of Governors, ministries, Parliaments, Members of the Councils and of the House of Assembly, foreign consuls, and pensions. The return of the civil establishment, which is usually included in the "Blue Book," has been left in its former place at the end of the volume, for convenience sake, since, if it were placed near the beginning, the printing would be delayed, inasmuch as the materials for its compilation have never yet been furnished complete until after a considerable

portion of the volume has been put in type.

As regards this division there are only two facts which need be noted The one is, that since 1st November 1856, when the system of "responsible government" was inaugurated, to the 20th July of the present year, when the late ministry ceased to hold office, there were 11 changes of government, giving 1.78 or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ years as the average duration of each. The other fact which I have to notice is, that in the same period there were six Parliaments, making the average duration of each $3\frac{1}{4}$ years, or, since a lustrum is the extreme limit fixed by the Constitution for the life of a Parliament in this Colony, $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 ths of its full term.

TASMANIA.

II .-- Population.

The population on 31st December 1875 is estimated to have been 103,663, consisting, of males 54,643, females 49,020, being a decrease of 513 persons. The addition to the population by excess of births over deaths was 1,027, against 1,408 in 1874; the difference being caused entirely by the larger number of deaths in

1875, since the births were more numerous.

The balance of immigration and emigration was, as in previous years, against the Colony, the excess of the latter over the former being 1,540 persons. In the year 1874 the excess was returned as 1,449. It is necessary to explain why the number appears larger in the one year than the other. The Statistical Conference recommended that the number of persons who left any given Colony should be returned as ascertained, not at the port of departure, but at the port of arrival, where it can be more accurately enumerated; and this principle has now for the first time been applied. Our emigration takes place principally to three Colonies, Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand. The statistics of the two latter Colonies do not enable us to discover how many persons arrived there from Tasmania, but those of Victoria show that the influx hence into that Colony was, in 1874, 7,188; in 1873, 7,108; or for the two years, 14,296; the number, as shown by our emigration returns, being respectively 6,631 and 6,491, or together 13,122, which is less than the true number by 1,174.

While, therefore, it is quite true that the tendency of the current of population to flow from Tasmania towards the larger Colonies, which has been observed for so many years past, continued to operate during 1875, there is no reason to conclude that it had in any way increased. Indeed, the fact that the departures for Victoria decreased from 7,188 to 7,086 points in

the contrary direction.

Of the persons who left the Colony, 87'75 per cent. went to Victoria; 7'64 per cent. to New South Wales; '30 per cent. to Queensland; '21 per cent. to South Australia; 3'93 per cent. to New Zealand; and '17 per cent. to the United Kingdom. Of those who arrived in it, 89'20 per cent. came from Victoria; 9'52 per cent. from New South Wales; '11 per cent. from South Australia; '26 per cent. from Western Australia; '67 per cent. from New Zealand; '23 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Included in the return just referred to were 16 "bounty"

immigrants, being 2 fewer than in 1874.

For the information of persons residing out of the Colony, it may be useful to mention that in 1867 an Act (31 Vict., No. 26) was passed for the encouragement of immigration to Tasmania. As amended by Act 38 Vict., No. 16, it provides that each immigrant who shall have been approved by an agent to be appointed by the Immigration Board for the purposes of the Act, who shall have arrived direct from Europe, and have paid the full cost of the passage of himself and family, shall receive a "land order

warrant," entitling him to one "land order," available in payment pro tanto for land purchased at auction sale or selected for purchase under the Waste Lands Act, to the value of 181. for each person of 15 years and upwards, and of 9l. for each child between 12 months and 15 years, whom he may so introduce. Another clause provides that any cabin or intermediate passenger from Europe, India, or any other country except Australia or New Zealand, arriving here with the intention of settling and paying his own passage, if he has not already obtained a "land order," may, within 12 months after arrival, claim a "certificate," available instead of payment, authorising him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child. In both the cases provided for by this Act the land to become the absolute property of the immigrant only after five years continuous residence from the date of the land order or certificate, as the case may be. If a person so entitled to land die before the expiration of the five years, a "grant" may, after such five years, be issued to his heirs or devisee, if 11. per acre has been spent in permanent improvements. The "land order" to be applied for within 12 months after the arrival of the immigrant himself, or his wife and each child.

III .-- Trade, Commerce, and Navigation.

The value of goods imported during the year amounted to 1,185,942*l*. against 1,257,785*l*. in 1874, being a decrease of 71,843*l*., or 5 '71 per cent.

The rate per head of imports in 1875, calculated on the mean population, 11*l.* 8s. 3d., was the highest, with the exception of 1874, in the 10 years; the next highest having been 10l. 13s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ in 1873.

The state of trade with the different countries in 1874 and 1875 is shown below:—

Countries			Imj	ports.	Increase (+) or		
Countries.	1874.	1875.	Decr	rease (—).			
			£	£		£	
United Kingdom -	-	_	546,502	505,101	_	41,401	
Victoria	-	-	558,113	529,710	-	28,403	
New South Wales-	-	-	50,247	60,647	+	10,400	
Queensland -	-	-	11,498	9,762	-	1,736	
South Australia -	-	-	775	3,615	+	2,840	
Western Australia		-		315	+	315	
New Zealand -	-	-	3,180	3,332	+	152	
Mauritius	-	-	82,365	63,332	_	19,033	
South Seas -	-	-	5,105	4,545	-	560	
United States -	-	-		5,583	+	5,583	

The proportions per cent. which the imports from each country bore to the total imports in 1875, as compared with the average of four years (1867-70), were—

	-				1875.	1867-70.
United Kingdom				_	42.59	36.19
Victoria -		_			44.67	50.33
New South Wales					5.11	4.89
Queensland -				10 -1 14	•82	.74
South Australia		_		-	• 30	•31
New Zealand	-				•28	•50
Mauritius -	-		100	-	5.34	6.29
United States	-	-			•47	C. 200

The transfer of commerce from Victoria to the United Kingdom, to the extent of about 6 per cent., is highly instructive, as furnishing another illustration of the invariable law that "protective" duties, so called, so far from protecting the trade of the country that resorts to them, only tend to destroy it, and to divert commerce with its various profits to other countries, where it can be carried on with greater freedom. Small as the absolute amount may be, compared with the operations of larger States, this change is an additional proof, if any were needed, of the wisdom of that enlightened trade policy which England has now for many years pursued, and which has already produced such splendid results.

On comparing the values of the articles in which the principal differences occur as between the two last years, we find the

following increases:

			£
On ironmongery, hardware,	&c	-	15,220
" live stock (horses, cattle,) -	6,760
" machinery		-	22,725
"Government stores (ne	ot previou	ıslv	
returned) -	_	-	12,480
anala -			4,010
" timbon			5,098
7 7			4,644
" ad valorem goods -			4,044
			70.027
			70,937
The following showed decreases:-			0
			£
On hides and skins -		-	6,282
,, manures -		-	5,857
" sugar		-	27,502
,, woollens (including blank	kets)	-	3,398
,, drapery		-	43,673
", railway material -		-	58,281
aminita -		-	633
wino		-	3,112
malt liquous		1	4,073
,, mait iiquors -			
		f	152,811
		2	102,011

The principal decreases are thus shown to have occurred on sugar, drapery, and railway material. The last, of course, was caused by the fact that the greater part of the material required for the main line having been imported before last year, the shipments consequently fell off as it approached completion. As regards the former, not only were the quantities *imported* less than in the previous year, but those entered for home consumption seem to have been also less; the decrement being as follows:—

On sugar, cwts. - - - 10,100 ,, drapery, cubic feet - - 8,050

As to liquors on which duty was paid in 1875, on spirits there was an increase of 2,589 gallons; on wine, an increase of 771 gallons; on malt liquors, a decrease of 12,855 gallons. On other dutiable articles entered for home consumption there were the following increases:—

Beef, pork, and mutton,		Grain, barley, lbs.	- 303,850
lbs	64,827	,, wheat, lbs.	- 336,983
Butter, lbs	9,188	Gunny bags, No.	- 49,292
Chicory, lbs	20,321	Oatmeal, lbs	- 8,764
Coal and coke, tons -	3,977	Paints, mixed, lbs.	- 93,913
Cocoa, lbs	6,422	Rice, lbs	- 164,150
Copperas and blue-		Starch, lbs	- 44,239
stone, lbs	15,834	Tea, lbs	- 29,920
Corn sacks, No	20,498	Timber, cubic feet	- 18,464
Fish, dried, lbs	12,554	White lead, lbs.	- 19,404
Glass, crown, sheet, and			
plate, cubic feet -	32,888		

Referring to the decennial return, we find that the total value of the imports in 1875 was greater than in any other year of the period, with the exception of 1874. Comparing the average in the last five years with that in the first five, there appears to have been an increase of 156,846*l.*, or 18 02 per cent.

In accordance with the recommendation of the conference, a return has been added on this occasion of the quantities of goods in bonding warehouses on the 31st December. The stocks were generally pretty much the same in the last two years. But in regard to the following articles there were considerable differences, as will be seen by placing the quantities in both years in juxtaposition:—

			1874.	1875.
coffee, lbs		-	5,664	19,375
More { coffee, lbs spirits, rum, gallons -	100	-	9,219	15,226
(beef and pork, lbs	-		43,148	23,397
chicory, lbs	-	-	15,828	7,844
pepper, lbs	-	-	11,775	9,208
Less spirits, brandy, gallons	7-	-1	23,554	18,054
sugar, raw, cwts	-	-	5,524	4,437
tea, lbs		-	269,789	182,720
tobacco, lbs	-	-	88,915	84,474

TASMANIA.

If the stocks in the hands of private holders be in anything like the same proportion, the imports in the present year (railway material excepted) should exceed those of 1875.

One of the recommendations of the conference was, that among the statistical returns of the Colonies there should be one showing the transhipments of goods. The quantities transhipped last year were, however, as I was informed by the Collector of Customs, so small that it was not deemed necessary to obtain a return of them.

The total value of the exports in 1875 was 1,085,976*l.*, against 925,325*l.* in the previous year, an increase of 160,651*l.*, or 17 36 per cent.

The rate per head of population in 1875 was 10l. 9s., the

highest in the 10 years.

Of the total value only 9,778l., or 0.9 per cent., was that of British and foreign produce; the productions of the Colony were therefore in the proportion of 99.1 per cent.

In no year of the decennium were the exports so large. The average value in the last, as compared with the first five years,

increased by 106,920l., or 13 29 per cent.

The per-centage of exports to each Colony for the four years, 1867-70, and for the past year, was—

	A 12	-			1867–70.	1875.
United Kingdom			_	-	43.90	47.03
Victoria -	-	-	-	_	34.94	24.92
New South Wales	_		- 1		10.91	14.68
Queensland -		-	-		1.73	1.97
South Australia				_	2.11	2.43
New Zealand	Bull to	h-zam	-		6.05	8.95

Here, as in the case of the imports, the proportion of commerce with the United Kingdom has largely increased, while that with our nearest neighbour, Victoria, has diminished. With New South Wales and New Zealand the proportion has nearly doubled.

The increases in the quantities and values of the principal articles of export in 1875 over those in 1874 are shown below:—

Articles.				In Quantities.	In Values.
					£
Bark	-	-	-	1,636 tons	18,419
Bran and pollard	-		-	104 tons, 450 bushels	531
Butter and cheese	_	-	-	87 cwts.	1,017
Flour	-		-	891 tons	7,821
Oats	-	1	-	164,691 bushels	12,559
Barley -	-	-	-	18,625 ditto	4,058
Hops	- 14		-	Decrease	12,865
Hides, skins, and lea	ther	-	-	255 cwts., 46 pkgs.	Decrease.
Live stock, sheep	-		-	Decrease.	2,539
Oatmeal -		2.5	- 1	16 tons	883
Oil, sperm and black	_	_	-!	60 tons	6,880

Articles.				In Quantities.	In Values.		
Timber	-		-{	1,490,473 pieces, 2,821,819 feet	£ 13,223		
Tin, ore and	smelted -	4	-	224 tons	24,007		
Wool -		-	-	1,148,328 lbs.	82,837		

It thus appears that 72,837l of the whole increase, or about 51½ per cent., was produced by wool alone, the quantities of which despatched in 1875 and 1874 were 6,199,248 lbs. and 5,050,920 lbs. respectively. The clip of 1873 and 1874, exported in 1874 and 1875, as far as can be ascertained by taking the quantities from December of one year to November of the following, was— 1874, 6,220,123 lbs.; 1873, 5,480,890 lbs.; showing an excess in the former season of 739,233 lbs. The practice of shearing in the grease is stated to be extending, and this will account for a part of the increase.

It will be observed from the above statement, that while the quantities of hops and number of live stock were smaller in 1875. the value was greater. In hides and leather there was an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value. In skins (rabbit) there was a decrease in number of 41,064. The export of tin began, in the form of ore, in 1873, when it was only 4 tons; in the following year it rose to 142 tons; while in 1875 the quantity of smelted tin was 366\frac{1}{4} tons, the export of the metal in its natural state having been discontinued when the furnaces for reducing it came into operation.

On jam there was an increase of 203,818 lbs., but on green fruit a decrease of 20,538 bushels. On the aggregate value of both a decrease of 3,4511; other decreases were—on gold 869 ozs.; on wheat, 55,914 bushels; on hops, 51,701 lbs.; on horses,

227; on sheep, 324.

In September 1875 an Exhibition of Colonial Products was held in Melbourne in connexion with the Exhibition at Philadelphia. From the Report of the Commissioners I extract the following notices of Tasmanian timber:—" The import of sawn "timber from Tasmania has almost entirely ceased since the " imposition of protective duties. The shipments from that " market are now confined almost entirely to palings, and to " small consignments of the muskwood and the beautifully " marked Huon-pine." The Commissioners remark that " the "disfavour which undoubtedly attaches not only to Victorian, " but to all Australian timber, is in a large measure owing to the " fact that the timber is 'so frequently felled at improper seasons, " 'while the sap vessels are full."

The shipping returns have been put into a slightly different form, in order to comply with the recommendations of the conference, and to bring them, as far as possible, into agreement with those of the English Board of Trade. By this change sailing

vessels have been distinguished from steamers.

The total shipping for the last two years was as follows:-

			1874.	1875.
Number of vessels	-	-	607	631
Inwards - { Tonnage ditto -	_	-	119,706	129,102
$Inwards - \begin{cases} Number of vessels \\ Tonnage ditto - \\ Crews \end{cases}$	-	-	7,254	7,669
Number of vessels		-	620	664
Outwards { Tonnage ditto -	-	-	119,801	133,107
Crews		-	7,223	8,134

As regards the nationality of the shipping engaged in 1875, six vessels, of 2,892 tons, belonging to foreign (American) owners entered, and the same number cleared outwards; 21 vessels, of 9,293 tons, belonging to British owners, both entered and cleared; and 604 vessels, of 116,917 tons inwards, and 637, of 120,923 outwards, were owned in the Colonies.

The total shipping from and to all countries in 1874 and 1875 was—

					1874.	1875.
Number of vessels	-				1,227	1,295
Tonnage ditto			-	-	239,507	262,209
Crews -	-	-	-	-	14,477	15,803

the increase being—on the number, 5.54 per cent.; on the tonnage, 9.48 per cent.

The vessels entered and cleared (including, of course, repeated voyages) in 1875, as divided into two classes, sailing and steam, were—

					Sailing.	Steam.
Number	-	-		-	1,000	295
Tonnage	2	7-31-112		-	158,649	103,560

The following figures show the aggregate tonnage of shipping inwards and outwards in the two years between Tasmania and the other countries mentioned:—

		•			1874.	1875.
United Kingdom					14,116	15,657
Victoria -	-				118,285	124,561
New South Wales	-	-		7	41,624	50,713
Queensland -	-			_	4,793	6,699
South Australia				-	13,749	16,748
New Zealand	-35-	1000			33,783	38,500
Mauritius -	-	112	10 mg		2,738	1,679
Foreign -	-		-		1,261	859
Whale -	AND F	7		-	7,709	6,700

As regards the Mauritius, foreign countries, and the whale fisheries, there were decreases; in all other cases the differences were in favour of the latter year.

The increase of shipping in 1875 affected both Hobart Town and Launceston; but it did not extend to all the outports, as will be seen from the figures which follow:—

or in the bright its	- 178 JA			1874.	1875.
(Stanley -		-	- 1	5,217	8,270
Tonnage Wynyard	-		3 - 16	4,114	3,568
inwards \ Leith -	-	-	-	7,914	6,573
Torquay -		-	-	1,433	2,755
(Stanley -			-	4,308	8,538
Fonnage Wynyard	Av -		-	4,277	3,795
outwards Leith -	1-12		1	8,029	6,984
Torquay -	-	-	-	2,081	3,112

There were on the register on the 31st December 1875, 187 vessels, of 18,317 tons; on the corresponding day of the previous year there were 180 vessels, of 17,744 tons. Of these in 1874, 10, of 3,135 tons, and in 1875, 9, of 2,773 tons, were steamers.

The tonnage of Tasmanian built vessels sold in 1875 seems to have been considerably in excess of that in the previous year, although the value is returned as somewhat less. The figures for both years were—

				1874.	1875.
Number of vessels			-	9	0
Tonnage ditto		 -	-	449	512
Value -	-	 -	-	£10,950	£10,420

In the whale fisheries in 1875 were employed 13 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,525, manned by 315 persons. Of these vessels, 6 returned to port during the year, bringing 138 tuns of sperm oil, valued at 12,465l. In 1866 the number of vessels employed was 9. It increased in the three following years to 10, 16, and 17 respectively, declined to 15 in 1870, rose to 19 in the next year, again declined to 18 in 1873, and fell to 16 in 1874. value of produce brought into port in 1875 was smaller than in any other year of the decennium, the next lowest having been 22,800l. in 1867, and the greatest, 52,546l. in 1868.

On comparing the market prices at Hobart Town in 1875 with those of the previous year, we find that bacon, butter, cheese, coffee, eggs, firewood, butchers' meat, and sugar were dearer, while flour, wheat, oats, and hay were cheaper. The contract price of butter, coffee, currants, eggs, oatmeal, oil (black), raisins, tobacco, vinegar, rum, was higher; that of tea (Congou), bread, and butchers' meat lower.

One of the most important indications of the industrial condition of a country is the number of its principal trades and manu-40486.

factories. A comparison of the figures for 1875 with those for the previous years in the decennium will best show whether we

have progressed or receded in this respect.

Agricultural implement makers increased from 1866 to 1870, when they were returned as 60, and from that time decreased to 46 last year. This is only the natural consequence of the tendency to abandon cultivation in favour of pastoral pursuits, the latter being, under the circumstances, much more profitable than the Blacksmiths and wheelwrights have increased, the average of both, taken together for the first five years, having been 246, and in the last five 259 respectively. In these two periods, relatively to population, there were 1 in 402, and later 1 in 397. Bakers have increased from an average of 89 to 106 per annum, notwithstanding that flour mills have decreased from 78 to 71, the number in 1875 being returned as 65, against 81 in 1866. Butchers have also diminished in numbers, the averages for the two periods being 198 and 190 respectively. Cheesemakers were most numerous in 1870 (when they were first returned) and 1871, but have progressively increased since 1872. Market gardeners have multiplied from 47 in 1870 (before which time they were not noticed) to 104 in 1875. Jam manufactories, also, were first included in 1870, when they were stated to be 18 in number; in the three last years they were returned as 7 only. The exports, however, show that if the manufactories are fewer, the produce is nevertheless greater. The pastrycooks, like the bakers, have increased from an average of 25 to 27. The publicans, on an average, in the last five years were 403; in the first, 434; in 1848 they numbered 376; in 1850, 358; in 1852, 379; in 1866, 439; in 1870, 443; in 1871, 418. In 1848 there was one publican to every 187 persons; in 1852, one to every 167; in the five years, 1866-70, one to every 230; and in the succeeding five years, one to every 255; the proportion in 1875 being one to 269. If we take four fifths of the males of 15 and upwards, and two thirds of the females, as the number of persons who were consumers of intoxicating liquors, there would have been in 1875 one public-house to every 114 such persons, the actual number of public-houses in that year being 387. The breweries and malting kilns diminished from 51 in 1866 to 31 in 1871, and increased to 37 in 1875. Of trades connected with building the average numbers in the two periods were—

		1866–70.	1871–5.
Bricklayers		79	74
Builders	-	58	61
Carpenters, joiners, and cabinetmakers	_	192	202
Stonemasons	-	54	61
		383	398

Of coopers, as between 1874 and 1875, there were, as might be expected, fewer, there being less demand for casks for whaling

purposes. Engineers increased from 16 to 21, fellmongers from 64 to 78, tanners from 52 to 54, ironmongers from 15 to 21, saw mills from 21 to 27, shipwrights and boat builders from 28 to 38, tailors from 67 to 71, grocers and general dealers from 362 to 439. There were decreases of painters, plumbers, and glaziers from 38 to 35, of printing offices from 15 to 12. From 1870, when they were first returned, there were decreases in the following:—hawkers from 106 in that year to 88 in 1875; plasterers from 51 to 43.

It may be observed, though perhaps it is hardly necessary to do so, that the numbers exhibited in the returns under consideration are not those of all persons engaged in these callings, but only of masters, or persons working on their own account.

The collector of statistics for Oatlands district explains that the decrease in the number of industries there was occasioned by the departure of persons who carried on business temporarily during the construction of the Main Line Railway, and the same explanation doubtless applies in some degreee to other districts near the line.

The return relating to gold mining shows that in that industry an average of 101 persons were employed through the year, against 185 in 1874, and that the approximate value of mining plant was 15,660*l.*, being 5,395*l.* more than in 1874. Alluvial mining employed 26 persons on an average, and produced 270 ozs. of gold of the value of 1,080*l.*, at 4*l.* per oz. Quartz mining employed 75 persons, and produced 2,740 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold from 3,889 tons of quartz, the value of the gold being 10,902*l.*, at 3*l.* 19s. 6d. per oz., and the average yield per ton 14 dwts. 2 grs.

Alluvial operations will probably never be carried on to any extent in this Colony, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that they should have declined. As to quartz mining, however, there is no reason to doubt that it may yet become a steady and profitable pursuit. I therefore give below the principal facts connected with it, as shown in the returns for the past five years; also the total yield from both sources.

		Quartz M		Total Quan-	m . lvr v	
Years. Tons crushed.	Gold pro-	Value.	Average per Ton.	tity of Gold produced.	Total Value of same.	
		ozs. dwts.	£	oz. dwt. gr.	ozs. dwts.	£
1871	4,045	1,985 10	7,699	0 8 2	6,005 0	23,467
1872	6,008	3,174 0	12,215	0 8 14	6,969 0	27,314
1873	4,184	3,131 0	12,370	0 14 17	4,661 0	18,390
1874	$3,452\frac{1}{2}$	3,800 14	15,116	$1 \ 5 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	4,650 14	18,491
1875	3,889	2,740 8	10,902	0 14 2	3,010 8	11,982
	$21,578\frac{1}{2}$	14,831 12	58,302	0 14 4	25,296 2	99,644

The yield in the last year was less than in the three previous years, but there is reason to believe that the very promising

results which have been obtained at the Nine Mile Springs since the beginning of the present year will recall attention to mines which have been abandoned or left unworked. I find from the report of the directors that the quantity of gold obtained from the New Native Youth Company's claims at the Nine Mile Springs during the last half year was 3,133 ozs., valued at 12,745l., from 1,790 tons of quartz, the average yield per ton of quartz being about 1 oz. 15 dwts. The City of Hobart Mine at Mangana has produced an ounce and a quarter to the ton from 202 tons of stone. Among other noticeable yields at Nine Mile Springs which have been reported from time to time during the current year was one of 1,470 ozs., valued at 6,060l., from 516 tons of quartz, which gives an average of nearly 2 ozs.

17 dwts. per ton.

The produce of the mines and quarries in 1875 differed very largely from that of the previous year. On coal there was a decrease of 1,557 tons, or nearly 17 per cent. Port Sorell was the only district in which the quantity raised was greater, but that was only to the extent of a few tons. On stone there was a large decrease; also on slate, in consequence of the companies having broken down, whether from mismanagement or want of capital I know not. That the failure was due to one or both of these causes is evident, the slates having been reported as of excellent quality, abundant in quantity, and the demand in the Colonies being quite sufficient to make the manufacture a profitable one. Of iron ore, 3,200 tons were raised, as against 1,400 in the previous year. On the 17th June in the present year the extensive works of the "Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company" were formally inaugurated by his Excellency the Governor; and since the Company has secured the aid of English skill and capital, the question whether iron can be profitably manufactured in this Colony will soon be solved. During the year 510 tons of manufactured iron and 6 tons of ore were exported. The increased production of iron necessarily involved an increase in that of lime from 7,612 to 10,698 bushels, and of limestone from 445 to 1,000 tons. Of tin ore, the quantity raised at Mount Bischoff was returned as 490 tons in the two last years;* but as to the northern or northeastern districts it has not been possible to obtain any corresponding particulars, the miners being scattered over a large extent of country, and no machinery being available for the purpose of collecting such information. The quantity of ore and metal will, according to all appearance, be greatly augmented during the present year.

I learn from a report on the tin mines at Mount Bischoff, with which the visiting magistrate for that district was kind enough to furnish me in March last, that the tramway to connect the mines with a shipping place at Emu Bay, which is in course of construction by the Van Diemen's Land Company, was then so far

^{*} This appears to be less than the true quantity; see next page.

advanced that some seven or eight miles were ready for the laying down of the sleepers and rails; that the horse track between Wynyard and Mount Bischoff had been opened, partly by private subscription and partly at the expense of the Government, the only impediment to horse traffic being the crossing of the river Hellyer, over which, however, it was in contemplation to construct a temporary bridge; and that the works had been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour, about 220 men being employed on them. Smelting furnaces had been erected by one company on the spot, and the results are stated to have been "most satisfactory." The fuel used was wood, of which there is an "almost inexhaustible supply covering every section."

It is also stated that on 31st December 1875 there were 183 men at these mines, besides several women and children. The quantity of ore raised during the year, as returned by the various companies, was 607 tons; of ore smelted in Launceston, 534 tons, producing nearly 323 tons, 60 per cent., of ingot tin. The value of the buildings and plant at Mount Bischoff was set down at 6,400l.; about 5,000l. had been spent in construction of tramways at the mount, beside 4,334l. on repairs to the road from thence to Emu Bay. The cost of cartage is reported to have been 8l. up and 6l. down, as much as 20l. having been paid during the bad weather for conveying rations by pack horses.

IV.—Finance.

I have always felt that the form in which the returns relating to the public revenue and expenditure were presented was guite unsuited for statistical purposes. It is easier, however, to point out faults than to suggest remedies. The subject was one of those which came under the consideration of the Statistical Conference, who recommended a form of return, founded upon that in use in South Australia, which has been followed on the present occasion as far as the circumstances of our Colony admit. The following general principles were laid down by the Conference:-1. "That the returns of general revenue should ex-" clude the amounts raised by loan." 2. That those of general expenditure "should exclude the expenditure of moneys raised on " loan, but should include the interest and repayment" (as distinguished from the renewal) "of loans." These have been observed in drawing up the present returns.

I am inclined to think that the system of classification of the expenditure as it now stands may admit of further improvements. But there is one particular in which a change, if the returns are to be of much value for purposes of comparison, is absolutely needed; namely, the items "Civil List" and "Civil Establishment." The "Civil List" in South Australia seems to include the Governor, the judges, the Attorney General and Crown Solicitor, the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Treasurer, Commissioners of Crown Lands and Immigration, and of Public Works, and the Auditor General; but the term will probably be variously

interpreted in the different Colonies. The South Australian practice has been followed, as far as possible, in our present returns. With regard to the "Civil Establishment," I find, on reference to the "Colonial Office List," that the meaning attached to the words is purely arbitrary. In some Colonies, as, for example, Canada and Ceylon, it is confined to the Governor's establishment; at the Cape of Good Hope it includes also the clerk of the Executive Council; at the Bahamas it excludes the Governor and his staff; in Tobago it consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer and revenue officers, superintendent of lighthouses and pilot, and the postmaster; and so on. Such a classification is therefore so far useless for the purpose of comparison; and before another year elapses, I hope it may be possible to agree upon some scheme that may avoid the indefiniteness of these terms. The decennial returns of revenue and expenditure, even with their present imperfections, will, I believe, be found extremely valuable, as showing at a glance, in a convenient form, particulars which have hitherto been scattered about in separate volumes of statistics or in parliamentary papers.

Taking a survey of the revenue for the past 10 years, we find that the total increased from 253,047l. (omitting fractions) in 1866, to 343,6761., or about 36 per cent. From 1870 inclusive the increase has been continuous. The smallest sum reached in the period was in 1867, when the revenue was only 251,891l. It should be remarked that the Launceston and Western Railway rate, which in 1873 added 27,000l. to the revenue, in 1875 was reduced to 10,558l., so that the increase from other sources since that year was really greater than it appears. The customs rose from 129,311l. in 1866, to 181,328l. in 1875; these in 1875 formed 52'76 per cent. of the total revenue. Deducting from the revenue of this year such sources as did not exist in 1866, the proportion would be 59 04 per cent., while in 1866 it was 51 10. Publicans' licenses in 1866 furnished 12,035l., or 4.76 per cent., in 1875, 9,776l., or 3.18 per cent. of the total, diminished as before; stamps (post office and others) in 1866, 16,508l., or 6.52 per cent., in 1875, 24,1321., or 7.85 per cent.; sales of Crown lands, in 1866, 53,067l., or 20'97 per cent., in 1875, 33,643, or 10.95 per cent.; rent of Crown lands (pastoral and mineral), in 1866, 9,200l., or 3.63 per cent., in 1875, 10,922l., or 3.56 per

The total expenditure, according to the principles above indicated, in 1875 was 385,731l. (subject, as is the case also with the revenue for that year, to correction on account of sums estimated, but not yet paid), including a sum of 52,000l.* for repayment of Treasury bills. If this sum were excluded on the ground that no similar actual repayment of loans had taken place in the previous years, the expenditure of 1875 would exceed that of 1874 by only 8,536l, the increase being found chiefly under the

^{* 1,000}l. paid off at the end of 1874 being charged to 1875.

heads "Public Instruction, Science, &c.," "Charitable Institutions," "Public Works," and "Miscellaneous," which includes a sum of 5,992l. 10s. 7d. for repairs, furniture, &c. for Government House.

The total expenditure of 1875 (omitting loans repaid), compared with that of 1866, increased by 57,068l., or 20 63 per cent. The charge for interest on the public debt in 1875 was 87,226l., or 26 14 per cent. of such total expenditure, being at the rate of 16s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per head of the mean population. The disbursements for the first and last years of the decennium may be thus compared:—

		1866.	1875.
		£	£
Civil list		- 15,424	11,376
Legislature		- 1,503	1,114
Law and crime:—		EVERTICAL PROPERTY.	
Judicial and legal -		- 10,918	7,633
Police		- 18,166	13,245
Gaols and penal establishments		- 25,784	18,609
Charitable institutions -	- 1111-	- 39,467	41,214
Government departments:			
Civil establishment -	- 15	- 12,193	11,063
Customs	- 1000	- 7,688	5,182
Post office and telegraphs		- 17,382	26,884
Lands and works -	- 100	- 27,573	16,299
Ecclesiastical		- 16,219	7,411
Public instruction, science, &c.	-	- 15,704	18,026
Pensions and compensations		- 12,212	16,240
Interest on loans		- 27,515	87,226
Aid to road trusts and municipalities	3	- 20,028	11,379
Miscellaneous (including defences)	- 10 316	- 8,887	15,915
		276,663	308,816
Railways			18,796
Mines	- 3 1	-	394
Repayment of loans	-	-	52,000
Estimated outstanding liabilities	-	-	2,500
Scab Act fund		-	3,225
		276,663	385,731

The increases occur only under the heads of "Charitable Institutions," "Post Office and Telegraphs," "Public Instruction, &c.," "Pensions and Compensations," "Interest on Loans," and "Miscellaneous." On all the remaining items of expenditure common to both years, taken collectively, there was a decrease of 52.1851.

It will be observed that, with the exception of 52,000l. for repayment of loans, the only expenditure found in 1875 which did not occur in 1866 was for objects of a reproductive nature,

namely, railways, mines, and eradication of scab in sheep.

In compliance with the recommendations of the conference, two returns, containing very important information, have been included in the present volume. The one shows the receipts and expenditure for general and local purposes for 1875, which were—

		-		Receipts.	Expenditure.
			- 1	£	£
General	-	-	-	343,676	385,731*
Local	-		-	343,676 90,163	85,661
				433,839	471,392

The other shows the taxation, as far as it can be ascertained, under the same heads. The amounts were—

General - - - 212,336Local - - 70,495 $\pm 282,831$

The rate per head being—general, 2l. 0s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$.; local, $13s. 6\frac{3}{4}d$.; total taxation, 2l. 14s. 5d.

The imperial expenditure was 14,144l. 19s. 1d., differing very

slightly from that of the previous year.

The return relating to exchange shows that the rates charged for bank bills on London were higher in 1875 than in the year before, for while in 1874 such bills were selling at par at the closing of the first five monthly mails, at $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. premium at the next five, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium at the remaining three, in 1875 the premium for the first was $\frac{1}{2}$, for the next three $\frac{3}{4}$, and for the remainder of the year, 1 per cent. The bank rate for the purchase of merchants' bills on London was in 1875, at January mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; at the next three mails, at par; at the succeeding six, at \(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. discount; and at the last three, ½ per cent. discount. In 1874 it was at ½ per cent. discount up to October, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount for the other three mouths. The exchange with the Australian Colonies continued the same as before. The rates of discount for bills up to 30th April continued the same as in the last quarter of the preceding year; from 1st May they were 1 per cent. higher. The interest allowed by the banks on fixed deposits remained as before, namely, from 3 to 5 per cent.

In the following statement the transactions of the banks in the

last two years are compared:-

			Assets.	Liabilities.			
		Specie and Bullion.	Balances due from other Banks.	Debts due to Banks.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.	
1875.		£	£	£	£	£	
1st quarter -	-	246,812	96,168	1,192,395	111,486	1,233,763	
2nd quarter -	-	242,330	97,372	1,175,542	113,209	1,268,509	
3rd quarter -		242,856	55,217	1,188,015	104,402	1,267,347	
4th quarter -	_	245,459	14,921	1,245,215	105,236	1,277,585	
Mean -		244,364	65,919	1,200,292	108,583	1,261,801	

^{*} Of which 52,000/. was for repayment of loans.

			Assets.	Liabil	ities.	
		Specie and Bullion.	Balances due from other Banks.	Debts due to Banks.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits.
1874.						
1st quarter -	-	253,696	86,393	1,040,983	111,856	967,852
2nd quarter -	-	248,816	94,708	1,105,723	116,848	1,059,737
3rd quarter -	-	240,315	50,331	1,165,739	109,032	1,075,092
4th quarter -	-	239,134	43,864	1,197,752	107,487	1,106,101
Mean -	-	245,490	68,824	1,127,549	111,306	1,052,195

The increases on the mean amounts per cent. were—on debts due to the banks, 6'45; on notes in circulation, 11'85; on deposits, 19'92. On the balances due from other banks, and on the notes in circulation, there were decreases, the rates per cent. being 4'22 and 2'45 respectively; and on the specie and bullion there was also a decrease to the extent of 1,126l., or 0'46 per cent. According to the customs returns, the imports of coin and bullion in 1875 were of the value of 1,250l.; the exports amounting to 14,021l. In the previous year the increases per cent. were—on debts due to banks, 21'15; on notes in circulation, 14'62; on deposits, 22'70. The decrease on specie and bullion was 1'42 per cent.

Comparing the first and last years of the decennium, it appears that the increases were as follows:—

Assets.	P	er Cent.	Liabi	lities.		Per Cent.
On specie and bullion	-	48.39	On notes			38.46
Debts due to banks	-	18.16	Deposits	-	-	103.60
Total assets -	-	23.19	Total liabilit	ties -	-	94.60

The deposits, it will be observed, have more than doubled. The accumulation of specie, it will also be seen, has proceeded

more rapidly than the increase of paper currency.

The savings banks had at interest on the 29th February 1876, 257,258l.; 136,812l. being invested in debentures, and 120,446l. on mortgage. They had also cash in other banks to the amount of 53,821l. Their deposits were 289,223l., and their reserve fund, 26,757l. During the two half years ended August 31, 1875, and February 29, 1876, they received from depositors 160,485l., and repaid them 146,620l. As compared with the previous year, there was a satisfactory increase. The average amount to the credit of each depositor on February 29, 1876, was 25l. 16s. 1d. At Hobart Town it was 31l. 1s. 4d., and at Launceston 18l. 1s. 5d.

The number of actual accounts open on the last-named day was 11,208, of which 6,350 were for sums under 10l., 2,911 for sums between 10l. and 50l., 1,010 for sums between 50l. and 100l.,

and 937 for sums above 100l. The number of accounts was not shown in the statistics before 1873; but since that year it has increased on the whole by 25 41 per cent. During the last half year 937 accounts were opened, and 573 closed.

During the 10 years the amount standing to credit of depositors increased by 49 95 per cent. At Hobart Town the increase was

at the rate of 54.62 per cent., at Launceston 39.30.

The number of money orders issued by the post office in 1875 was 7,569, being 438 in excess of those in 1874. The amount was 28,115*l.* (omitting fractions), being 1,052*l.* in excess. The number paid was 6,179, the excess being 271; the amount 22,118*l.*, which was 449*l.* less than in the previous year.

It may be useful to place in juxtaposition the number and amount of orders issued and paid in 1875, as showing to some

extent how the tide of commerce set.

Countries.			Nun	nber	Amount of those		
			Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.	
					£	£	
Tasmania -	_	-	3,376	3,364	11,227	10,355	
New South Wales	-	_	393	522	1,762	2,432	
New Zealand -		-	182	568	888	2,705	
Queensland		-	68	107	68	496	
South Australia	-		78	130	308	528	
United Kingdom -		-	1,206	234	4,330	1,036	
Victoria	_	-	2,254	1,247	9,454	4,624	
Western Australia	-		12	7	78	42	

I have always been dissatisfied with the forms in which the return of the public debt of the Colony has been presented, but have not hitherto been able to make as much improvement as I In the shape in which it now appears for the first time however, it will, I believe, afford every information which can reasonably be looked for in the general statistics of the Colony. It is here shown that the original amount of outstanding loans authorised was 1,660,500l., of which, up to 1st January 1875, 58,300l. had not been negociated, and 96,500l. had been repaid, making the actual indebtedness of Tasmania on that day 1,505,700l During the year 34,700l. were borrowed for public works and interest on the Main Line Railway during construction, and Treasury bills to the amount of 51,000l. were paid off; the debt on 31st December being therefore 1,489,400l., of which 1,134,100l. bore interest at 6 per cent., and 355,300l. at 5 per cent. The charge for interest during the year, and the rate per head of population, have already been stated.

The debt on 31st December last, distributed over the whole mean population of the Colony in the year, amounted to 14l. 6s. $7\frac{3}{4}d$. per head. It amounted to $4\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue. If the whole of the land in the Colony be regarded as security for its payment, the liability would be 1s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$. per acre, if the unalienated land 2s. 4d. In the other Australasian Colonies in 1874, according to the com-

parative tables published by the Victorian Government, the proportion of the public debt to the revenue appears to have been—Victoria, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ (3'41) times; New South Wales, nearly 3 times (2'996); Queensland, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ (4'52); South Australian, nearly 3 (2'98); Western Australia, under 1 (0'8); New Zealand (1873), nearly 4 (3'93).

TASMANIA.

Of the original amount of loans authorised, 474,629l. were for public works, 200,000l. for immigration, 460,000l. for the Launceston and Western Railway, 91,000l. for interest on Main Line Railway during construction, 100,000l. to commute State aid to religion, 30,500l. for debt to Imperial Government, 252,371l. (of which 95,500l. have been repaid) for deficiencies of revenue up to 1867, and 52,000l. (the whole of which has been repaid) for late deficiencies in the land revenue.

Those who may compare the decennial return of the public debt with the figures given in my previous reports will find some discrepancies. The return, having been subjected to the careful revision of the Assistant Colonial Treasurer, may be presumed to be now correct, and the figures, where they differ, should be substituted for the others. While the old form was retained, it was exceedingly difficult to ascertain the amount actually outstanding with absolute accuracy.

V.—Establishments maintained or assisted by Government.

The return relating to the post office has been put into a different form, so as to show the number of letters, &c. more correctly than was shown by the form previously in use, and also the better to admit of comparison with the statistics of the other Colonies.

The number of distinct letters which passed through the different post offices in 1875 was as follows:—

Inland		-		-	1,190,080
Ship j	Received	-	-	-	262,468
(Despatche	d	-	-	242,708
	Making a	a total of	1,695,2	56	

The packets were—

Inland		-		-	36,815
Shin S	Received Despatched			-	28,635
Cmp)	Despatched		-	-	6,548
	Or to	gether	71,998.		

Of newspapers there were—

Inland			B. O. Carry		872,570
Ship $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ I \end{array} \right.$	Received	-	19 PE 1	-	249,891
			- 1		228,979
	Makin	g in a	11 1,351,4	140.	

As compared with the numbers in the previous year, there was an increase on the letters of 9.88 per cent., on the packets of 37.84 per cent., and on the newspapers of 11.86 per cent.

The number of post offices and receiving houses in 1875 was 170; of persons employed, 203; giving an increase, as compared with 1874, in the former of 7, and in the latter of 17. The number of miles of post roads was 1,293, the mileage travelled by

mail conveyances being 436,536.

It is unfortunately impossible to ascertain exactly what the revenue of the post office was, in consequence of the provision in the Stamp Act, which permits the use of post office stamps for the purposes of that Act. The inconvenience of this arrangement in a statistical point of view is felt also when we endeavour to ascertain the amount of taxation, since it prevents us from arriving at the amount produced by the Stamp Act. The effect is further disadvantageous as regards the revenue, since, if the amount collected by way of duty were accurately known and could be compared from year to year, it would be more easy to discover and check any attempt to evade the provisions of the Stamp Act.

The receipts of the post office in 1875 are estimated by the department to have amounted to 13,500l., or 800l. more than

in 1874, while the expenditure remained the same.

The returns relating to the Government telegraphs have been recast, and in their present form do not include as revenue any sums but such as were actually received and placed to the credit of this Government. The estimated value of unpaid messages, which in former years was inserted, has therefore in the present case been omitted.

The number of stations increased from 23 in 1874 to 32 in 1875; of employés, from 28 to 35; of miles of line, from 257 to 396; and of miles of single wire, from 286 to 468.

The number of messages transmitted in the last two years was—

	1874.	1875.
Paid { within the Colony	19,894 10,407	25,017 11,087
Paid { within the Colony beyond the Colony Unpaid { on public service shipping messages, &c. (estimated)	7,789 4,000	8,522 5,000
	42,090	49,626

The revenue derived from the telegraphs in 1875 was 2,244l. 5s. 1d., and the expenditure on the Government lines was 2,677l. 4s. 3d., beside which, 4,200l. was paid to the Submarine Cable Company on account of the cable across the Straits, making the total expenditure for telegraphic services 6,877l. 4s. 3d.

The total number of passengers who travelled by the Launceston and Western Railway in 1875 was 92,122, against 91,264 in

the previous year; the number of miles travelled being 1,615,119, against 1,612,172. The average miles per passenger were 17.53 slightly less than in 1874); average passengers per train in the last four years, 39.6, 44.01, 48.14, and 48.92 respectively; average passengers per mile, 0'88, 0'99, 1'07, and 1'08 for the same years. The receipts from passengers increased year by year, being in 1875, 9,132l., or 47 29 per cent. in excess of those in 1872; the increase in the number being 44.73 per cent. During the same period the average receipts per passenger per train mile increased from 1s. 8.56d. to 2s. 1.59d.; per train, from 3l. 17s. 2d. to 4l. 16s. 11 95d.; and per week, from 133l. 16s. 2d. to 175l. 12s. 4d.

The goods traffic increased in the same time from 18,111 to 25,837 tons (42.66 per cent.); the receipts from 5,646l. to 8,370l. or 48 24 per cent. Other increases were—in train mileage, from 72,300 to 86,994; in ton miles, from 476,607 to 747,176; in average load per train, from 11'3 to 13'61 tons; in average miles travelled per ton, from 26'31 to 29'69; in average receipts per train mile, from 1s. 6'74d. to 1s. 11'09d.; per ton, from 6s. 2'82d. to 6s. 5'75d.; per train, from 3l. 10s. 3d. to 4l. 8s. 2d.; and per week, from 122l. 14s. 8d. to 160l. 19s. 4d.

The total revenue of the railway from all sources in 1875 was 19,435l. 13s. 2d., or 1,110l. 8s. 4d. more than in 1874; the average per train mile being 4s. 4'14d. in 1875, and 3s. 10'7d. in The working expenses (of which 9621. 12s. 10d. were disbursements of an extraordinary character) were in 1875, 16,213l. 1s., leaving a balance of receipts over working expenses of 3,222l., against 1,939l. Os. 9d. in the previous year. The working expenses in 1875 per mile open were 360l. 6s., and per train mile,

The marine boards had an income of 13,273l. 6s. 5d., and an expenditure of 10,974l. 12s., with a balance of 3,175l. 3s. 2d. to be carried to the current year. On the receipts there was an increase of 1,0201. 18s.

The returns relating to establishments maintained or assisted by the Government have been entirely remodelled, in accordance with the suggestions of the conference; many particulars not hitherto given are now for the first time supplied; all the returns for each class have been reduced into one general return, grouped together according to their nature; and the total for each group is separately shown, so that whatever information is desired, whether as to an individual establishment, or as to the group to which it belongs, can be at once discovered by a glance at the proper table.

The groups consist of-1 Charitable establishments, comprising (a.) General hospitals; (b.) Hospitals for the insane; (c.) Pauper establishments; (d.) Queen's Asylum for Destitute Children 2. Gaols and other penal establishments (including children of

mothers under punishment), and the reformatory.

The two general hospitals had 19 wards or rooms, of an aggregate capacity of 265,650 cubic feet, and beds for 184 patients, giving

a space of 1,444 cubic feet for each bed. The average daily number of patients throughout the year (omitting fractions) was 139, of whom 97 were males and 42 females. The proportion chargeable to the Imperial Government was less than one.

The pauper establishments contained 64 wards or rooms, with a capacity of 603,596 cubic feet, and had 906 beds within their walls, allowing 666 feet for each bed. At the Brickfields the space for each bed was 500 feet; at the Cascades 623; at New Town 1,148; at Launceston 617; at Port Arthur 787. The average daily number was—males 712, females 134; total 846, of whom nearly 120 were chargeable to the Imperial Government.

The Queen's Asylum had 14 wards or rooms, containing 207,392 cubic feet of space, and had beds for 203 children, each having therefore $1,021\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of space. The daily average of male children was 101; of female, 91; of both, 192. Only 8 of these children were chargeable to the Home Government.

The accommodation in the gaols and other similar institutions was as shown in the table which follows:—

	No. of Wards or Cells.	Aggregate Capacity, Cubic Feet.	Average Number of Occupants.	Cubic Space for each Occupant.
Gaol for males, Campbell Street	101	178,482	156	1,144
Gaol for males, Cascades -	56	25,480	29	879
Gaol for females, Cascades	74	47,445	54	879
Gaol, Launceston	94	96,564	123	785
Port Arthur, prisons -	195	98,800	83	1,190
Reformatory, Cascades -	28	12,320	27	456

In the aggregate there were 548 wards or cells, with a capacity of 459,091 cubic feet, tenanted by 472 persons, each occupant having therefore, on an average, 973 feet of space. In the cases of the gaols at Launceston and the reformatory the space was exceedingly limited.

The hospitals for the insane contained 143 wards or rooms, and had 372 beds. The capacity is not given for the asylum at New Norfolk, but at Port Arthur there were 1,615 cubic feet of space for each bed, the daily average number of patients in the year being only 87. The daily average of patients maintained by Government in both hospitals was 322, of whom 200 were males and 122 females.

The ages of all persons in the establishments before mentioned, and the education of the greater part of them, have, as far as possible, been shown in the present returns.

The ages are specified below :-

TASMANIA.

_		In General Hospitals.	Insane.	Paupers.	In Gaols, &c.	In Reformatory.
Under 10 -	_	47	2		113	5
10 and under 15	-	76	7	1	67	43
15 ,, 25	-	344	27	20	375	23
25 ,, 35	-	128	47	12	194	SEE - LANGE
35 ,, 45	-	157	66	35	349	
45 ,, 55	_	283	124	163	500	
55 ,, 65	_	267	80	432	396	TOO _ NEEDS
65 and upwards	_	249	48	970	188	

The degree of education, not having been hitherto required, could be given for a part of the establishments only. The following table shows the proportions per cent. of the whole number in these establishments, from which the Queen's Asylum, where all the children of suitable age receive instruction, is excluded:—

	Unable to Read.	Could Read only.	Could Read and Write.	Of Superior Education.
PAUPERS.				And in the fire
Brickfields, males -	33.40	11.79	54.81	
New Town, females -	34.86	45.64	17.43	2.07
Port Arthur, males ·	13.33	33.33	53.33	The state of the s
GAOLS.				
Campbell Street, males -	32.85	12.30	54.41	0.44
Port Arthur, males -	16.67	20.83	62.50	

Of an average daily number of 472 prisoners, 367 were employed, and 83 were not employed. The employments were—hard labour in prison, 128; hard labour outside prison, 158; others, 81.

The punishments inflicted in the prisons were—irons, 3; solitary confinement, 162; others, 105.

Returns of previous convictions were furnished by three of the prisons. From these it appears that out of a total of 1,358 criminals who were under coercion not for the first time, 300 had been convicted once before, 524 twice, and 534 three or more times.

The gross cost of all the above-mentioned establishments was 46,735l. 10s. 4d., which was diminished by 7,321l. 12s. 0d. received in cash from labour of inmates, fees from self-supporting patients in hospitals, sale of produce, &c. (not including value of work done for the establishments themselves), making the net expenditure from the Treasury 39,413l. 18s. 4d., of which 33,008l. 5s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. were chargeable to the Colonial, and 6,405l. 13s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to the Imperial Government. The average cost per head has been shown for the first time on both the gross

and the net expenditure, and for the several groups was as follows:—

			*	G	ross.	Net.
				£	s. d.	£ s. d.
General hospitals -	-		-	50	$5 3\frac{1}{2}$	43 15 11
Hospitals for insane -	-	_	-	28	$6 9\frac{3}{4}$	$28 \ 8 \ 4\frac{1}{4}$
Pauper establishments	-000	-	-	13	$8 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	12 17 10
Queen's Asylum* -	- (-	-	15	$17 5\frac{3}{4}$	$15 11 1\frac{1}{4}$
Reformatory -	_	-	-	17	$10 \ 11\frac{3}{4}$	9 12 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Gaols and penal establishme	nts	-	-	31	$17 2\frac{1}{2}$	$22 12 6\frac{3}{4}$

The gross expenditure on salaries and allowances was 15,199l. 14s. 5d.; on provisions, stores, and other necessaries 31,535l. 15s. 11d.; the salaries and allowances being in the proportion of 32 52 per cent. of the whole cost.

Beside the expenditure on charitable establishments directly maintained by the Government, the sum of 7,979l. 7s. 6d. was disbursed for outdoor relief of indigent persons, and 1,539l. 0s. 8d. for support of children boarded out.

With the present year all charges on account of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony will cease, the last of the race having died but a short time since.

The establishments assisted by the Government have been classed as charitable, educational, and scientific; the charitable comprising the hospital at Campbell Town, the Boys' Home, the Girls' Industrial School at Hobart Town, and the benevolent societies at Hobart Town and Launceston had a total revenue (including 1,088l. 19s. 10d. brought from the previous year) of 4,745l. 12s. 8d., of which 1,343l. 12s. 4d. were raised by private subscriptions, and 1,774l. 4s. 2d. were contributed by the State, the private subscriptions being in the proportion of 75.73 per cent. of the Government grant. The total expenditure was 3,6181. 3s. 10d., and the balance to the next year 8771. 8s. 10d., exclusive of a sum of 250l. put out at interest. The only educational institutions coming under this head are the ragged schools, which had a revenue of 908l. 8s. 10d., of which 703l. 8s. 6d. were derived from the Treasury, and 2051. 0s. 4d., or 29 14 per cent., of the former from private subscriptions, the expenditure being 9191. 18s. 6d. The Royal Society, the sole scientific institution assisted by the State, had an income of 884l. 6s., made up of 6001. from the Treasury, 1531. from members' subscriptions, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources, the subscriptions being 25.50 per cent. of the Government grant, and an expenditure of 932l. 2s. 10d.

The road trusts in 1875 numbered 67, and had 3,481 miles of

^{*} Cost of farm attached to the asylum not included, nor value of produce raised, excepting where it was actually sold.

road under their control; their aggregate receipts were 28,135l., and their expenditure 26,858l. In the 10 years the number of trusts increased by 21, the mileage by 1,196, the receipts by 12,131l., and the expenditure by 6,121l.

TASMANIA.

The number of municipalities remains as it was in 1866, namely, 21. The annual value of rateable property has diminished from 567,892l. to 506,469l. in 1875. The receipts have increased, though very slightly, from 54,202l. to 54,496l. The amount derived from local rates had, however, increased from 29,296l. to 36,411l., while the amount received during the year from the public Treasury declined from 11,852l. to 5,310l. The expenditure in 1866 was 63,935l., in 1875 it was only 55,580l. It should, however, be remarked that the receipts and expenditure for 1866 include debit and credit balances, which are eliminated in the following years.

VI.—Crown Lands, Agriculture, &c.

The extent of Crown land leased during the past year was—on the main land, 661,371 acres; islands, 802,552 acres; making together 1,463,923 acres, the rental from which amounted to 7,497l. 0s. 4d. On the acreage, as compared with that of the previous year, there was an increase of 115,523, and on the rental an increase of 1,598l. 9s. 9d. The total amount received for rental of Crown lands of all descriptions, as shown by the Treasury accounts, was in 1875, 10,922l. 8s. 5d.; in 1874, 7,637l. 16s. 2d., the increase being 3,284l. 12s. 3d., or rather more than 43 per cent.

The whole Colony contains 16,788,000 acres, or 26,215 square miles, of which 4,024,808 acres had been alienated at the end of 1875, leaving 12,753,192 acres as the extent of the public estate. The area of land, omitting fractions, sold in the last two years is shown below:—

	1			Count	ry Lots.				Tow	n Lots.	T	otal.
_	00	res and der.		to 100 eres.	1000	to 500 res.	2 2 3 452	res and ver.	No.	Amaa	No.	
	No. of Lots.	Area.	of Lots.	Area.	of Lots.	Area.						
1874	139	Acres.	53	Acres. 3,836	33	Acres. 6,125	35	Acres. 58,174	109	Acres. 551	369	Acres 73,286
1875	137	4,443	58	4,604	36	7,916	12	24,541	135	803	378	42,307

There was thus a slight falling off in the number and area of the smallest country lots, and a very great decrease in those of the largest; while on the town lots there was a considerable increase.

The following was the amount for which the land was sold, and the average price in the same year:—

40486.

			Amo	ount for	wh	nich	Sold	me		Ave	erag	e Pric	e pe	r Ac	ere.
Years.	Countr	y L	ots.	Town	ı Lo	ots.	Tot	tal.		For	Co Lo	untry		r To Lots	
1874	£ 80,524	s. 15	d. 6	£ 5,224	s. 0	$\begin{bmatrix} d. \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	£ 85,748	s. 15	d. 6	£	s. 2	$\frac{d}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	£ 9	s. 10	d.
1875	44,032	18	0	2,962	6	8	46,995	4	8	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	13	$8\frac{1}{2}$

This large decrease in the sales of land in the latter year may, I suppose, be accounted for by the fall in the price of wool and agricultural produce, leaving the growers so much less money to spend in satisfying their "earth hunger."

As regards auriferous lands, only 20 acres were leased for gold mining purposes, and only five prospecting areas, containing in all 31 acres, were granted in 1875. During the year 10 leases,

of 190 acres, were abandoned or forfeited.

The decline in gold mining was, however, much more than compensated by the greatly increased attention bestowed on the search for tin. This will be seen from a glance at the following figures:—

		Le	ases g	ranted o	during t	he Yea	ır.	Lea	ses in	Force of	on 31st 1	Decem	ber.
Descripti of Mineral		Num	ber.	Are	ea.*	Ren	tal.*	Num	ber.*	Are	ea.*	Ren	tal.*
		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875
				Acres.	Acres.	£	£			Acres.	Acres.	£	£
Tin -	-	16	66	1,279	5,204	320	1,301	22	88	1,759	6,963	440	1,741
Iron -	-	5	1	193	30	48	4	22	23	1,763	1,793	441	444
Coal -		5	1	378	20	90	10	6	7	383	403	115	125
Bismuth	-	-	3	_	240		60	_	3		240		60
Slate	-	4	-	171	-	21	-	5	5	251	251	31	31
Lime	-	1	-	80		10		1	1	80	80	10	10
Total	-	31	71	2,101	5,494	489	1,375	56	127	4,236	9,730	1,037	2,411

The next subject that claims our attention is that of agriculture. Much space and many words will be saved by merely comparing the aggregate of the returns for the last two years. And first, as to acreage—

					1874–5.	1875-6.		ase (+)
Wheat				-	57,633	42,745	-	14,888
Barley	-			-	5,129	6,039	+	910
Oats		_		-	32,704	32,556	_	148
Pease		-	-	-	5,174	5,951	+	777
Potatoes	-		_	-	6,978	6,906	-	72
Turnips	-	-		-	1,777	1,897	+	120
Mangel w	urzel	-		-	1,041	1,137	+	96
Hay	_	-		-	30,486	34,758	+	4,272
Hops	-	-	_	-	656	661	+	5

^{*} Omitting fractions.

		1874-5.	1875-6.		ase (+) ase (-)
Gardens and orchards -	18	5,976	6,189	+	213
In green forage	-	1,058	941	100	117
Other crops	-	2,557*	2,719*	+	162
Total land under crop	-	151,169*	142,499*	70.F	8,670
In permanent artificial grasses	-	93,176	102,023	+	8,847
Under bare fallow -	-	22,512	20,517		1,995
All other cultivated land -	-	59,629	67,743	+	8,114
Total land under cultivation	-	326,486	332,782	+	6,296

In many districts it seems the tendency was to abandon agriculture in favour of stock-keeping. At Horton the farmers are reported to be giving up wheat growing, having found that the climate and circumstances are not favourable to it. From several districts we have complaints of the difficulty of obtaining labour. All these causes would naturally tend to diminish the area of land under wheat.

The following was the average acreage under the principal crops or headings in the first and last halves of the past decennium.

						1866-70.	1871-5.
Wheat	10			_		63,463	56,942
Barley	-102	-		-	-	7,211	5,507
Oats	-	4		-	-	29,428	29,803
Potatoes	-	-		-		9,675	7,492
Hay -	- 1	-		-	-	33,715	31,299
Hops	-		•	-	-	412	659
Total	land in	crop				156,551	149,943
Permanen	t artific	ial grass	ses -	-	-	78,148	94,220
Total	land u	nder cul	tivation		11.19	299,293	333,061

Here the tendency to prefer pastoral to agricultural pursuits is at once apparent. The only crop in which there is a substantial increase is hops. Oats had a small increase, but not at all in proportion to the augmentation of population or of the whole breadth of land in crop.

In regard to the produce it appears from the collectors' reports that the decrease in the yield of wheat was caused in a great degree, if not entirely, by the appearance of rust. The same cause occasioned an increase in the hay crop, the collectors being instructed, whenever wheat is cut for hay, to return it not as wheat but as hay.

In looking over the decennial return of produce we find that

^{*} Between these and the corresponding figures in the returns there are some differences, which are adjusted under the head of "Other Crops," resulting from throwing off fractions, or treating them as whole numbers, as the case may be.

the wheat crop of 1875-6 (700,092 bushels) was never so small in any other year of the period. It was largest in the first, fourth, seventh, and ninth years. To compare the total produce of one year with another without taking into consideration the area from which it was derived would, however, be quite fallacious, and therefore, instead of dwelling larger on this return, I shall proceed to notice the next,—that of the average produce for the 10 years.

Bad as the wheat crop of 1875-6 was, it was by no means the worst in the period, the average being 16 38 bushels per acre; whereas in 1873-4 it was only 16 17; the lowest having been 13 39 in 1871-2. The average for barley in 1875-6 was 27 84 bushels, the greatest in the decennium; for oats 25 41 bushels, a fair average; for potatoes 3 55 tons, also a fair average. The late rains which brought rust to the wheat made the hay crop more abundant, the average (1 42 tons) being unusually high. The season was also favourable for hops, the average (1,563 lbs.) being the highest known.

On comparing the average yield of the principal crops in the first and last halves of the eight * years (ending in March) from 1869 to 1876, there appears in every case a decided increase in favour of the latter, as will be seen by the figures given below:—

						Average Yield.			
						1869-72.	1873-6.		
Wheat, bu	shels				-	14.81	17.42		
Barley	-	-	-		des-	19.50	23.62		
Oats -	-	-	-	-	- 1	21.96	24.77		
Potatoes	-)	-	-		-	3.39	3.59		
Loudous					-	904 · 27	1,386 . 97		

The employment of labour-saving machines in agricultural operations has certainly, on the whole, advanced. Thus the number of cultivators returned was—in 1867–8, 35; in 1875–6, 127: of hay elevators worked by steam in 1867–8, 1; in 1875–6, 14: of hay rakes in 1867–8, 113; in 1875–6, 149. In the same way horse-hoes, grubbers, and scarifiers increased from 254 to 478; ploughs, subsoil, from 21 in 1870–1 to 114; reaping machines from 68 to 117; reapers and mowers combined, from 18 in 1870–1 to 103; threshing machines, worked by steam, from 35 in 1867–8 to 56, there being, however, a decrease on the number worked by horses.

According to the returns, there were in the Colony on the 31st March last 23,473 horses, 118,694 neat cattle, 1,719,768 sheep and lambs, 2,242 goats, 8 mules, 13 asses, and 47,664 pigs. The horses have varied very slightly in numbers during the last 10

^{*} The produce of 1866 appears to have been entirely exceptional, and is therefore excluded, which will account for the comparison being confined to eight years instead of being extended to ten.

years. Horned cattle are increasing in a satisfactory proportion, the number in 1875 having been 4,142 greater than in the previous year, and that in 1876 being 8,244 greater than in 1875. The increase as between the first and last years of the decade was 30,324. Sheep, as compared with the number in the previous year, increased by 5,600. There was a gradual decline in the numbers from 1866 to 1872, when a reaction commenced, which has continued ever since. In pigs there was a decrease in 1876 of 3,804, and in 1875 of 8,160. The number in the former year (47,664) was the smallest in all the years of the decade, with the

The number of sheep given above does not include those on the islands in Bass's Straits, of which no account was taken until

1873. It has varied between 11 and 12 thousand.

exception of 1866, when it was 33,259.

In regard to the number of live stock slaughtered at Hobart Town and Launceston, since it varies very considerably year by year, it will be sufficient to observe, as bearing upon the question of supply of food to the inhabitants, that in the two last quinquennial periods the yearly average was as follows:—

	Sheep.	Neat Cattle.	Pigs.
1866-70	79,429	6,940	3,317
1871-75	64,915	8,043	4,760

Before quitting the subject of the agricultural and live stock returns, I think it necessary to say a few words of a general

nature on their preparation and publication.

Last year they appeared in the Gazette of June 15. This year it was impossible to publish them earlier than the 11th July, in consequence of delay on the part of some of the districts in supplying the information required from them. The returns from Glenorchy were not received until July 8, but I am led to hope that they will be rendered in better time next year. From Sorell the returns were received on June 29. It is observable that it is not in the larger districts where the work is heaviest that these delays occur, but in the smaller. It is but justice to say that from the wardens I have always met with every courtesy and with prompt attention to any appeals which I have had occasion to make to them.

It appears from the reports of some of the collectors that they have experienced more difficulty in this than in previous years in obtaining returns from the farmers, of whom many are possessed by the notion that there is a necessary connexion between statistics and taxation. A frequent cause of delay is neglect on the part of those to whom schedules are sent by the collectors to return them. There is no remedy for these inconveniences but in making the growers understand (a slow process, doubtless) that it is for their own interest that correct statistics relating to their productions should be obtained. In the United Kingdom

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA,

much has been done in this direction by means of the newspapers and other publications, and by the use of the same means a similar result would probably follow here.

VII.—Law, Crime, &c.

The number of persons committed for trial in 1875 was 108, 90 being males and 18 females. As to their civil condition, 61, or 56'48 per cent., had never previously been sentenced; 39, or 36'11 per cent. were free by servitude; the remainder, or 7'41 per cent., being holders of conditional pardons or tickets of leave, or prisoners under sentence. The following figures will show how the commitments are still decreasing:—

		No. of Commitments.		No. of Commitments.
1871		- 137	1874 -	- 120
1872		- 123	1875 -	- 108
1873	-	- 125		

In 1866 the number of persons committed was 238.

Of the 108 persons committed in 1875, 78 were brought to trial, 61 for felonies, and 17 for misdemeanors. 35 were offenders against the person, 37 against property, and 6 belonged to neither of these classes. The number convicted was 49, of whom 1 found guilty of murder was executed. The convictions have diminished to a remarkable extent, as will be seen by comparing the numbers year by year. They were—in 1874, 63; in 1873, 75; in 1872, 82; in 1871, 74; in 1870, 83; in 1868, 99; and in 1866, 155. Only 4 criminals suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the last 10 years. It will be observed that of the offences against the person, 18, or more than one half, were of a kind which is conventionally designated as "immoral."

The returns relating to crime have been entirely remodelled, and two sets have been adopted, the one in compliance with the desire of the Home Government, framed as nearly as possible in accordance with the forms forwarded by the Secretary of State, the other designed to meet local requirements and to admit of comparison with the statistics of the other Colonies.

Among the first set of returns as proposed for acceptance was one of "offences reported." I have not been able to include this in the present volume in consequence of difficulties having arisen in the course of collecting the information for 1875, which could not be obviated within the time at our disposal. I have also had doubts as to the meaning intended to be attached to the word "offences" in this case. Standing alone, with no qualifying adjective, the term would naturally be deemed to include all offences made known directly to the police, but the practice has hitherto been to restrict the returns in England to "indictable," and in this Colony to "graver" offences, or as it is explained by a competent authority, "the crimes in question are of the graver "class, and are such as would be the subject of some hue and "cry, or as would lead to an application for police assistance.

"All lesser offences dealt with summarily are excluded."* The question then is, did they who devised the form contemplate the continuance of this practice, or did they desire to initiate an entire change of system? In the latter case, to make the returns of any use for purposes of comparison, the same change would have to be made in the crime statistics of the United Kingdom. Until this doubt is removed there can be no certainty that any return which we might furnish would satisfy the expectations of

those at whose instance it was procured.

A similar doubt in regard to cases dealt with by magistrates has been a source of much embarrassment. A large number of cases of breach of byelaws and of nonpayment of rates is disposed of in the mayors' courts at Hobart Town and Launceston, these have been included for the first time in the returns. municipalities, also, there are numerous cases of the same kind, which, I presume, have been returned in former years. There are also other cases beside those arising out of the collection of rates in which conviction is followed, not by actual punishment, but only by orders for the payment of money, and these have been specially distinguished. All these being breaches of law are technically "offences," and if we exclude them, it should be in accordance with a general agreement and recognised principle.

Deducting the cases at Hobart Town and Launceston just referred to, the number of persons dealt with magisterially in 1875 was 6,407 against 6,513 in 1874, and 6,576 in 1871. convictions (exclusive of orders for payment of money) were rather more numerous in 1875 than in 1874, being 4,438 and 4,433

respectively. In 1871 they were 4,207.

The subject of litigation need not be dwelt on at any length, since it presents no very remarkable features. The business of the Supreme Court in the last two year was as follows:-

	-			1874.	1875.
Ordinary	Summonses issued	-		204	250
jurisdiction.	Cases tried -	-	-	20	21
	Summonses issued	_	-	53	72
	Cases tried -	-	-	37	47
Under "Small					THE PARTY.
Debts Act."				£	£
	Amount sued for	_	- 0	1,188	1,521
	Amount of verdicts	obta	ined	529	691

That of the inferior courts was as under:—

					1874.	1875.
Summonses issued		119			2,280	2,244
Cases tried -	-	-		-	2,280 1,258	1,330
					£	£
Amount sued for		-	-	-	11,699	14,267
Amount of verdicts	obtained	-		-	5,849	14,267 6,845

^{*} Mr. Hammick, in Journal of Statist. Society, 1867, p. 392.

There has been a large increase of business in these courts during the 10 years, the cases tried having been only 451 in 1866, 872 in 1867, 881 in 1868, 1,261 in 1869, rising gradually to 1,968 in 1872—the highest number in the period.

A return relating to divorce cases has now, for the first time, been given. No petitions were presented during the year, and only two decrees (for dissolution of marriage) were granted.

Probates and letters of administration were granted to the number of 150, the value of the property being sworn under 97,3121.

The number of bankruptcies was fewer than in the previous year, being 30 against 41 in 1874. In 1875, 21 were voluntary on the part of the bankrupts, and 9 compulsory, on petition of creditors.

The mortgages under the two systems, in 1874 and 1875, were:—

		1874.		1875.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			£		£
Under Lands Titles Act Under the old system -		121 219	36,393 113,781	127 273	31,233 242,574
	-	340	150,174	400	273,807

On bills of sale there was an increase last year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

					1874.	1875.
Bills of sale -				-	110	145
Renewals -	-	2 4	-	-	39	33
					£	£
Amount secured	12		-1	-	46,092	69,868

On grant deeds enrolled, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease, the numbers being 650 and 419 in 1874 and 1875 respectively.

Inquests on persons were more numerous in 1875, the number of males being 109, against 93 in 1874; that of females remaining the same, namely, 45. Verdicts of suicide were returned in 7 cases, against 5 in the previous year, all being males. The cases of "accidental death" were also more frequent, being 68 in 1875, and 53 in 1874.

VIII .- Education, &c.

During the year 154 schools under the Board of Education were open, with 263 teachers and assistant teachers, and 39 pupil-teachers and paid monitors. The number of distinct scholars on

the rolls was 12,271, the average number on the rolls being 8,145, and the average daily number in attendance 5,703. There was an increase in the number of schools of 7, in the number of teachers of all grades of 40, in the total number of scholars on the books of 113, in the average number of 175; while, on the other hand, on the average daily number attending school, there was a decrease of 164. As between the first and last years of the decennial period, there was an increase on the number of schools of 52 47 per cent., and on the average daily attendance of scholars of 45 11 per cent., the increase of population being 7 93 per cent.

The expenditure on the public schools in 1875, including the cost of administration and inspection, was 15,667l., or 2l. 14s. $11\frac{1}{4}d$. for each child, calculated on the average daily attendance; in addition to which, a sum of 4,797l., or 16s. $9\frac{3}{4}d$., was contributed by the parents, making the total annual cost of instructing each child 3l. 11s. 9d. During the 10 years the amount granted by the State has increased by $26^{\circ}25$ per cent., the school fees paid by the parents by $23^{\circ}38$ per cent., while the cost of instruction per head has diminished by $15^{\circ}45$ per cent.

The amount disbursed for school exhibitions during the past year was 538l. 3s. 4d. The expenses on account of examiners' fees and other incidental charges being 101l. 1s., in all 639l. 4s. 4d.

The expenditure of the Council of Education was 1,336l. 7s., the outlay on account of the degree of Associate of Arts being 237l., of the scholarships 1,033l. 6s. 8d., and of secretary's salary and general expenses 65l. 19s. 10d.

Thus the total amount contributed by the State for the purposes of school education was as follows:—

		£
Primary schools	-	- 15,667
Scholars at superior schools	ATT.	- 639
Higher education -	-	- 1,336
		£17,642
		N. C.

Of this amount the proportion appropriated to the primary schools was 88'81 per cent., leaving 11'19 per cent. for the higher and intermediate branches of education.

Of the friendly societies, 25 filed returns for 1875, against 18 for the previous year. These 25 had 1,802 members, their receipts were 6,082*l*., their expenditure 5,386*l*., and their capital 12,133*l*.

By a large number of the societies that part of the Act which provides that returns shall be filed is habitually set at naught, and the members seem to be quite indifferent to the fact that under such circumstances they have no legal remedy for any wrong that may be committed against them, and are absolutely at the mercy of those who manage their affairs.

IX.—Vital Statistics.

The births registered in 1875 were 3,105, being 8 more than in 1874. The males were 1,623 in number, the females 1,482. The proportion of males to females was therefore as 109 51 to 100. In the previous year it was as 107 02 to 100, and I then remarked that only in two years since 1865 had that rate been exceeded, in 1870, when it was 112 23, and in 1871, when it was 107 97 to 100. The rate for 1875 was therefore the highest in that period, except that of 1870.

The males were 22 in excess of those in 1874; the females fewer by 14.

The birth rate for 1875 was 29'88 per 1,000 of the population living at the middle of the year. For the 10 years ending with that year it was 29'69 per 1,000. It varied but slightly in the first and second halves of the decennium, in which it was 29'66 and 29'72 respectively, the excess being in favour of the latter period.

The births exceeded the deaths by 1,026. They were to the deaths in the proportion of 66 96 to 100. In the previous year, with a moderate birth rate and exceptionally high death rate, the proportion was as 54 57 to 100.

The deaths registered in 1875 were 2,078, those of males and females being 1,204 and 874 respectively. Never has the absolute number been so large since the Colony was founded. The nearest to it was 2,017 in 1853; but since the population was then considerably smaller, of course the rate of mortality was much greater than it was in the last year. The death rate per 1,000 in 1875 was 20°01; in 1874, 16°22; the average of the previous eight years being 14°07.

The two last years having shown an exceptionally high mortality, and the previous year (1873) being an average one, I shall take the three as a basis of comparison.

The proportion borne by the deaths from each class of disease to those from all specified causes was as follows:—

Classes of Disease.		Ratio per cent. to Total Specified Diseases.					
Caubion of Dansando		1873.	1874.	1875.			
I. Zymotic -	-	15.95	18.92	23.51			
II. Constitutional	-	16.35	12.43	12.58			
III. Local -	-	38.63	41.98	40.83			
IV. Developmental	-	21.87	20.06	17.95			
V. Violent -	-	7.20	6.61	5.13			
		100.00	100.00	100.00			

The source of the great mortality in the last two years is thus found to have been the unusual prevalence of diseases of a zymotic and local character. The absolute numbers in the three years were—

TASMANIA.

		1873.	1874.	1875.
Zymotic -		237	315	486
Local -	-	574	699	844

The increase is out of all proportion to the growth of population; for while the addition to the population from 1873 to 1875 was only 3.38 per 1,000, the excess of deaths from these causes was—

From zymotic diseases - 1050 63 per 1,000 From local diseases - 470 38 per 1,000

That is, for every 1,000 persons who died of zymotic diseases in 1873, there were 2,050 in 1875, and for every 1,000 in 1873 there were 1,470 in 1875 who died of local diseases.

The increase of deaths of persons of both sexes under the former class is traceable chiefly to the diseases named below, where the mortality arising from them in the triennial period is shown:—

					1873.	1874.	1875.
Measles				-	_	_	129
Scarlatina	-	-	-	-	10	21	31
Diphtheria	-			-	28	36	54
Quinsy -	-			-	1	5	5
Croup -				-	15	22	21
Typhus, typl	noid, in	fantile,	&c., fever	-	24	44	50
Erysipelas	-	-		-	6	14	13
Metria -	-	-	1.0	-	_	9	12
Diarrhœa		-		-	55	69	92

Had there been no cases of measles, the rate of mortality would have been 18.75 per 1,000, still considerably above the average.

Measles and scarlatina raged through the neighbouring Colonies, the former extending as far as Fiji, where it committed fearful ravages. The comparatively very mild visitation of these diseases with which our Colony was affected could therefore not have been prevented by any sanitary measures. With some others, such as

diphtheria, typhoid, or "filth fever" as it has been called, and probably diarrhœa, the case is different. The observance of proper precautions would in many cases, if not in most, lessen the frequency and virulence of these maladies. There was an outbreak of diphtheria at Brighton, also at Franklin and Sorell. In Hobart district there was a large increase of deaths from this cause, and sporadic cases also appeared in several districts where there were none in the previous year. Typhoid fever and diarrhœa have largely increased during the period above referred to, the former especially in Hobart district. The increase in metria, or puerperal fever, is remarkable. Since the appointment of the health officer for the last-named district means have been taken to remove some of the sources of disease in Hobart Town, and the mortality, as I am informed, has since greatly declined.

In the local class of diseases, those which showed considerable increase were as follows:—

-				1873.	1874.	1875.
ا ، ن	Cephalitis		-	7	21	25
Order 1 -{	Cephalitis Convulsions	-	-	62	82	99
Order 2 -	Diseases of heart and circula	tory syste	em	80	113	118
(Bronchitis		-/	62	60	115
Order 3 -	Pneumonia Congestion of lungs, &c.	1	-	58	66	99
L	Congestion of lungs, &c.	-	-	20	40	66
Order 4 -	Diseases of digestive organs		-	75	105	107

The same peccant matters which caused so large a proportion of zymotic (or fermentative) diseases, no doubt affected also the brain and nerves, the circulatory, respiratory, and the digestive systems. Proceeding on the basis as to population of the registration district of Launceston (which is not conterminous with any census district) laid down in a paper on the vital statistics of the Colony which I read before the Royal Society of Tasmania in October last, I find that the rate of mortality in the country districts in 1875 was 15'20 per 1,000 of the mean population of those districts; while the death rate in the urban districts (Hobart and Launceston) taken together was 28.05 per 1,000. In Hobart district, taken separately, the rate was 28.78 per 1,000; in Launceston district, 26.23 per 1,000. But exceptionally high as these rates are for this Colony, there is reason to believe that the mortality in Melbourne, where scarlatina raged during the year, will appear to have been much greater. One curious feature brought out by these calculations is, that the excess of mortality shown by them as compared with the ordinary rates was much larger in the rural than in the urban districts.

The rate of mortality for the two sexes in 1875, calculated on the estimated number of each sex at the middle of the year, was, for males 21.94, and for females 17.82 per 1,000 living.

TASMANIA.

Of the whole number of deaths from specified causes, the proportions per cent. at different ages are shown below, and compared with the average for the five years 1869-73:—

	506.0			1875.	1869–73.
Under 1 year -	-		-	19.62	20.26
Between 1 and 2 years		-	-	7.23	3.95
" 2 and 5 "			- "	6.32	4.13
" 5 and 10 "	-		-	4.72	2.76
" 10 and 40 "	-	-	-	17.55	16.54
" 40 and 60 "		-	-	15.86	21.00
" 60 and 70 "		-	-	12.01	13.76
" 70 and 80 "	•	-	-	11.91	12.53
" 80 and 90 "		-	-	4.29	4.23
" 90 and upwards			- 1	0.48	0.84

From this it appears that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality of the former year, the deaths of infants under one year were below the five years' average. The excess occurred between the ages of 1 and 40. Persons in middle and old age (40 to 80) were less affected by morbific influences than in ordinary years.

It may be mentioned that in each of the last three years 6 deaths were registered of persons who had committed suicide (only 1 out of the 18 being a female), which would make the proportion of suicides $57\frac{3}{4}$ in a million. For the eight years from 1868 to 1875 it was 58 82 in a million; and the proportion of males to females was as 43 to 5.

In the hospitals in 1875, 1,547 cases were treated, and 186 deaths occurred. The mortality was therefore at the rate of 12 per cent. In 1874 the cases were 1,443; the deaths 165; the mortality 11'36 per cent. Considering the greatly increased death rate throughout the Colony in the former year, the mortality in the hospitals must be regarded as very small in comparison.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 12.

Governor The Most Honourable The Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—Received November 7, 1876.

My Lord, Wellington, September 15, 1876.

I have the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the statistics of New Zealand for the year 1875.

I have, &c. (Signed) NORMANBY.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND, 1875.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington,

While the importance of laying before both Houses of the General Assembly, during the first ensuing session, the complete volume of statistics for the previous year, instead of only presenting fragmentary tables, has been duly recognised, yet many practical difficulties have hitherto prevented that object being attained. I am, therefore, gratified at having to report that I have been able this year to surmount those difficulties, and to present the complete volume of statistics for 1875 at so early a date, and in time for the information therein given to be utilised by the Members of the General Assembly during session. The information relating to boroughs and road districts, recently added to the volume, may perhaps be considered at the present time to have especial interest.

As the late publication in former years has been largely attributed to the, perhaps unavoidable, delay in the Government printing office, I feel it my duty to acknowledge the zeal of the Government printer in rendering me every possible assistance in order to accelerate the publication of the various tables contained in the volume.

PART I .- BLUE BOOK.

This part, necessarily to a large extent a repetition of what has been already published in former statistics, has been amended and added to by including the changes in 1875.

PART II.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1875 was, exclusive of the Maoris, 375,856, an increase on the estimated population of the 31st December 1874 of 33,996, or an increase at the rate of 9.94 per cent. for the 12 months.

The natural increase of the population during the year, as NEW ZEALAND. represented by the excess of births over deaths, was 8,726, an increase only 43 in number greater than that in 1874. small increase upon that of 1874 is attributable to an excessive mortality during 1875, which will subsequently be referred to.

The increase during the year by excess of immigration over emigration was 25,270, a reduction of 12,836 on the similar

increase in 1874.

Immigration.—The total immigation to New Zealand in 1875 amounted to 31,737, of whom 19,558 were males and 12,179 females. Of the males, 15,730 were adults (or over 12 years of age) and 3,828 were children. Of the females, 8,629 were adults and 3,550 children. Of these, the number whose passages were paid at the public expense amounted to 20,370. The immigrants unassisted numbered 11,367, of whom 6,328 were from the Australian Colonies, 3,444 from the United Kingdom, and 1,595 from other places.

Emigration.—The emigration during the year amounted to 6,467 persons, of whom 4,340 went to the Australian Colonies, 799 to the United Kingdom, and 1,328 to other places. There was thus, so far as regards free immigration, an excess of immigration over emigration of 1,988 persons from the Australian Colonies, 2,645 persons from the United Kingdom, and 267 persons from other places.

Aliens Naturalised .- The total number of aliens naturalised in 1875 amounted to 138, of whom 69 were Scandinavians, i.e., Swedes, Norwegians, or Danes.

Vital Statistics.

Births. - The children born alive and registered in 1875 amounted to 14,438, an increase on the births in 1874 of 1,594. The birth-rate in 1875 was at the rate of 40°23 per 1,000 of the population, a slight increase on the rates in 1874 and 1873, when they were respectively 40.05 and 38.99. The rate cannot well be compared with the somewhat higher rates that obtained prior

to 1873, as at that time the numbers included still-births.

The average birth-rate in England is about 35'3 per 1,000. As in the English population the females are more numerous than the males, while in New Zealand the males are largely in excess of the females, to compare the birth-rate in the Colony with the birth-rate in England the rate should be estimated on a total population of which the males do not exceed the females. Deducting from the population the surplus males, the birth-rate in New Zealand in 1875 would have been at the rate of 46.56 per 1,000 of the population of equal males and females.

Sex.—Of the children born alive, 7,490 were males and 6,948 were females, being at the rate of 107.8 boys to every 100 girls. This proportion is higher than that of last year, when it was 106'8 to the 100, and than obtains in England, where the pro-

portion is 104 boys to 100 girls.

NEW ZEALAND.

Illegitimate Births.— The number of illegitimate births registered in 1875 was 197, or equivalent to 1'36 per cent. of the births registered. This varies very slightly from the rate last year (1'30 per cent.), and is considerably less than the English rate in 1873 (5'2 per cent.).

Marriages. — The number of marriages in 1875 was 3,209, being an increase on the number in 1874 of 381; the number of persons married being at the rate of 17'88 per 1,000 of the mean population of the year. This is somewhat in excess of the English rates for 1872 and 1873, which were respectively 17'5 and 17'6. The rate in New Zealand is higher than that which prevails in any of the Australian Colonies, except Queensland; in the latter the persons married averaging 18'28 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the marriages in 1875, 973 were solemnized by ministers of Presbyterian denominations, 821 by ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland, 406 by ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, 381 by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 292 by ministers of other denominations, and 336 by

registrars.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Of the 3,209 men who were married, 131, or 4'08 per cent., signed the register with marks; a slightly higher rate than in 1874, when it was 3'92 per cent. The number of women signing by marks in 1875 was 295, or 9'19 per cent., against 9'30 per cent. in 1874. In 1873, these rates were respectively, men 2'94 per cent., and women 7'86

per cent.

Ages of Persons Married.—In 1875, of 3,209 women married, 921 were under 21 years of age, and 2,288 were 21 years and over; 1,216 women married at the ages 21–25, and 592 at the ages 25–30. Of the men married in 1875, 66 were under 21 years of age, and thus, of every 100 men married, 2'06 were under 21, and of every 100 females married, 28'70 were under 21 years of age. In the previous year the proportions per cent. were 1'31 and 27'97 respectively. These proportions differ greatly from those prevailing in England, where the proportion of the men under 21 of those who marry is much greater than in New Zealand, and the proportion of women under 21 of those who marry is less than the proportion in New Zealand, the proportions in England having been in 1873, men 8'2 per cent., and women 22'4 per cent. The corresponding proportions in Victoria in 1874 were, men 2'76, and women 30'10.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in 1875 amounted to 5,712, an increase on the deaths in 1874 of 1,551. The death-rate in 1875 was exceptionally high, having amounted to 15 92 per 1,000 of the population, the highest rate for the last 10 years; the highest previous rate during that period having been 12 97 per 1,000 in 1874. Of the deaths in 1875, 2,777, or 48 62 per cent. of the whole number, were of children under 5 years of age; against 2,079, or a rate of 49 96 per cent., in 1874. In order to compare the death-rate of children in different portions of the Colony the

following table is given showing the proportion of deaths under New Zealand. 5 years in every 100 deaths in each of the provinces, and also the proportion of children living under 5 years to each 100 of the population at the census of March 1874:—

			Deaths 1	ınder 5 Years	per 100.	Proportion of living Children under 5 to the
			1873.	1874.	1875.	100 of Population Census of 1874.
Auckland			52.74	47.12	51.04	17:38
Taranaki		-	32.00	46.38	44.00	17.18
Hawke's Bay	-	-	46.15	62.57	51.64	17.21
Wellington	_	-	45.30	52.21	49.13	17.58
Marlborough	-	-	44.61	34.61	57.14	17.93
Nelson -	-	- 1	35.84	41.30	39.71	15.65
Westland	-	-	46.24	44.10	50.00	17.01
Canterbury	-		50.29	55.89	53.56	18.26
Otago -	-	-	48.56	46.76	42.78	17.15
The Co	lony	-	48.42	49.96	48.62	17:36

If the infant mortality be estimated by the proportion of deaths to the births registered, it will be found that to each 100 births in New Zealand there were, in 1875, 12.58 deaths of children under 1 year, the corresponding proportion in 1874 having been 10.85.

The following statement exhibits the proportion of such deaths to the births in some of the principal boroughs in the Colony.

To every 100 births there were:-

					Deaths under 1 Year.		
					1874.	1875.	
Auckland -				-	13.8	21,6	
hames -	-	- 5		-	12.8	21.3	
Wellington -			-	-	19.3	15.8	
Velson -	-	-	-		5.8	18.0	
Christehureh				_	18.1	18.4	
Dunedin -		100		-	12.6	. 13.4	
Iokitika -		_	y		17.1	16.7	

The mortality among infants was thus exceptionally great in the majority of the boroughs, and generally in the Colony. Although measles was epidemic, yet the proportion of deaths from miasmatic diseases, as a whole, was not increased. There was, however, a marked increase in the deaths from tubercular diseases and diseases of the respiratory system.

Sexes of Deceased Persons.—Of the deaths, 3,376 were of males and 2,336 of females, which, upon the estimated mean number of each sex living in the year, gives a rate of mortality among the males of 16 56 per 1,000, and among the females of 15 07 per 1,000, that is, in equal numbers living, 110 males died to every

40486.

New Zealand. 100 females. This is a larger proportion of male deaths than obtained in 1874, the numbers then having been 99 61 males to the 100 females, but is only 1 in excess of the English average for 33 years.

Causes of Death .- The following table gives the classification of diseases which have terminated fatally, with the per-centage of each class and order of disease to the total mortality in 1874 and

1875 :-

		1874.	1875.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.			
Order 1. Miasmatic diseases -		26.92	26.84
2. Enthetic diseases		0.14	0.28
3. Dietic diseases	-	1.85	2.05
1 Demonitie diagram		0.41	0.87
" 4. Parasitic diseases	_	0 41	0 81
		29.32	30.04
Class II.—Constitutional Diseas	ses.		
Order 1. Diathetic diseases		2.93	2.38
a Wahanaulan digangay		9.40	9.82
" 2. Tubercular diseases		- 10	
		12.33	12.20
CLASS III.—Local Diseases.			
Order 1. Nervous diseases		10.67	9.61
, 2. Circulation, diseases of		4.71	4.83
	of -	12.28	12.87
,, 3. Respiratory organs, diseases	01 -	6.37	6.21
" 4. Digestive organs, diseases of	-	0.99	1.09
" 5. Urinary organs, diseases of -		0.26	0.12
" 6. Generative organs, diseases o	or -		
" 7. Locomotive organs, diseases of	of -	0.22	0.12
" 8. Integumentary system, diseas	es of -	0.53	0.25
		36.03	35.10
Class IV.—Developmental Disea	ses.		
order 1. Children, diseases of		4.80	4.76
o Adulta diapages of		1.47	1.21
2 Old morale discusses of		1.32	1.32
,, 4. Nutrition, diseases of	-	5.28	6.16
		13.17	13.45
CLASS V.—Violence.			
Order 1. Accident or negligence -		7.31	6.86
o II misida		0.07	0.26
1 Spicido		0.48	0.21
" = Transition -		0.02	0.02
Violent deaths not classed -	-	_	0.18
		7.88	7.83
Causes of death not specified -		1.27	1.38

Notwithstanding the increased death-rate last year (the increase having amounted to 2.95 per 1,000 of the population), yet there was not any marked difference between the proportions of deaths

The increase appears to have been general in all classes of disease.

While the proportion of zymotic diseases, as a whole, was slightly increased, the proportion of deaths from miasmatic diseases was rather less. The principal fatal miasmatic diseases in 1875 were measles (289), diphtheria (106), typhus and typhoid fever (311), and dysentery and diarrhœa (510). Measles in 1875 was epidemic in nearly all the provinces. There was a large reduction in the deaths from diphtheria, the number in 1874 having been 187. The greatest number of deaths in 1875 from this cause occurred in Canterbury (44), Otago (24), and Auckland (20). The deaths from typhus and typhoid fever chiefly occurred in—

Auckland		-	-	69
Hawke's Bay		Talks and	-	29
Wellington	世 共 州 中 中 体	- 15	-	46
Canterbury			-	104
Otago -		-	-	40

The proportion of deaths from that cause to the 1,000 of population was, in each of the above provinces, as follows:—

		14.		Alte		1874.	1875.
Auckland						0.53	0.90
Hawke's Bay		-	-	110	-	(1 death)	2.40
Wellington	_	-	-		-	0.58	1.22
Canterbury	_	_	11 - 2	47.	-	0.86	1.39
Otago	_		-	-	-	0.30	0.39

Of the 510 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, 458 were of children under 5 years of age, of whom 331 were under 1 year.

The deaths from tubercular diseases were in the proportion of 9.82 per cent. of the total deaths in 1875, against 9.40 in 1874. Of these, the deaths from phthisis were in the proportion of 5.93 per cent. in 1875, and 6.73 in 1874. This is only an apparent not a real decrease, caused by the largely increased general rate of mortality. The actual number of deaths from phthisis was 339 in 1875, against 270 in 1874; the proportion to the 1,000 of population having been 0.94 in 1875, and 0.84 in 1874.

The number of violent deaths has increased in the same ratio as other deaths, the proportion to the total deaths being very little different from the proportion in 1874. Of these deaths, 164 were from drowning, viz., 142 males and 22 females, against 92 males and 11 females in 1874; of these deaths, 5 males and 2 females committed suicide. The total number of suicides in 1875 was 29; of these, 6 were females.

Hospitals.—4,033 males and 1,130 females were admitted into the various hospitals in the Colony during the year 1875; 407 males and 87 females died, and 3,596 males and 1,063 females were discharged. The total number relieved amounted to 5,724 in-door patients, including inmates at the commencement of the year, and 9,121 out-door patients. There was provision in the

New Zealand. hospitals for 714 males and 217 females, or a total of 931 beds. The aggregate number of cubic feet in the sleeping wards amounted to 915,305, or on an average about 983 cubic feet for every bed. The amount of space in each hospital varies considerably. In 10 hospitals the space in the sleeping wards amounted to 1,000 cubic feet and upwards for each bed, the highest being Westport, 1,562 feet; in 12 hospitals the amount of space is between 500 and 1,000 feet; and in three cases the space is under 500, viz., Timaru, 379 feet; Coromandel, 475 feet; and Switzers, 491 feet.

> Lunatic Asylums.—The number of patients remaining in the various lunatic asylums at the end of the year amounted to 479 males and 251 females; of these, 112 males and 64 females were supposed to be curable, and 367 males and 187 females supposed to be incurable; 224 males and 108 females were admitted during the year, and 143 males and 75 females discharged; 669 males and 337 females, or a total of 1,006 persons, were treated as inmates of these asylums during the year. The asylums in the aggregate afford accommodation for 512 males and 273 females, or a total of 785. As the aggregate number of cubic feet in the sleeping wards amounted to 414,746, there was an average space of 528 cubic feet in the sleeping wards for each patient, or rather more than equal to a room of 8 cubic feet measurement.

PART III.—TRADE AND INTERCHANGE.

Shipping.—The total shipping inwards at the various ports of the Colony was 926 vessels of 416,727 tons, being an increase as compared with 1874 of 70 in the number of vessels and 17,431 in the tonnage. Of the shipping inwards, 152 vessels, of 139,095 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 622 vessels, of 216,278 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies; 75 vessels, of 30,612 tonnage, from Islands in the Pacific; 28 vessels, of 10,554 tonnage, from the United States of America; 10 vessels, of 4,141 tonnage, from Hong Kong and China; 6 vessels, of 4,728 tonnage, from European Continental States; 12 vessels, of 3,037 tonnage, from the Mauritius; 5 vessels, of 3,236 tonnage, from other ports; and 16 vessels, of 5,046 tonnage, from the Southern Whale Fishery.

The total shipping outwards was 940 vessels, of 417,820 tonnage, being an increase as compared with 1874 of 118 in the number of vessels and 32,287 in the tonnage. Of the shipping outwards, 57 vessels, of 51,788 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 679 vessels, of 269,829 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies; 132 vessels, of 50,444 tonnage, for the Pacific Islands; 15 vessels, of 16,907 tonnage, for India and East Indian Islands; 20 vessels, of 9,785 tonnage, for the United States; 4 vessels, of 1,944 tonnage, for Hong Kong and China; 10 vessels, of 8,769 tonnage, for South American ports; 3 vessels, of 2,217 tonnage, for British Columbia; and 20 vessels, of 6,137 tonnage, for the

Southern Whale Fishery.

The arrivals from and departures to the Sandwich Islands include the mail steamers carrying the mails for San Francisco.

The number of registered vessels belonging to ports in New New Zealand. Zealand on the 31st December 1875 was 502, of 42,025 tonnage, viz., 428 sailing vessels of 34,759 tonnage, and 74 steam vessels of 7,266 tonnage, against 400 sailing vessels of 32,192 tonnage and 71 steam vessels of 6,743 tonnage on the 31st December 1874.

The amount of tonnage belonging to each port was as follows:—Auckland, 14,718; Napier, 487; Wellington, 8,315; Nelson, 991; Lyttelton, 6,652; Dunedin, 9,674; and Invercargill, 1,188.

Exports.—The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1875 (excluding the value of imported goods exported from the Colony) was 5,475,844*l.*, against a similar total in 1874 of 5,152,143*l.*, being an increase of 323,701*l.*, but still 2,126*l.* less than the similar total in 1873.

Gold exported.—The total value of gold exported from New Zealand in 1875 was 1,407,770l., against 1,505,331l. in 1874, showing a decrease of 97,561l.

The following table shows the amount of increase or of decrease in each province:—

VALUE of GOLD exported in 1874 and 1875 respectively.

	1874.	1875.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Auckland	305,068	262,156	42,912
Produce of the gold fields in the Province of Marlborough Produce of the gold fields in the Province	4,748	4,636	112
of Nelson Produce of the gold fields in the Province	342,611	370,865	Incr. 28,254
of Westland Produce of the gold fields in the Province	310,750	282,481	28,269
of Otago	542,154	487,632	54,522
Total	1,505,331	1,407,770	97,561

The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand to the 31st December 1875 amounted to 7,955,295 ounces, the total value to 30,984,786l.

Wool exported.—The total quantity of wool exported in 1875 was 54,401,540 lbs., against 46,848,735 lbs. in 1874, an increase of 7,552,805 lbs. The real increase or decrease in the wool production is better estimated by taking the season's clip as represented by the exports for the 12 months terminating on the 30th September. These exports for the last 5 years were as follows:—

Year ending 30th Septem	g ber.				Wool exported. lbs.
1871	-	-	-	-	35,936,651
1872	- 6	-	-/	-	40,376,539
1873	-	-	-	-	43,233,470
1874	- 1	-	1 - A	-	47,424,882
1875	-	-		-	49,942,148

New Zealand. So that the actual production of wool for 1874-5 was 2,517,266 lbs. more than in the former year; the production having in four years increased by 14,005,497 lbs., or nearly 39 per cent.

Value of Exports to different Countries.—Of the exports, the produce of the Colony, to different countries, those from Dunedin were greatest in value, amounting to 1,706,244l.; Lyttelton ranked next in the value of its exports, which amounted to 1,209,617l.; those from Auckland amounted to 595,223l., and from Wellington to 497,898l. Of the total exports the largest were to the United Kingdom, amounting to 4,227,760l.; the exports to Victoria amounted to 1,124,657l., including gold to the value of 802,617l.; the exports to New South Wales amounted to 225,105l., of which the gold amounted to 36,529l. The exports to the United States amounted to 93,236l., and the exports to the Pacific Islands reached the sum of 107,284l.,* an increase on the export trade to those islands in 1874 of 52,834l., or 97 per cent. The exports to Fijis increased from 5,737l. in 1874 to 32,169l. in 1875.

Principal Articles exported.—The tables showing the quantities and values of the principal articles, the produce of the Colony, exported, enable the annual exports of each of the articles therein named to be compared for a period of 10 years. The articles are not arranged alphabetically, but are grouped into natural classes.

It would thus appear that, of the articles referred to, the pastoral interests yielded exports to the value of 3,537,3381., against 2,981,320l. in 1874; that mining interests yielded exports to the value of 1,418,459l., against 1,517,074l. in 1874; that the agriculturists supplied exports to the value of 248,729l., against 323,760l. in 1874; the dairy and preserved meat exports amounted to only 14,211l., against 109,256l. in 1874, preserved meats having fallen from an export of 100,245l. to 7,180l.; the natural products of the soil, with or without labour expended on them, yielded exports to the value of 191,572l., against 163,685l in 1874, an increase attributable to the largely increased value of kauri gum (the export of this gum having decreased in quantity in 1875 by 338 tons, but apparently having had a largely enhanced value); the export of phormium fell to 11,742l. in 1875; and the exports vielded by the Southern Whale and Seal Fishery amounted to 11,047l., against 5,686l. in 1874.

Export of Flour and Grain.—The export of these articles was much smaller in 1875 than in the previous year, the values having only amounted to 239,796l., against 319,018l. in 1874, a decrease of 79,222l. While the export of wheat and wheat-flour has decreased so much as to considerably lessen the total amount of exports, the value of the export of oats increased from 30,783l. in 1874 to 93,268l. in 1875.

^{*} This amount includes 16,030l. for exports to the Ladrone Islands, enumerated among the islands in the Pacific.

Timber Exported. — The value of timber exported in 1875 New ZEALAND. amounted to 40,046l., against 44,450l. in 1874. Of this amount, the value of timber exported from Auckland was 39,047l.

Imports.—The total value of the imports in 1875 was 8,029,172l., against 8,121,812l. in 1874, being a decrease of 92,640l.; but as the imports under the three headings of bridge materials, railway plant, and telegraph materials amounted to 796,626l. in 1874, against 487,079l. in 1875, being a decrease of 309,547l. under those heads, there was in 1875 an increase in the value of general imports, exclusive of those above specified, of 216,907l.

The following figures show the increase or decrease in the total imports in each of the provinces in 1875 as compared with

1874:---

			t				
Auckland	-	Increase	5,529	or	35	per	cent.
Taranaki	-	,,	,		29.86		,,
Wellington	-		128,110				"
Hawke's Bay	-	Decrease	39,811	or	18.59		"
Nelson -	-	,,	42,524	or	11.07		"
Marlborough	-	Increase	2,657	or	24.76		"
Canterbury	-	Decrease	266,386	or	16.98		"
Westland	-	,,	87,545	or	24'94		"
Otago -	-	Increase	201,459	OI.	7.11		"

A comparison of the total value of imports in 1874 and 1875, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

			1874.	1875.	
United Kingdom			£ 5,481,036	£ 5,103,610	£ Decrease 377,426
British Colonies	-	-	2,327,597	2,504,325	Increase 176,728
Foreign States	-	-	313,179	421,237	,, 108,058

Of the above decrease from the United Kingdom, 309,547l. is caused by the decreased imports of bridge and telegraph material and railway plant.

The chief increases or decreases in the values of imports from

the British Possessions were as follows:-

		Increase.		Decrease.
New South Wales	-	112,024		
Victoria -	-	75,278		
Queensland (nil in 1874)	7.1	10,934		di tau ii
South Australia -	-	24,678		• -
Western Australia	-			
Tasmania -	,-	36,119		-
Mauritius -	-		-	- 97,846
India	-	2001-11	-	- 10,265
Fijis	-	14,592		

NEW ZEALAND. The chief increases or decreases in the imports from foreign states were-

			Increase.		Decrease.
China -			87,230		
United States	- 1	_	21,953		
Germany -			2,698		
Norway -					5,772
Peru -	_		6,000		
Pacific Islands	(not Bri	itish)		-	11,408

and from the Southern Whale Fishery the increase was 7,8191.

Value of Total Trade.—The total trade of the Colony, as represented by exports and imports, amounted in 1875 to 13,857,799l., or 38l. 12s. $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head of the mean population, excluding the aboriginal natives. For 1874 the trade amounted to 41*l.* 14s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. per head. These figures do not bear strict comparison with the trade returns of other countries on account of the Maoris, who are to a certain extent consumers and producers, not being included; but in my Report accompanying the statistical volume for 1874, I referred to the difficulty that existed in dealing accurately with the subject, and in measuring with any degree of certainty the allowance that should be made on account of the trade caused by them.

The trade with the United Kingdom reached the amount of 9,331,370/.; that with Victoria, 2,702,7271.; that with New South Wales, 774,246/.; that with the United States, 306,7281.; that with China (including Hong Kong), 192,650l.; that with Tasmania, 151,626l.; that with Mauritius, 108,205l.; that with South Australia, 59,087l.; and that with the islands in the Pacific, including Fijis and Norfolk Island, 166,014l. The balance was distributed between other countries and ports. The following figures show the total exports and imports per head of the popu-

lation in the year 1875:-

Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Mean Population in 1875, exclusive of Aboriginals.	Exports per head of the Population.	Imports per head.
£ 222.527	£	250.050	£ s. d. $16 4 9\frac{3}{1}$	£ s. d. $22 \ 7 \ 5\frac{3}{4}$
5,828,627	8,029,172	358,858	16 4 9 4	$22 7 5\frac{5}{4}$

For 1874 the exports amounted to 16l. 7s. 6d., and the imports

to 25*l.* 6*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}d$. per head.

Letters received.—The total numbers of letters received in New Zealand during the year 1875 were—from places without the Colony, 699,963, against 585,530 in 1874; and from places within the Colony, 4,353,440, against 3,753,635 in 1874; making a general total of 5,053,403, against 4,339,165 in 1874, being an increase of 714,238, or 16.4 per cent.

Letters despatched.—The total numbers of letters despatched were—to places without the Colony, 642,575, against 589,706 in

1874; and to places within the Colony, 4,731,873, against New Zealand. 4,129,585 in 1874; making a general total of 5,374,448, against 4,719,291 in 1874, being an increase of 655,157, or 13'8 per cent.

Newspapers received.—The total numbers of newspapers received were — from places without the Colony, 1,250,788, against 1,144,579 in 1874; from places within the Colony, 2,775,669, against 2,728,089 in 1875; making a general total of 4,026,457, against 3,872,668 in 1874, an increase of 153,789.

Newspapers despatched .- The total numbers of newspapers despatched were-to places without the Colony, 514,239, against 441,731 in 1874; to places within the Colony, 2,270,581, against 1,992,293 in 1874; making a general total of 2,784,820, against

2,434,024 in 1874, being an increase of 350,796.

Postal Revenue.—The total amount of postal revenue in 1875 was 122,495l. 18s. 9d., against 104,361l. 2s. 11d. in 1874. Both these accounts include the sums that would have been chargeable on the franked correspondence if such had been paid for. actual cash postal revenue for the year was 72,113l. 10s. 11d., against a similar cash revenue of 65,581l. 18s. 10d. in 1874.

Electric Telegraph.—The telegraph stations in the Colony, on the 31st December 1875, numbered 133, an increase of 22 on the number of stations in 1874. The number of miles of line was 3,156, against 2,632 in 1874; the number of miles of wire was 7,065 against 5,284 in 1874. The number of private telegrams was 849,919, against 724,582 in 1874, yielding a revenue of 59,6781. 11s. The Government telegrams amounted to 143,404. The aggregate number of public and private telegrams amounted to 993,323, against 844,301 in 1874, an increase of 149,022.

PART IV.—FINANCE, ACCUMULATION, AND PRODUCTION.

Revenue.—The customs revenue in 1875 amounted to 1,234,967l., against 1,188,948l. in 1874; being an increase of 46,019l. or 3 87 per cent. The following figures show the comparative amounts realized by this branch of the revenue during the 10 years 1866 to 1875, inclusive :-

844,267 being an increase of 114,259, or 15.65 per cent. 1866. 270, or 0°03 843,997 being a decrease of 1867. 6.23 55,168, or 788,829 1868. 823,511 being an increase of 34,682, or 4'39 1869. 99 57,581, or 765,930 being a decrease of 6.99 1870. 99 34,047, or 4'44 1871. 731,883 99 813,279 being an increase of 81,396, or 11'12 1872. 152,521, or 18.75 1873. 965,800 93 99 99 223,148, or 23'10 1874. 1,188,948 22 99 99 46,019, or 3'87 1875. 1,234,967 99 99

The total ordinary revenue in 1875 amounted to 2,047,2341., against 1,873,448l. in 1874, an increase of 173,786l. The ordinary revenue, as above given, includes ordinary provincial revenue. The territorial revenue in 1875 amounted to 688,7221.

NEW ZEALAND.

The incidental receipts and reimbursements amounted to 77,972l., thus making the general total of the revenue—ordinary, territorial, and incidental—2,813,928l.

Expenditure.—The expenditure may be classed as expenditure charged on revenue, expenditure charged on loans, and expenditure of a special character charged on trust funds. It is not

necessary here to deal with trust fund expenditure.

The expenditure charged on revenue is partly by the Colonial Government, partly by the Provincial Governments. This class of expenditure, after deducting all transfers, Treasury bills redeemed, and bank overdrafts repaid, amounted in 1875 to the following:—

S. d.

By the Colonial Government - 1,712,358 18 1
- 1,719,613 14 5
- 3,431,972 12 6

Thus making the total expenditure charged on revenue amount to 3,431,972l. 12s. 6d. This sum does not include the same amounts twice as expenditure, such as payments out of the consolidated revenue to the provinces, and again the application of those sums by the provinces. The actual expenditure in services is only included.

The excess of expenditure over income was covered by balances in hand at the commencement of the year, and a repayment of an advance made from revenue of the previous year of the sum of

150,000l. to the public works loan account.

In addition to the above, 45,000*l*, worth of Treasury bills (in excess of renewals), and 15,425*l*, worth of debentures were redeemed, and a provincial bank advance of 5,377*l*, 12*s*, 10*d*.

repaid out of revenue.

The actual expenditure charged on loans, after deducting all transfers, from one fund to another by way of accounts, and the redemption of debentures and advances repaid, amounted in 1875 to 3,107,867l. 11s. 11d., including the amount of 95,614l. 3s. 1d. authorised to be expended from loans for provincial purposes.

There is not any table showing these results; they have been arrived at by a critical analysis of the tables of income and expenditure, in pages 186 to 190, and of the provincial revenue

and expenditure, pages 191 and 192.

Debt of General and Provincial Governments.—The total debts of the General and Provincial Governments, consisting of debentures and Treasury bills in circulation on the 31st December 1875, amounted to 17,400,031l., the total annual charge on which was 946,974l. 5s., of which the sum of 832,556l. 5s. was for payment of interest, and the sum of 114,418l. was for payment to the sinking fund. The total accrued sinking fund on the 31st December was 1,100,119l. 10s. 6d.

Of the above totals, the indebtedness of the General Government amounted to 13,897,185l., with a total annual charge, for interest

and sinking fund, of 732,045*l*. 3s. 10*d*.; and the indebtedness of New Zealand. the various Provincial Governments amounted to the sum of 3,502,846*l*., with a total annual charge for interest and sinking fund of 214,929*l*. 1s. 2d. The total debt per head of the population on the 31st December 1875, was 46*l*. 5s. 10*d*., apportioned thus: colonial debt per head, 36*l*. 19s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.; provincial debt per head, 9*l*. 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. The total annual charge per head for interest and sinking fund amounted to 2*l*. 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$., against a total annual charge of 2*l*. 4s. $7\frac{3}{4}d$. per head on the 31st December 1874. As the sinking fund amounted to 2*l*. 18s. $6\frac{1}{4}d$. per head, the debt per head may be estimated at so much less.

Accumulation.

Banks.—The total average liabilities of the banks within the Colony during 1875 an ounted to 6,987,318l. 3s. 2d.; the total average assets to 10,987,178l. 14s.; the total capital paid up on the 31st December 1875 to 4,681,776l. 9s. 8d.; the total amount of last dividends, 317,404l. 13s. 3d.; and total amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividends 1,549,498l. 9s. 5d.

Post Office Savings Banks. -- At the close of the year 1875 the number of Post Office Savings Banks in the Colony was 119, being an increase of 16 as compared with 1874. Within the year 11,273 new accounts were opened, and the total deposits (including additions to open accounts) amounted to 657,653l. 4s. withdrawals during the year amounted to total 729,759l. 17s. 9d., thus exhibiting for the first time an excess of withdrawals over deposits, such excess having amounted to 72,106l. 13s. 9d. The increased value of money, and the opportunities afforded for favourable investment by the increasing price of land, have no doubt been largely conducive to this result. The average amount of deposits to the credit of each account was, in 1875, 29l. 17s. 9d., against 35l. 9s. in 1874. Taking into account the whole period from the commencement of the system in 1867 to the 31st December 1875, there remained on the latter date, including principal and interest, a total balance to the credit of depositors amounting to 727,295l. 7s. 8d.

Other Savings Banks.—In savings banks other than the Post Office Savings Banks the deposits in 1875 by Europeans amounted to 99,916l. 17s. 2d.; by Maoris to 117l.; or a total deposit in these banks of 100,033l. 17s. 2d. The total amount to credit of depositors in these banks in 1875 was—Europeans, 169,789l. 10s. 8d.; Maoris, 241l. 3s. 8d.; or a total of 170,030l. 14s. 4d. The total accumulated deposits in both classes of savings banks thus reached the amount of 897,326l. 2s., a decrease on the

accumulated deposits in 1874 of 46,427l. 4s. 4d.

Money Orders.—The total number of money orders issued in New Zealand in 1875 was 73,027, against 62,712 in 1874, being an increase of 10,315. The total amount of these orders was in 1875, 293,481l. 10s. 9d., against 263,164l. 7s. 9d. in 1874, being an increase of 30,317l. 3s. The number of money orders drawn on the Colony in 1875 was 52,575, representing an

New Zealand. aggregate amount of 212,155l. 3s. 3d.; against 44,371, representing an aggregate amount of 187,284l. 14s. 1d. in 1874.

Mortgages and Releases.—The total number of mortgages on land effected in 1875 was 5,651, representing the amount of 3,666,695l. 15s. 3d.; the releases were 2,298, representing the amount of 1,230,131l. 13s. 8d.; the excess of mortgages over releases amounting to 2,436,564l. 1s. 7d. Of the mortgages, 2,308, representing the amount of 1,637,308l. 14s. 11d., were effected under the Land Transfer Act, and 3,343, representing the amount of 2,029,387l. 0s. 4d., under the previous deeds registration system.

Production.

Crown Lands Alienated.—The total amount of Crown lands sold during the year amounted to 318,682 acres. The cash received amounted to 448,697l. 4s. 6d. Scrip to the amount of 670l. was also received in payment.

The total number of acres disposed of without sale amounted to 486,335, including 237,363 acres as reserves for public purposes, and 246,884 acres granted to natives under the Native Lands Acts.

The total area of land alienated since the foundation of the Colony amounts to 11,398,745 acres, exclusive of confiscated lands amounting to 1,584,648 acres, together amounting to 12,983,393 acres. The amount in the hands of Government remaining for disposal (including confiscated lands 1,491,983) amounts to 34,438,502 acres.

The total number of acres of Crown lands held for depasturing purposes amounted in 1875 to 14,376,068, the rents and assessments of which amounted to 122,461l. 8s. 4d. The number of acres leased for mineral and other purposes amounted to 8,996, wielding a trial of 1,010 lease.

yielding a rental of 1,819l. 5s.

Agricultural Statistics.—The annual information relating to agricultural statistics is only obtained in respect of holdings of cultivated land of one acre in extent or upwards, with the exception of holdings of aboriginal natives, and of gardens attached to residences. The total number of holdings thus enumerated was 17,250 in February 1876, against 16,092 in February 1875, an increase of 1,158.

The extent of land under grain crop amounted in February 1876 to 286,712 acres, an increase on the previous year of 7,261 acres. Of the above acres under grain crops, 146,842 were in the province of Canterbury, and 112,184 in the province of Otago, leaving only 27,686 acres under grain crop in the rest of

the Colony.

The proportion of permanent artificial pasture or sown grasses to the total acreage in cultivation was in February 1876, 91.81 to every 100 acres in Auckland, 93.36 in Taranaki, 96.31 in Wellington, 96.71 in Hawke's Bay, 74.28 in Marlborough, 79.81 in Nelson, 79.27 in Westland, 57.41 in Canterbury, and 58.0 in Otago.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crops, including sown grasses, and of land broken up but not under crop in

February 1876, amounted to 2,377,402 acres, being an increase on New Zealand. 1875 of 433,749 acres. The bulk of this increase consisted of the increase in the quantity of land sown with artificial grasses, amounting to 384,819 acres. The extent of land under wheat in February 1876 was 90,804 acres, being less than the extent under wheat in February 1875 by 14,870 acres. The estimated aggregate produce of the wheat was 2,863,619 bushels, or a decrease on the estimated produce of the previous year of 110,721

bushels. This produce, if realised when the crop was threshed, would yield an average of $31\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, or 7.6 bushels per head of the population as estimated on the 1st January 1876.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the different provinces has been returned as follows:-In the Middle Island; Otago $36\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, Canterbury $30\frac{3}{4}$, Marlborough $23\frac{3}{4}$, and Nelson 19. In the North Island; Wellington 1914, Taranaki 1612, Hawke's Bay $12\frac{3}{4}$, and Auckland $19\frac{1}{2}$. In the North Island these averages are all lower than they were in 1875, but in Canterbury and Otago they are much higher. The extent of land in oats increased from 157,545 acres in 1875 to 168,252 acres in 1876, and the estimated yield increased from 5,548,729 bushels in 1875, to 6,357,431 bushels in 1876, an increase of 808,702 bushels. average produce per acre was estimated at $37\frac{3}{4}$ bushels in 1876, against 35 bushels in 1875. The extent of land in barley increased from 16,236 in 1875, to 27,656 in 1876, and the estimated production from 477,163 bushels to 993,219 bushels, the yield having been estimated at $35\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre in 1876, against 291 in 1875. The increase in the amount of land in potatoes amounted to 2,501 acres, the area having been 12,154 acres in 1875, and 14,655 acres in 1876. The average produce was estimated at $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre, a decrease on the estimate in 1875 of a quarter of a ton.

PART V.-LAW, CRIME, AND EDUCATION.

Civil Cases.—There were 1,174 civil cases commenced in the Supreme Court during the year 1875; of these, 58 were tried before juries. 443 civil cases were commenced in the various district courts during the same period, representing claims amounting to 31,810l. 5s. 6d.; of these, 259 came to trial. The aggregate amounts for which judgment was recorded were 10,691l. 10s. 10d. There were 22,077 civil cases heard in the resident magistrates' courts. The amounts sued for in the resident magistrates' courts were in the aggregate 240,915l. 8s. 9d., and the amounts for which judgments were given were in the aggregate 117,994l. 1s. 9d.

Bankruptcy.—There were 545 petitions in bankruptcy during the year; 360 in the supreme courts, and 185 in the district courts. The aggregate amount of assets, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to 297,115l. 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., and the liabilities to 422,770l. 11s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., showing an excess of liabilities over assets

amounting to 125,655l. 9s. 4d.

NEW ZEALAND.

Criminal Cases.—The first three tables in this part are new. They present, in a concise form, a summary of the number of charges made for criminal offences, and the number of convictions ensuing; also the numbers and proportions to the population of

charges and convictions for a period of four years.

The total number of persons charged with offences before the resident magistrates' courts in 1875 amounted to 23,324. Of these, 17,353 were summarily convicted, and 409 committed for trial. Out of 302 persons tried in the superior courts, 257 were convicted of various offences. While there is during the last four years very little difference in the proportions to the population of persons charged with and convicted of offences against the person and property, there is a decided and progressive increase in the proportions of persons charged with and convicted of miscellaneous offences, viz., not against person or property, the proportion of convictions having increased from 35 35 per 1,000 of the population in 1872 to 43 32 per 1,000 in 1875. criminal cases against the person (62 males and 10 females) tried in the supreme court, 43 males and 4 females were convicted; and of the 253 criminal offences against property (227 males and 26 females), 147 males and 10 females were convicted. Out of a total of 340 trials before the supreme court for all classes of criminal offences, there were 212 convictions.

In the various district courts there were 62 cases tried. Of these, 23 were for offences against the person, and of these, 13 females and 2 males were convicted; 27 males and 1 female were convicted of offences against property, and 2 males convicted of miscellaneous offences. The convictions before the resident magistrates' courts numbered 17,353, viz., 15,834 males and 1,519 females; 933 males and 62 females were convicted of offences against the person; 725 males and 88 females were convicted of offences against property; 12,415 males and 1,223 females were convicted of offences against good order, of whom 6.102 males and 719 females were convicted of drunkenness, and 1,063 males and 281 females of vagrancy; and 1,761 males and 146 females were convicted of offences against carrying out the laws relating to revenue or of offences against public welfare.

The total convictions in all the courts for offences against the person amounted to 1,057, viz., 989 males and 68 females These cases include 8 persons convicted of assault with intent to commit robbery, and in the tables in page 219 these have been included in the offences against property. 243 Maoris were summarily convicted of various offences during the year, and 10 were committed for trial before higher courts. The offences causing the principal number of convictions were-drunkenness, 110 convictions; assault, 27 convictions; and larceny, 16 convictions.

Sentences of Criminals. — 92 persons were sentenced in the superior courts to terms of imprisonment under 1 year, 67 for terms of one year and not exceeding 2 years, 71 for periods of 2 to 5 years, 15 for periods of 5 to 10 years, and 6 for periods exceeding 10 years.

287

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Gaols.—The number of prisoners confined in the various gaols NEW ZEALAND. of the Colony during the year 1875 (not including those incarcerated for debt or lunacy) amounted to 4,722, excluding the Maori prisoners, 88, the number was 4,634, or 1 29 per cent. of the mean population, the rate having been 1 18 in 1874, and 1'21 in 1873.

The number of prisoners, not including Maoris, confined on charges of felony, amounted to 692 or '19 per cent. of the population, against '17 in 1874, and the number, exclusive of Maoris, on charges of misdemeanor, to 576, or '16 per cent. of the mean

population, against '14 in 1873.

Thirty-three children under 10 years of age were confined in gaol, 2 being charged with felony, 6 with misdemeanor, and 25 with minor offences; 48 prisoners were between 10 and 15 years of age, of whom 5 were committed for felony, 217 were from 15 to 20 years of age, 49 having been committed for felony.

Of the total prisoners in confinement in the various gaols, 1,721 (viz., 1,201 males and 520 females) had been previously committed. Of these, 451 males and 79 females had been committed once previously, 220 males and 57 females twice previously, and 530 males and 382 females three or more times.

Education of Prisoners .-- Of the total number of prisoners, 575 males and 226 females were unable to read, 213 males and 153 females were able to read only, 3,191 males and 520 females were able to read and write, and 85 males and 1 female had received a

superior education.

Fire Inquests .- Subjoined is a table showing the number of fire inquests held in the Colony during 1875. The total number is 61 against a total of 83 in 1874. In 16 cases a verdict of "accidental or unspecified" was returned, against 6 cases in 1874. In 7 cases it was ascertained that the buildings had been purposely set on fire, against 22 cases in 1874. Incendiarism was therefore apparently not so rife as in the previous year. In 38 cases the verdict was "Not sufficient evidence."

RETURN of FIRE INQUESTS during the Year 1875.

Provinces.			Total Number held.	Verdicts returned.		
				Accidental or Unspecified.	Set on Fire purposely.	Not sufficient Evidence.
Auckland			8	2		6
Taranaki	-	_	3	2	1	
Wellington	-	-	5			5
Hawke's Bay		-	4	1	AL PARENCE	3
Nelson -	-	-	11	2	4 10 to - 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	9
Marlborough	-		1	-	-	1
Canterbury	-	_	5	2	1	2
Westland	-		2	1		1
Otago -	-	-	22	6	5	11
Totals	-	_	61	16	7	38

NEW ZEALANI'.

Common Schools.—The number of common schools either receiving Government aid or under the control of school boards was, in December 1875, 599, having a total of 1,123 teachers, and with the names of 45,562 pupils on their books. The daily average attendance in 1875 amounted to 31,827. Of the pupils, 779 were under 5 years of age; 26,144 were from 5 to 10; 15,560 were from 10 to 15, and 654 were 15 years of age and upwards.

Superior Schools.—There were four superior schools receiving Government aid or under school boards in December 1875. There were 30 teachers engaged in them; the names of 598 pupils were on the books, and the average daily attendance was

566.

Private Schools.—The number of private schools in the Colony in December 1875, from which returns have been received, amounted to 182, or 6 less than in 1874. Returns show that in some instances private schools have been closed on account of the competition caused by the schools receiving aid from Government or rates. Of the 182 schools, 24 were for boys only, 37 for girls only, and 121 mixed. The number of teachers at these schools was 452, viz., 135 males and 317 females, and the number of scholars 7,316, viz., 3,206 males and 4,110 females.

The total number of schools for the European portion of the population amounted in December 1875 to 785, employing 1,605 teachers, and attended by 53,476 pupils, viz., 28,604 males and

24,872 females.

Ages and Attendance of Pupils.—Of the pupils, 779 were under 5 years of age, and 795 were 15 years and upwards, the number from 5 to 15 years being 51,902. When the census of 1874 was taken, the proportion of children from 5 to 15 years amounted to 24 14 per cent. of the whole population. If the same proportion obtains at the present time, the number of children at from 5 to 15 years in December 1875 should have been 90,731. It thus appears that rather more than half (57 per cent.) of the children at from 5 to 15 are attending school. Of the 38,829 not attending school, about 8,500 (judging by the results of the census of 1874) may be considered to be receiving an education more or less perfect or imperfect at home; there would thus remain about 30,329 children at from 5 to 15 years of age who are not receiving any education whatever.

The census returns show a higher rate of per-centage of attendance at school; but these returns include children at ages under 5 and over 15, while the above remarks are, so far as the ages are ascertainable, limited to children at from 5 to 15; the children attending common schools in the provinces of Taranaki and Westland, for whom no information as to ages has been supplied, and the whole of the children in attendance at private schools, have been dealt with on the assumption that they were above 5 years of age and under 15.

above 5 years of age and under 15.

Education Rates.—The education rates collected in the different provinces amounted to the sum of 36,003l. 15s. 2d. against

19,114l. 18s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. in 1874. The fees collected amounted to New Zealand. 25,597l. 12s. 9d. against 17,722l. 14s. 1d. in 1874. The Government grants in aid amounted to 111,420l. 14s. 5d., and the receipts from other sources, as rents and local contributions, to 4,910l. 0s. 10d. The total income for public school purposes reached the amount of 177,932l. 3s. 2d. These sums do not include the payments made on account of the children attending private schools, nor the Auckland Grammar School, which is partly supported by endowments of land made by the Government.

Native Schools.—The number of schools established for the education of Maori children amounted in 1875 to 49. Of these, two were closed during the year, and one was not opened for pupils until the 1st January 1876. There were 46 during the year attended by pupils. The numbers of pupils amounted to—males, 870; females, 531; or a total of 1,401; an increase on the number of such pupils in 1874 of 130. The number of instructors was 87, viz., 52 males and 35 females. Of these, 6 males and 3 females were of the native race. The grants by the Government on account of these schools amounted during 1875 to 6,934l. 2s. 4d. Of this amount, the sum of 4,700l. 19s. 7d. was for payment of salaries, and the sum of 2,233l. 2s. 9d. for buildings and other expenses.

Fifteen European schools received subsidies from the Government for the support of Maori pupils. 140 Maoris, viz., 91 males and 49 females, attended these schools. There was thus a total number of 1,541 Maori children receiving education in 1875.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipal Boroughs.

Number and Population.—The number of municipal boroughs in December 1875 was 34. Towns administered under a system of boards of works or town boards are included among the road districts. The population of the municipalities is estimated at 111,919 persons. As it is impossible to ascertain the changes in the local distribution of the population between the census periods, the above estimate cannot be considered as more than approximate.

Area.—The area of 32 municipalities is estimated at 29,421

Value of Rateable Property.—The estimated annual value of rateable property in all the boroughs was 1,067,7391.

Revenue.—The aggregate revenue of 31 municipalities (three having only been constituted towards the end of the year) amounted in 1875 to 141,185l., exclusive of all receipts from loans, bank overdrafts, deposits on contracts, and balances in hand at commencement of year, which are included in the total income of 214,020l. given in the tables. The rates received amounted to 66,547l., and the receipts in aid from either the general or

40486.

NEW ZEALAND. provincial Governments amounted to 14,5341. Only 12 of the

boroughs received any Government aid.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of these 31 boroughs amounted to 191,527l., including repayment of loans and bank overdrafts. The expenditure on account of public works amounted to 111,629l., and on account of salaries to 16,477l.

Road Districts.

Number.—There were 310 road districts and local boards, and four towns under town boards or boards of works, classified in tables among the road districts; the total thus being 314. Of these, 130 were in the province of Auckland alone. The next largest number was 46 in Otago.

Area.—The area of 265 of the above 314 districts was estimated

at 22,829,888 acres.

Estimated Value of Rateable Property.—Many of the boards rate on the total value, many on the annual value, and some rate at per acre; the returns are thus dissimilar in character. 22 boards have made imperfect or not any returns. In some instances the returns show for the same district both an annual and total value. An examination shows that the average percentage of the annual to the total value varies in the different provinces. If the annual value be estimated at 7 per cent. of the total value in Auckland and Taranaki, and 10 per cent. in Hawke's Bay and Wellington—the land at Taranaki being estimated for the purpose at 3l. per acre—a total estimated annual value, for 292 out of 314 districts, of 1,869,636l. would be arrived at, but no complete and accurate totals can be given.

Income.—The total income of 290 boards for 1875, including bank balances at commencement of the year, amounted to 403,459l. The total revenue from rates amounted to 61,426l., and the receipts from the general or provincial Governments to 168,552l.

The revenue from other sources was 36,765l.

Expenditure.—Of the total expenditure (by 290 boards) of 318,620l., sums amounting to 284,698l. were expended on public works, and 16,000l. on salaries.

Constabulary, Volunteers, Fire Brigades.

Armed Constabulary.—The total strength of the armed constabulary on the 31st December 1875 was 728, distributed over 65 posts in the North Island. There were 43 commissioned officers, 90 non-commissioned officers, and 595 rank and file.

Volunteers.—The various branches of the volunteer force gave a total strength of 6,080 officers and men, belonging to 127 corps. These numbers show an increase in the strength of the volunteer corps of 616 on the numbers on the 31st December 1874, but a decrease of 7 in the then number of corps.

Fire Brigades.—The returns show that there were in the Colony in 1875, 23 fire brigades, having a total strength of 74

officers and 569 men.

291

Representation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Electors.—The number of persons registered as electors amounted to 58,744, equal to 28 per cent. of the mean male population for the year 1875.

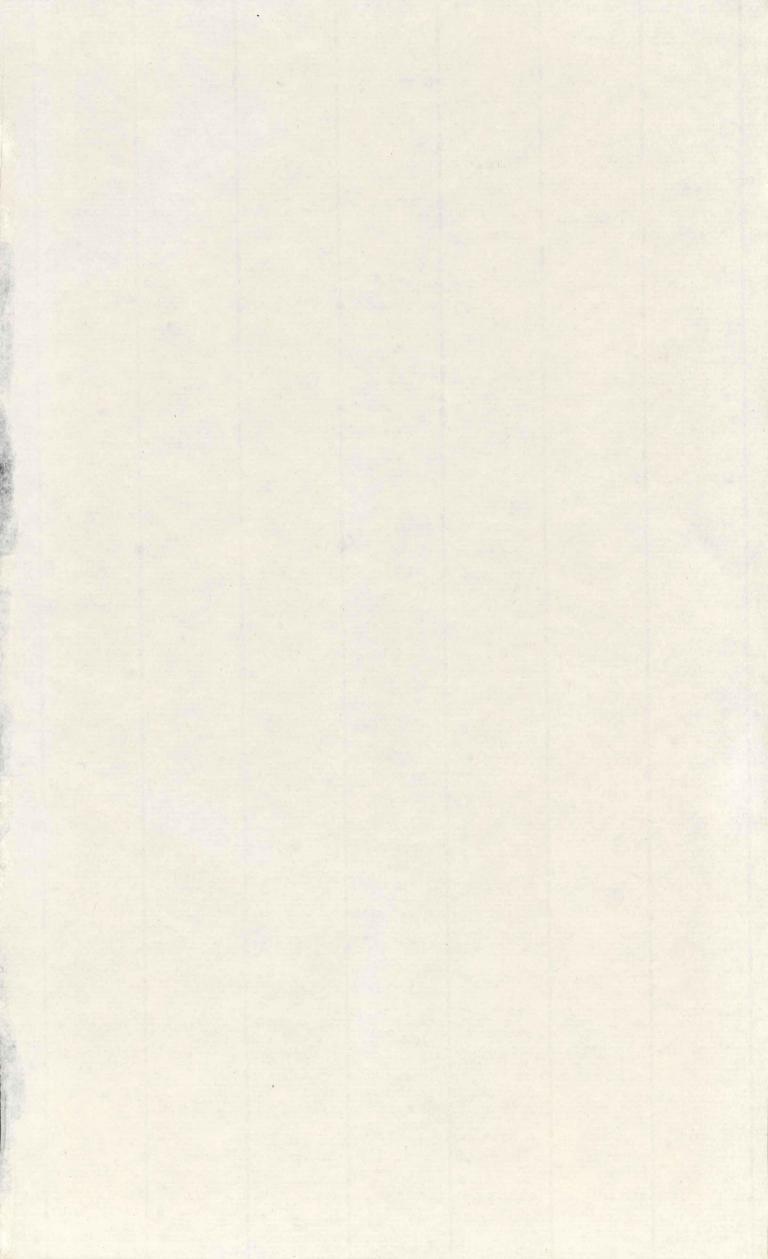
I have, &c.

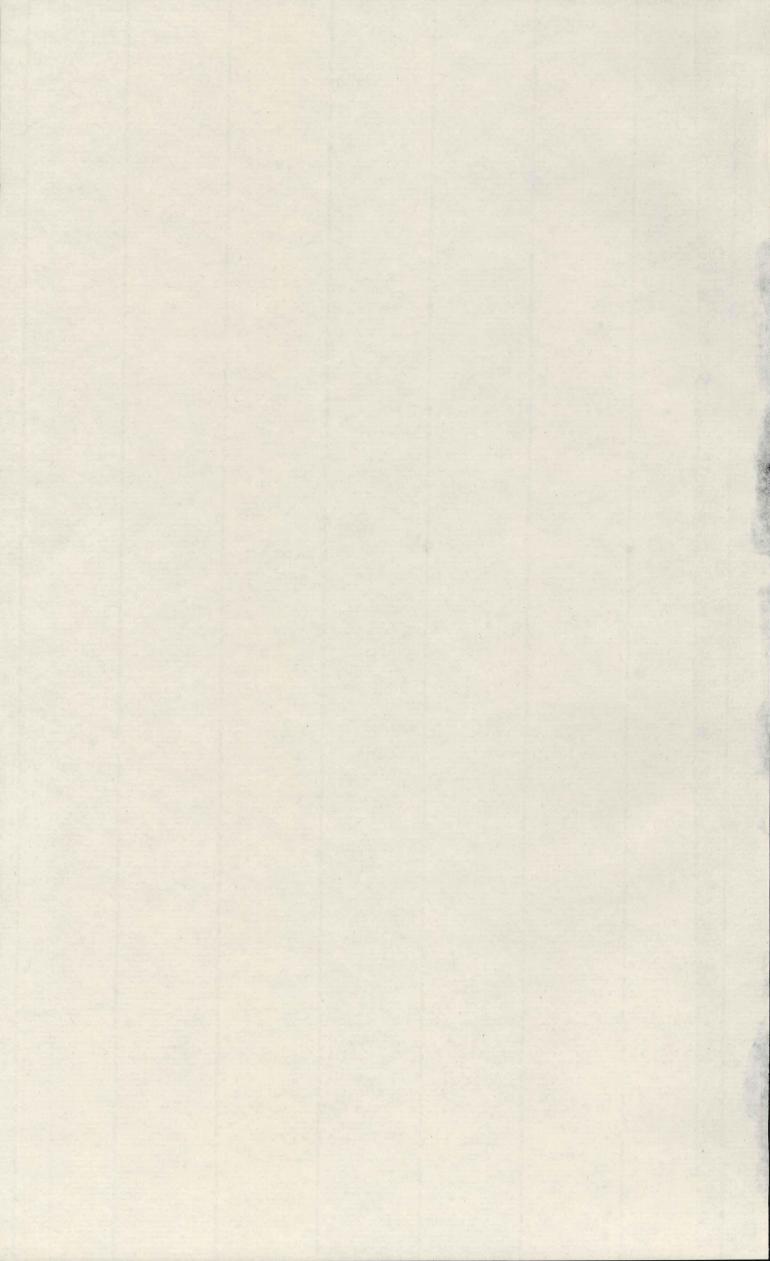
(Signed)
The Hon. Daniel Pollen,
Colonial Secretary.

WM. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General.

LONDON:

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.





DATE DUE	SLIP
FOR LIBRA	DV 107
TUN LIDIT	Y 2.
F255	0

University of Alberta Library

0 1620 0080 6669